"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Showers today; Thursday fair; gentle, shifting winds.
For full weather report see Page 2.

VOL. LXVII...NO. 22,089. NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, JULY 17, 1918.—TWENTY-TWO PAGES. TWO CENTS Metropolitan District 50 Mile Radius. | THREE CENTS Within 200 Miles. | FOUR CENTS Elsewhere.

BATTLE GOES ON FIERCELY IN MARNE VALLEY; AMERICANS AND FRENCH RETAKE VILLAGES; GERMANS GAIN A LITTLE EACH SIDE OF RHEIMS

BURIAN MAKES NEW PEACE BID; PRAISES WILSON

Austrian Foreign Minister Says Teutons Will Discuss Everything but Territory.

CALLS PRESIDENT A GENIUS

Approves "to a Great Extent" the Principles Set Forth in July 4 Speech.

READY FOR NEGOTIATIONS

Asserts Allies Need Not Fear Demands Such as Those on Russia and Rumania.

AMSTERDAM, July 16.—Baron Burian, the Austro-Hungarian Foreign Minister, addressed to the Austrian and Hungarian Premiers, on the eve of the Reichrat's meeting today, a detailed discussion of peace based upon President Wilson's July 4 address. This discussion is embraced in one of his periodical reports to those Premiers, according to dispatches from Vienna.

Baron Burian says that President Wilson's "four new points of July 4 shall not, apart from certain exaggerations, arouse our opposition," but, on the contrary, "we are able to approve them heartily to a great extent." Referring to the President, he asserts that "nobody would refuse homage to this genius and nobody would refuse his co-operation." Baron Burian says that there is "hardly any difference" between the principles announced by the statesmen of the respective belligerents, and that "we are ever ready" to begin peace negotiations with the enemies of the Central Powers.

"We are prepared to discuss everything," says Baron Burian, "except our own territory." He declares that "the enemy's obstinacy regarding his territorial demands concerning Alsace-Lorraine, Trieste, the Trentino, and the German colonies appears to be insurmountable."

Baron Burian, discussing the peace treaties of Brest-Litovsk and Bucharest, admits that these might deter the Entente, but says that none of the present belligerent States "need ever come into the position reached by Russia and Rumania." He refuses "atonement" and restitution by the Central Powers and reproaches the Entente for wishing to separate various nationalities in Austria from the empire, saying that Austria will be able to save the problem of their aspirations.

Text of Burian Statement.

Baron Burian's statement follows:

"It is not easy to draw a picture of the present world situation in view of the swiftly moving nature of events. Everything is in full swing, and a repetition of what has so often been said regarding the causes and responsibilities for the past can no longer influence our judgment, because on that subject everybody already has formed his own view.

"The consequences of the war already have grown infinitely and have gone far beyond the original causes of the war. The present phase of events and developments, too, throw a glaring light on the conflicting interests of the different belligerent groups which clashed at the beginning of this murderous struggle, but they, perhaps, are not without slight signs of an internal change taking place in the relations of the groups.

"In the midst of the terrible struggle, and in every phase of this war of successful defense, the Central Powers have had no other aim in view but to secure the enemy's will to peace.

"If we sum up all that has been said on the enemy's side in regard to their war aims we recognize three groups of aspirations which are being set forth to justify the continuation of bloodshed so that the ideals of mankind may be realized:

"The freedom of all nations, which are to form a league of nations and which in future shall settle their differences by arbitration and not by arms, is to reign.

"The domination of one nation by another nation is to be excluded.

"Various territorial changes are to be carried out at the expense of the Central Powers.

"These annexationist aims, though variously shaped, are generally known.

"The intention, however, also exists, especially in regard to Austria-Hungary, to carry out her internal disintegration for the purpose of the formation of new States. Finally, our opponents demand our atonement because we dared to defend ourselves, and successfully, against their attacks. Our ability to defend ourselves is termed militarism and must, therefore, be destroyed.

"Territorial aims are, in fact, the only things now separating the different belligerent groups.

"For the great interests of humanity and for the justice, freedom, honor, and peace of the world, as set forth in the

Continued on Page Four.

Japanese Battleship Lost; 500 of the Crew Drown

TOKIO, July 16.—The Japanese battleship Kawachi, of 21,420 tons displacement, blew up and sank in Tokoyama Bay, 150 miles northeast of Nagasaki, on July 12. Five hundred members of the crew lost their lives.

The battleship Kawachi was built at Kure in 1912. She carried a complement of 900 officers and men. The warship was 500 feet long, of 84 feet beam, and drew 28 feet of water. Her armament consisted of twelve 12-inch guns, ten 6-inch guns, eight 4.7-inch guns, and twelve 12-pounders. She also was equipped with five 18-inch torpedo tubes.

LEWIS MEN WILL OPPOSE SCHOENECK

Will Name a Candidate Today to Take Field Against the Lieutenant Governor.

WHITMAN TO STAND BY HIM

Leaders at Saratoga, However, Fear That the Tolishus Case Will Have Its Effect.

Special to The New York Times.

SARATOGA SPRINGS, N. Y., July 16.—In common with Governor Whitman, Lieut. Governor Edward Schoeneck, also a candidate for a third term nomination, will have opposition in the Republican primaries. Friends of Attorney General Lewis, who is contesting with Governor Whitman for the Republican nomination for Governor, will hold a conference here to-morrow to select a candidate to take the field against the Lieutenant Governor.

The appearance of Mr. Schoeneck before the Onondaga County Grand Jury in the case of his former office manager, John A. Tolishus, after an indictment for sedition had been voted against the latter, has been the chief topic of discussion among delegates to the unofficial Republican State Convention who have been coming in this afternoon and evening.

Its effect on the Governor's primary campaign and the general campaign to follow, in the event of Mr. Schoeneck's renomination, is being discussed in the corridors of the hotels by Republican leaders, who have much at stake politically in the coming election. Whether the Lieutenant Governor should remain in the race or withdraw as a candidate is a question that inevitably is brought up where two or three Republicans meet and swap talks.

Governor Whitman and his friends apparently have made up their mind that they must stand by Schoeneck, who was one of the first among the present elective State officials to qualify for a place on the Whitman-officeholders' entente primary ticket. George A. Glynn, Chairman of the Republican State Committee, who is regarded as invariably reflecting the Governor's views, said tonight that he could see no reason why the Lieutenant Governor should be dropped. Ex-Congressman W. W. Cocks, Governor Whitman's personal campaign manager, was less communicative.

Has No Doubt of Schoeneck's Loyalty.

"Any one who knows Ed. Schoeneck at all, knows how futile it would be to attempt to reflect on his loyalty and patriotism among people who know him," said Mr. Glynn. "The publicity he received in connection with the Tolishus incident was the work of political enemies of his in Syracuse. I will exonerate the friends of Attorney General Lewis from any part in it.'

"In my opinion it has not affected his standing or strength as a candidate in the least. Anybody who knows Schoeneck at all knows that he is loyal to the core. Why, he has bought more Liberty bonds than any other member of the administration, and has been active in the war savings campaign and the raising of a war chest for his home city. In any event, the Tolishus incident cannot under any circumstances create a handicap for Governor Whitman. No one will dare to question his loyalty, for of this there has been abundant proof in deed as well as words."

The determination of prominent Republicans who are supporting Attorney General Lewis to place a contesting candidate for the nomination for Lieutenant Governor in the field was reached soon after the Tolishus incident and the connection of the Lieutenant Governor with the affair became public. It was said here tonight that Schoeneck's opponent will be a New York City man. A number of volunteers have appeared to offer themselves for the fight. Three names are now under consideration. Two of the men are from

Continued on Page Six.

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, W. VA.
The Greenbrier, European plan. The White, American plan. Wonderful curative waters. N. Y. office, The Plaza.—Advt.

AIRMEN WRECK FIVE BRIDGES

While Bombing Squadrons of 100 Men Each Harass Enemy Host.

GERMANS LOST 41 PLANES

Large Body of Troops Held Up on Marne Bank by Fliers with Machine Guns.

FOE'S ENERGY FLAGGING

Stout Resistance of Allies Puts Speedy Check on Their Advance.

By G. H. PERRIS.

Copyright, 1918, by The New York Times Company.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WITH THE FRENCH ARMIES, July 16, Night.—Five bridges, established yesterday west of Dormans, were destroyed this morning by aviators and by artillery, despite the mist and smoke clouds with which the enemy sought to hide his passage of the Marne.

The French airmen have from the beginning carried out with striking success their vital work of scouting. At the same time fighting and bombing planes have taken an important part in the battle; one bombing group sent out two expeditions of over 100 machines each.

Fourteen tons of explosives were dropped yesterday on the German lines of communication north of the Marne.

Forty-one enemy planes were brought down, and three balloons were destroyed, three of them within five minutes by one aviator.

Lieutenant Bourgade's squadron of chasers, by their machine gun fire, completely stopped a large body of German troops from getting over one of the bridges for a quarter of an hour.

Perhaps the most singular fact about the situation on the battle-front is that no action took place during last night, which was everywhere comparatively calm. When it is considered that the ultimate venture into which the German command has thrown half a million of its best men is in danger of becoming a fiasco, this failure to push on and keep pushing suggests that the armies of von Einem in Champagne, Fritz von Below around Rheims, and von Boehm on the Marne are more than a little exhausted by their first day's labors and losses, for the new method of attack is organized to give not only a first surprise, but continuous pressure thereafter by bodies of fresh troops passing through tired units.

It was neither numbers nor quality that was wanting. About fifty-six of the best German divisions were engaged yesterday, fourteen on either side of Rheims in the front line and as many in the second line. These included many crack bodies, such as the 5th, 2d, and 3d Guard Divisions, several regiments of Jägers, the 1st, 2d, 15th, and 26th Bavarian Divisions, the 10th Division and its reserve 7th Division of Magdeburg, and the Saxon 23d Division.

Signs of German Confusion.

Some of the first-line troops were relieved and second-line units were engaged yesterday, instead of today or later, and there is evidence that in the hottest parts of the battle-

Continued on Page Two.

When you think of Writing, think of WHITING.—Advt.

Two American Airmen Down Adversaries in Big Drive

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY ON THE MARNE, July 16, (Associated Press.)—In one of a dozen air combats which took place this morning P. J. Abersphy of Maine shot down an enemy machine fifteen miles north of Dormans. Soon afterward George Robertson of Kansas City brought down a German plane within the American lines in the same sector.

PARIS, July 16.—An official statement on the work of the aviators in the present operations says:

"From the opening of the battle our aviators took an active part, especially on the Marne. Despite the thick curtain of smoke which concealed the bridges thrown over by the enemy, our squadrons discovered and attacked them, flying at a low altitude. They destroyed two bridges filled with troops, who were precipitated into the river."

GERMANS PAID DEARLY AT RIVER

Allied Gunners Mowed Them Down as They Crossed in Shadow of Gas Clouds.

42 DIVISIONS IN DRIVE

Some Forced Into the Battle Far Ahead of Schedule as Shook Troops Fell by Thousands.

By WALTER DURANTY.

Copyright, 1918, by The New York Times Company.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WITH THE FRENCH ARMIES, July 16.—"The crossing of the Marne is worse than hell," runs a German message found on a captured pigeon. Could there be better evidence of the success of the Franco-American resistance against the terrific drive?

As to the American troops, a French officer said to me last night: "They fought with the skill and élan of one of our crack divisions."

East of the Surmelin there was bitter fighting in the wooded hills from Reuilly to the hamlet of Vassy, but here, too, the stubborn defense holds firm against the pick of the German shock divisions.

Across the river the line swayed black slightly toward Marfaux, but the Italians holding that sector rallied splendidly after the first shock of an offensive on a scale to them unparalleled and through the afternoon rivalled the French beside them in courage and determination.

East of Rheims, the artillery checked the attacks at the outset by sheer weight of metal, and, whereas north of Souain the Germans tried to facilitate their infantry advance by the use of numerous tanks, the French gunners soon put the majority out of action.

It is still too soon to use terms of optimism, but already it may be said that the eastern half of the offensive is nothing short of a failure.

Brave Defenders at the River.

In the Marne battle the defenders did not possess the advantages of long established fortifications and were further handicapped by the dominating height of the German positions at several points.

But the hollows and dense covers of the plateau south of the river gave excellent protection to the defenders, who wisely spread out amongst them in small bodies, readily masked. Smoke and gas settled in the deep cutting formed by the Marne valley and though affording the enemy cover for bridging operations proved less of a hindrance than might have been expected to the Allies on the hillside above.

Under the shadowing cloud small parties of German engineers passed the river at several points on light pontoons, and when, at 4:30 A. M., the infantry attack began some half dozen good-sized bridges had been established. Two of them were between twenty-five to thirty feet in breadth. For a time the passage was unattended by very serious difficulty, and the first German rush made some progress up the slopes.

Then the scene changed as the allied quickfirers and artillery began to locate the bridges, aided by the improving light. Many times the enemy, streaming forward across the

Continued on Page Two.

HELD AFTER OUR VICTORY

Germans Lose 1,500 Prisoners and Make No Progress on Our Front.

ILL-FATED MARNE CROSSING

15,000 Achieved It and Left 6,000 Dead and Wounded in Retreat.

TOOK TWICE THEIR NUMBER

19 Americans, Ammunition Gone, Charged Machine Gun Men, Capturing 38.

By EDWIN L. JAMES.

Copyright, 1918, by The New York Times Company.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY ON THE MARNE, July 16, (Evening.)—The close of the second day of the great German offensive finds the Kaiser's troops held, and in some places repulsed, on that part of the line over which Americans are fighting.

Southeast of Jaulgonne our counterattack is still in progress. In the last thirty hours St. Aignan has changed hands three times.

All the evidence shows that the hopes of the German High Command have fallen almost flat. In no case has his objective been reached and most of his reserves have already been thrown into his stupendous effort on the hundred-kilometer front. The morale of the German troops is not as good as in the Somme and Aisne drives.

Since noon yesterday the Americans have taken 1,500 prisoners.

The American Victory.

On one ten-kilometer sector of the 100-kilometer offensive of the enemy the plans of the German high command have so far failed completely. That ten kilometers extends east from Château-Thierry up to within a kilometer of Jaulgonne. It is held by

The story of how American soldier, who had never before played a rôle in this world war, stood against the most savage rush of the German foeman and held fast at one of the most vital points of the allied lines will make a glorious page in American history.

What happened briefly was this: The Germans, having orders to push through the Americans holding the line south of the Marne, and reach a line running eleven kilometers south of Jaulgonne, running through Montigny, crossed the Marne under the protection of the most severe bombardment, and pushed ahead three kilometers to a line through Crezancy. There they stayed four hours until the Americans counterattacked, and by midnight had driven them back across the Marne at every point on the American sector, inflicting terrific losses.

To realize the importance of what the Americans did, it should be borne in mind that the ultimate object of the German series of offensives is Paris. The present drive is apparently designed to widen their salient along the Marne, to enable them to make a better attack to win Paris.

Hoped to Pivot on Chateau-Thierry.

In the western half of the present drive Château-Thierry was the pivot about which the Germans planned to swing their line. So far as this American sector was concerned, the scheme was to strike across the Marne in the first twenty-four hours of the drive to the line running from Château-Thierry east for eleven kilometers, and then southeast by south for six more kilometers, where the American line would be joined to the French line.

Then, on the following days, it was expected to swing further south on the Château-Thierry pivot.

This morning, instead of being on that line, the Germans were where they were before the drive met our troops. They are venting their wrath by sending over many thousands of high explosive and noxious gas shells, but the Americans, too, are replying with artillery fire, which thus far has prevented them from trying again to cross the Marne between Château-Thierry and Jaulgonne.

In other words, these American soldiers have here, as did the 2d Division northwest of Château-Thierry last month, blocked the enemy driving hard at Paris.

Instead of the German line this morning swinging southeast from Château-Thierry, it still swings northeast. No prediction can be made as to where it will swing in the next few days, but it is enough to say that it swings northeast.

American troops are located at several separated points on the western front, and those here near Château-Thierry have not yet received definite information as to what others of our men did elsewhere. But they know what they did east of Château-Thierry.

Foe's Gunfire Unprecedented.

Men who have seen fighting throughout the war say that there never was anything like the artillery preparation of the enemy for this greatest drive yet made. Areas one or two or three miles back of the lines have been so often heavily shelled before that such a story would not be worth telling. But this time the Germans shelled the front lines, and he shelled the back lines. He shelled five, ten, twenty, thirty miles back.

All through yesterday morning shells fell in the Meaux district, thirty miles away from the front. The same performance was repeated all along the front.

This is taken as an indication that the Germans have perfected a new long-range cannon, which, while not of the range of the gun which has bombarded Paris, is still of greater range than the other guns they have hitherto used.

But of course the most intense shelling was near the lines. From the mouths of men who were through it I heard last night what it was like. Every one who reads the war news knows that a barrage is made by firing large numbers of shells at one time in the form of a curtain of steel.

Beginning at midnight Sunday

Continued on Page Two.

"LANDLORDS!—Are you aware of the fact that you can——" See top of page 5.—Advt.

Official Reports of the Day's Operations

French

PARIS, July 16.

Night Report.—Today the Germans, who have not been able to resume their general attack, broken by us yesterday, made violent efforts to increase their local successes.

Both in the morning and afternoon the battle was particularly desperate south of the Marne. Enemy forces attempted to ascend the river. Our troops retarded the advance of the enemy, defending the ground foot by foot. They have maintained their positions on the line of Oeuilly-Leuvrigny.

On our part we counterattacked the enemy on the front of St. Agnan-La Chapelle-Monthodon. Our troops captured these two places, and carried their line on to the heights which dominate the Marne Valley in the region of Bourdonnerie and Closmilon.

Between the Marne and Rheims the Franco-Italian troops repulsed several enemy attempts to conserve their positions.

East of Rheims the Germans this morning began again violent artillery preparations, followed by attacks at several points on the front. A powerful effort in the direction of Beaumont-sur-Vesle failed to debouch from Prunay. In the sector of Suippes two attacks made to the west of the river came to naught under our fire.

The struggle was not less spirited in the regions north of Prosnes and east of Tahure, where the enemy also attacked. Everywhere his efforts were vain, and his assaulting troops were repulsed with heavy losses.

It is confirmed, from orders found on prisoners, that the attack on the Champagne front was carried out by fifteen divisions of the first line, with ten supporting divisions. The object was to realize an advance of twenty-two kilometers the first day, and reach the Marne on the centre and on the right.

Day Report.—The battle continued during the afternoon, evening, and night with redoubled violence.

Between Château-Thierry and Rheims the enemy, accentuating his efforts to enlarge his advantages, launched furious attacks. The combats were particularly ferocious south of the Marne and in the region of Chatillon.

French and American troops resisted the enemy magnificently and counterattacked many times with the utmost vigor.

South of the Marne the Germans have not been able to advance their lines beyond St. Agnan, La Chapelle, Monthodon, Lisières, and south of the Forest of Bouquigny. In this region the French have taken 1,000 prisoners. Mareuil-le-Port, on the Marne, south of Chatillon, is held by the French.

North of the Marne the French have held up the enemy in the outskirts of Chatillon and southeast of Rodemat Wood. In this region there is no appreciable change in the rest of the line. The enemy did not attack during the night.

On the front east of Rheims the Germans, exhausted by the fruitless struggle in which they were engaged yesterday, were unable to penetrate the French zone of defense, which runs to the eastward through Prunay, south of the woods north of Chaussée Romaine, as far as the Suippes region north of Souain. The battle positions of the French are intact.

The enemy losses in prisoners during the first day of the battle have been extremely heavy.

German

BERLIN, July 16, via London.

Night Report.—On the Marne front the enemy has delivered violent counterattacks.

There were some local successes to the southwest of Rheims.

To the east of Rheims the situation is unchanged.

Day Report.—In some sectors fighting activity has revived. East of Ayette an enemy night advance was repulsed, as was also a strong enemy attack east of Hebuterne.

Between the Aisne and the Marne and east of Château-Thierry there were lively artillery duels.

In minor enterprises and during an advance across the Marne to the southwest of Jaulgonne we broke into the enemy's lines and brought back some prisoners.

Yesterday to the southwest and east of Rheims we penetrated into part of the French positions.

By their devastating effect, the artillery, mine-throwers, and gas-throwers, together with our tanks and infantry flame-throwers, opened the way into the enemy's positions. The army of General von Boehm has crossed the Marne between Jaulgonne and east of Dormans.

At daybreak pioneers transported storming troops across the river and thereby created the foundation for the success of the day. The infantry stormed the steep slopes on the southern bank of the Marne, and under their cover the construction of bridges was carried out.

In steady fighting we thrust through the stubbornly defended wooded country of the first positions and drove the enemy back toward his rear lines at Condé-La Chappelle-Monthodon.

North of the Marne we also wrested from the French and Italians their first position between the Ardre and the Marne. In the evening we were fighting to the east of the Chatillon-Cuchery line.

The armies of Generals von Mudra and von Rinon attacked the enemy in Champagne from Prunay, east of Rheims, as far as Tahure, and in an encounter with the enemy, who was avoiding our attack, we captured the first French positions.

To the south of Nauroy and Moronvilliers we pushed forward across the Cornillet-Hochberg-Keilbergrid heights to the crater-field of last year's great battle as far as the Roman Road to the northwest of Prosnes and into the wooded country south of Fichtelberg.

To the east of Suippes we wrested from the enemy the field of the Champagne battle between Auberive and southeast of Tahure.

On our front of attack east of Rheims the enemy is holding his second positions to the north of Prosnes, Souain, and Perthes.

In spite of low clouds and a high wind, our aerial fighting force was active. From a low altitude our aviators with bombs and machine guns attacked in the battle on the ground. Yesterday they brought down over the battlefield thirty-one airplanes and four captive balloons.

The number of prisoners brought in up to the present amounts to more than 13,000.

EQUALS BIG MARCH DRIVE

Enemy Losing Heavily in Pressing Their "Storm of Peace."

CLAIM 13,000 PRISONERS

Gain South of the Marne by Sheer Numbers, but Lose Some Ground to Allies.

AMERICANS AID FRENCH

Participate in Counterattacks and Are Thrown In to Support Allies.

LONDON, July 16.—All day long the battle has been raging furiously at many points on the front of the new German offensive, from Château-Thierry to the Argonne.

The Kaiser's best troops have been thrown into the struggle, which is unofficially described already as an effort equal to the first German offensive of the year, beginning on March 21, and has been announced to the German soldiers as the "Friedensturm," ("storm of peace,") or peace offensive.

The results of the enemy's offorts have thus far been meagre in comparison with their stated objectives for the second day of the struggle, and they have paid a heavy price for what they have gained.

Southwest of Rheims, toward Château-Thierry, where, apparently, they attempted to deal their severest stroke, in the hope of reaching Epernay quickly, they had thrust forward today to St. Agnan and La Chapelle-Monthodon, [about four miles south of the Marne, in the region east of yesterday's successful counterattack of the American troops.]

Americans and French Gain Ground.

Here they were attacked in force by American and French troops and driven out of the villages of St. Agnan and La Chapelle and from the heights to the north, dominating the Marne Valley at this point. This represented the recovery of nearly a mile of ground. The struggle is still proceeding there.

To the northeast, where the battle-front crossed the Marne south of Chatillon, an intense combat took place today for the possession of Mareuil le Pont, on the southern bank of the river.

Large forces of Americans were sent up to support Pétain's men at this point, but the allied troops were compelled, by sheer pressure of the enemy's numbers, to fall back, fighting foot by foot, and at a late hour today were on the line of Oeuilly-Leuvrigny, [about two miles southeast along the river in the direction of Epernay.]

Chatillon, north of the Marne, is already in German hands, according to tonight's official bulletin from Berlin, the enemy thus making some progress in their apparent aim to flank Rheims from the west, as part of their general program.

The Struggle East of Rheims.

To the east of Rheims, also, there have been some severe engagements, but not all along the front.

The chief German thrust was made toward Prunay, about five miles southeast of Rheims. The town was won from the French, who, however, are intrenched on the southern bank of the Vesle, and have prevented the Germans from advancing further.

At other points along this old Champagne front the enemy is being held well. The gains made elsewhere are small.

Another American force is in action on this front, but the location is not revealed by dispatches.

The German official bulletin reports 13,000 prisoners taken already in this offensive.

The Allies have likewise captured many Germans. Some additional

ones were taken by the American troops, in addition to the large number that fell into their hands yesterday in their counterdrive on the Marne front.

Troops in that area have had a comparatively calm day after yesterday's terrific onslaught by the enemy.

RETAKE VILLAGES FROM FOE.

Americans Join French in Drive to Stop Gains South of Marne.

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY ON THE MARNE, July 16, (Associated Press.)—French and American forces, fighting together, have recaptured the village of St. Agnan, Hill 223 to the northwest, and La Chapelle-Monthodon.

In co-operation with the French, the Americans launched a heavy counterattack this morning between these two villages, driving the enemy steadily back.

On the American right the French made rapid progress, and all through the section the Germans were fiercely attacked by the Allies, with the result that they have withdrawn for a considerable distance.

Comparatively large forces of Americans have been engaged, especially in the region of Descrivec, [possibly Les Debrets, a village west of St. Agnan,] where they were brought up to support the attacking French. Within a short period the Americans were hotly engaged in the fighting.

From prisoners taken by the Americans it is established that the enemy has used up a large portion of his reserves since yesterday morning.

The morale of the last prisoners taken is excessively low, in fact, lower than any captured in recent months.

Some of the German prisoners say they are convinced that their commanders have been beaten.

American troops today shot down a courier pigeon belonging to the enemy east of Château-Thierry. It was carrying a message from a German divisional headquarters, saying that the situation was serious; that the Germans saw no chance of making further progress in the locality of that division.

The American troops in the bend of the Marne improved their positions during the night. The number of prisoners taken by the Americans was increased.

The fighting following the American counterattack which drove the Germans back a long distance yesterday has continued. Some of the ground has been fought over several times.

Reports from one end of the battle line to the other say that, except for a few minor localities, the great German offensive so far has been a complete failure.

Word from the battlefront to the east of Rheims showed that the allied defense was not only still holding up the German attempts to advance, but appeared to have broken the enemy's spirit.

At one point on that front, where American troops are fighting, they organized a small counterattack late yesterday on the flank of a salient established by the Germans, and drove them out in short order.

The American troops were occupying intermediate positions in the rear of the first lines. The Germans were allowed to come through, but when they tried to cross the open fields up a slight grade, the American machine gunners and infantry, occupying excellent positions, mowed down the advancing ranks, the enemy breaking and retiring at many places.

OVER MARNE ON 12-MILE FRONT

Germans Control Southern Bank from Gland to Mareuil.

ON THE FRENCH FRONT IN FRANCE, July 16, (Associated Press.)—The Germans have crossed the Marne at various places, giving them control over twelve miles of the southern bank of the stream between Gland [about two and one-half miles east of Château-Thierry] and Mareuil-le-Port [about nine and one-half miles northwest of Epernay.]

This operation cost them dearly, five bridges being destroyed as the troops were passing over, while hundreds of their men are believed to have met death from the machine guns and bombs of aviators.

Mareuil was the scene this morning of terrific fighting, in which French and American troops were resisting most valiantly against heavy odds.

Other fierce struggles were in progress north of the Marne, in Rodemat Wood, and around Marfaux, where Italian troops are participating.

Several Germ prisoners, when interrogated, declared they had been told that this offensive would enforce the German conditions of peace on the Allies. The battle has been christened by them the "peace offensive."

The captives added that the number of men thrown into the line on this occasion was equal to the total forces utilized in any attack heretofore made.

A battalion commander who was captured inveighed against the regular officers of the German Army. He said that they sent reserve officers, like himself, forward, while they remained in the rear. If any of the officers complained, he added, the regular officers formed a court-martial and meted out stern punishment.

The battle lulled last night after lively actions south of the Marne, where French and American troops came back in vigorous manner against the Germans who crossed the river. In numerous counterattacks they made large captures of prisoners near Dormans, the Americans outdoing their French comrades in this respect.

The maximum German effort seems to have been thrown against the western portion of the battlefield, where the enemy made immense endeavors to advance as far as possible south of the Marne toward Montmirail. The Franco-American resistance, however, prevented the Germans from executing this plan.

On the eastern side of Rheims, because of the nature of the fighting, the Germans suffered terribly, and their troops were obliged to halt to reorganize.

Enemy activity in that area was pronounced this morning, the heavy artillery being very busy. It seemed as if the Germans were preparing to renew the battle for Chalons, which, according to prisoners, it was their intention to capture today.

The Times Special Cable Dispatches from the Battlefronts.

HELD AFTER OUR VICTORY

Continued from Page 1, Column 7.

night, the enemy laid a creeping barrage over our sector, which went five miles back. This means that, beginning at the southern bank of the Marne, successive curtains of steel swept over our sector at short intervals, and this went on for ten hours. Back and forth from front to rear the curtains moved over our sector.

The Germans had another purpose than killing and maiming and terrifying our men. While this firing was at its height, they brought up great numbers of canvas boats to the northern bank of the Marne. They had tried several times unsuccessfully to put across pontoon bridges, but had been thwarted by our fire. This time they brought up canvas boats estimated at 200 on our front, and, protected by the heavy bombardment, sent over the members of a crack Guard division, twenty men in a boat.

15,000 Germans Got Across.

This began at 3 o'clock. The loss of men was large, but by 7 o'clock the Germans had landed a force estimated at 15,000 soldiers in the sector held by the Americans. As soon as this force could be organized the barrage was lifted for some distance back, and the Germans advanced. It is only fair to say that these troops fought bravely, advancing in waves against our rifle and machine-gun fire, knowing all the time that one by one their boats were being shot full of holes behind them.

By 10 o'clock the Germans had driven their way to a line running across the base of the salient made by the northward sweep of the Marne toward Jaulgonne—an advance of three kilometers on a front of five kilometers. There, because of their heavy losses, they seemed content to stand.

In the meanwhile American reinforcements had been brought up, and a counterattack was organized, which was launched at noon. By 4 o'clock the Germans had been driven to the railroad track which runs just this side of the south bank of the Marne. There they took up positions, but our boys did not halt. Our guns had now got the range of the landing places, where the Germans had stretched cables by which they hauled boats across the swollen stream, and there was no such thing as retreat in the way they had come.

6,000 Germans Killed or Wounded.

The Americans kept right on after the Germans behind the railroad embankment. Slowly the graycoats were forced back. Some of them swam the Marne to safety, but their number was few. Many of them were drowned in the river.

By 10 o'clock last night the last German on this side of our part of the Marne had been accounted for. We had counted 600 prisoners before nightfall, and there remained more to be brought in. The south bank was lined with German dead. It is estimated that we killed or wounded 6,000 of the enemy.

Of course, we, too, had losses. This was the bloodiest and most important action in which American soldiers have yet been engaged. It may be considered a sample of what our soldiers will accomplish in the later days of the drive, when perhaps they will get at closer grips with the Germans. There is no equal in France for the American soldier at close range, and that is how the foe must meet him in the days to come.

Every American officer with whom I talked last night had words of unlimited praise for the individual heroism of his boys. Thrown for their first fight into the hottest caldron of hate the enemy has yet brewed, they did not falter and would not retreat. Caught in the German fire from three sides, they stayed where they were put until forced back by overwhelming odds, and then, instead of quitting, they got some of their comrades to help and put the boche back across the Marne. They could not have done more.

19 Charge and Capture 38.

I will give an instance of how the Americans fight. Nineteen of a platoon were left in a certain position. There they stayed, and fired at the Germans behind the embankment until all their ammunition was gone. Then, after a moment's planning, they leaped forward with fixed bayonets and charged the German machine guns. The crews took one glance at those bayonets, each with a doughboy behind it, and stepped into the open, hands above their heads, yelling "Kamerad!" The nineteen brought them back; there were thirty-eight of them.

Take the case of Sergeant Fred Brown and Sergeant Oscar Willcoxon. Their ammunition gone, they were surrounded and captured. They were taken back to the German positions and put under guard of two Germans, one an officer, to be taken to the rear and questioned. The two Americans, who had been disarmed, and the two Germans started down the road. To make a long story short, an hour later the two Sergeants came into the American lines with eight German prisoners they had picked up on the way. One of them had important papers taken from a German officer. Their one-time guards will fight no more battles for the Kaiser. A half Nelson, hard fists, and the Germans' own guns had turned the trick.

That is the style of the American fighters. They never quit. As a German General reported to the Crown Prince the other day, they "kill or are killed."

Americans are fighting elsewhere in this great battle. How it goes with them I do not yet know, but I believe it goes well. They are where the fighting is the hottest because they are being used at the most vital points to help hold the enemy until the great American Army is ready. May one not predict what that army will do by pointing to what the units that will be parts of it have done west and east of Château-Thierry? The world knows that Americans halted the Germans on the road to Paris early last month. They did it again yesterday, and they will do it again if the chance comes—and it will.

Fighting Also East of Rheims.

American troops are fighting east of Rheims against overwhelming numbers. Our troops withdrew a distance averaging two kilometers; but there they held, and in the afternoon a counterattack drove the Germans back two-thirds of the way they came.

The Americans on this line are now holding fast.

During the fighting in the Champagne yesterday the Germans bombed one of our hospitals, killing a doctor and three nurses and some wounded.

Americans Hold Quarter of Line.

By CAMERON MACKENZIE.

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WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE, July 16.—For thirty-six hours the pleasant valley of the Marne, once so winsome in its Summer richness, has been a vicious thunder-pit of death, and over beyond the wooded knots of the Rheims Mountain all the terror, heat, and confusion of war has been flooding in on the towns and villages of the gently undulating chalk lands northward of Chalons.

It was midnight of Sunday when the German artillery, crashing loose with almost unprecedented severity, signaling the coming of a great attack, found the Americans holding an appreciable part of the eighty kilometers of line involved. There was a short bit of battlefront west of Château-Thierry embracing the town of Vaux, recently captured by American troops. There was a good [deleted] kilometers running eastward from Château-Thierry, and then, on the other side of Rheims, another sector, fully as long.

[The American sector east of Chateau-Thierry is about seven miles long. With another force holding a sector of equal length east of Rheims, the troops of the United States are on fourteen miles af the battlefront or practically one quarter of it.]

On all three positions the enemy artillery fire was visited in full violence, and then at daybreak on Monday appeared German infantry in reckless and overpowering profusion of numbers.

Without much difficulty the Americans beat off a charge, and the German unit, probably an inferior lot, retired, seemingly with a kind of weak despair.

Not so, however, to the east and west of Rheims; and there are stories to tell of the doughboys in those sections of the line. West of Rheims the Germans piled over in heavy force against the strictly American positions between Château-Thierry and the small village of Reuilly, [on the Marne southeast of Jaulgonne.] Their objectives were seven to eight kilometers to the south, and divisions of the first quality were dispatched for the task of achieving them.

After hours of ruthless and ceaseless attacked and counterattacked, the Germans had succeeded in crossing the Marne at three points. These crossings are remarkable chiefly for the manner in which, according to all reports, the enemy troops affected them. It seems that the Germans had provided themselves in advance with light portable boats of canvas and wood, and that at the proper moment these were rushed forward and launched. Into them there clambered a small army of strangely inhuman figures, men clad in gas masks, and beneath the pelter of the stiff American barrage the advance across the river was begun.

Drew Caissons When Horses Died.

There are many tales of heroism in the fighting in this sector. One concerns a number of boys, belonging to an artillery group, which as a result of constant fire found itself short of ammunition. The lads had volunteered to make a three-mile trip down the road, every inch of which was shell-swept, in order to bring back a fresh supply.

Before the return was completed the horses attached to their caisson wagon were all killed. That circumstance, however, failed to deter the Americans from laboriously dragging the wagon themselves.

Other stories, too, are escaping from the raging heat of battle—stories of whole companies hurling themselves with the most unfaltering courage against almost impossible German positions and stories of counterattacks undertaken without hesitation even when the Americans, still not completely seasoned troops, knew themselves to be outnumbered in hopeless ratio.

Much of what actually took place west of Rheims still remains shrouded. Of the events east of Rheims the case is not much clearer. Something, though, is known.

In that portion of the line there was a considerable detachment of United States troops and massed against them in the first trenches at the time when the attack came were no less than four by no means untried German divisions. The scene of the encounter was a cup-shaped basin, formed by low-lying hills, and that basin, upon one side of which the Americans were intrenched, had by the time the gray hordes of the enemy advanced not only been inundated for hours by terrific shell fire, but also by incessant gassing had been made a death-trap more pitiless than it is possible to conceive.

In this grim arena new troops from over the seas fought for six solid hours in a hand-to-hand combat with the Germans. They ceded not a foot of their ground and toward noon of yesterday won their reward when the Germans withdrew to reorganize, and, perhaps, to take new measure of their opponents.

The French have no praise too high for the spirit and tenacity of the American troops, and the coming twenty-four hours may have a further record to offer of their prowess, even in warfare of the most tried veterans.

AIRMEN WRECK FIVE BRIDGES

Continued from Page 1, Column 3.

field a certain confusion and mixture of units was produced.

South of the Marne the French have fallen back slightly to St. Agnan Valley, where and on the Dhuis, south of Mezy, they have strong positions. A thousand prisoners were taken in this region last night, 600 by the Americans south of Dormans. [Other reports state that the Americans captured more than 1,000.]

The French hold the village of Comblizy, where, as further west, they are about two and a half miles south of the Marne. The front then runs northeastward to Mareuilleport, which is in the hands of our allies; crosses the Marne to the eastern edge of Chatillon, and passes by the Bouquigny Forest and Bezal village to Marfaux and Rheims. The defense of this latter sector, on vine-clad slopes falling to the Marne, is a feat on which the French and Italian contingents must be congratulated.

The withdrawal in Champagne thus varies between one and two miles, and the main defense is nowhere lost. Not a single cannon has fallen into the hands of the enemy. As General G. passed along the front this morning he was loudly cheered by his men.

The chief German attacks seem to have been on our left, in the gap between the enemy eyrie of Nogent L'Abbesse and the Moron-Villiers Hills, and our centre in the flats of Souain and Perthes. The new system of defense in depth, as recently explained, involved the Moron-Villiers Plateau, being regarded as an outpost position only lightly held.

The crests were therefore defended for a time, and an orderly retirement was then effected to the zone of resistance. This runs east from the marshy course of the Vesle near Pranay, along the north of the Roman Road, across Suippes to the north of Souain and Perthes.

Attack in Parallel Thrusts.

So far as is yet clear, no new methods were practiced in the offensive begun yesterday. The artillery preparation opened at ten minutes after midnight and the infantry assault at 4:30 A. M.

The French lines were everywhere deluged with a combination of gas and smoke shells, which produce noxious clouds that isolate groups of defenders and make the giving or receiving of orders and any sort of combined movement very difficult. The columns of attack, massed in depth, were directed, not evenly over the whole front but by a series of parallel thrusts, and when these succeeded, intervals were reduced by flank attack and the ground gained was cleared by support troops.

In Champagne, where the French had the advantage of old and elaborate trenches, wire fields, and blockhouses, many tanks were employed to supplement the work of the heavy guns, which could not be adequate in a bombardment so short.

French General Inspired Men.

Thus, with different kinds of objectives there were different methods and different natural conditions. There is a strong contrast between the battle west and that east of the Rheims salient, and it will be convenient to consider them separately.

The defense of the old front of Champagne against yesterday's onslaught, whatever may follow, is a thing which the French Army will look back upon with special pride. This is not surprising, for General G. is one of the great chiefs of the war, and has kept his staff and all ranks in a state of energetic readiness and confidence.

A frail, quiet figure, with a sad, meagre face slightly bearded, a broken arm and other injuries, General G. would at once strike even a casual observer as an exceptional man, but it is only his friends and Lieutenants who know how rare an intelligence he brings to his heavy task, how keen is his foresight, how firm and cool is his will, and when things are at rest, how kind his heart. Such a commander wins the regard that raises ordinary mortals to the utmost power of action and self-sacrifice, and this must have counted for much yesterday.

Under the shadow of Nogant Fort and up the bare slopes of Moron-Villiers Hill, along the River Suippes at Auberive, and over the chalk moors of Souain, Tahure, and Mesnil—grim names reminiscent of the success of allied offensives in a past that seems ages old—the German tanks came lumbering in the dim haze of a stormy dawn, followed by skirmishing groups of grenadiers and machine gunners, and then by the swarming masses of assault.

The French took a heavy toll of the greycoats before they could reach the trenches. The 75s and bellowing monsters of less speed, but greater explosive effect, were instantly at work, but against the overwhelming numbers the front lines could not long be held.

There ensued a frightful running struggle, hand-to-hand, along the communication trenches and second lines, with short, sharp counterattacks and successful rallies. Gradually the local reserves came into play and the attack weakened and came to a standstill.

German Losses Enormous.

With their intrenchments largely intact, the defenders had the advantage in all but numbers, and I am informed that the German losses are enormous. Many tanks were destroyed.

It had been supposed that the expected offensive in Champagne might be in the nature of a demonstration intended chiefly to draw French reserves away from the more important western field. This does not seem to have been the case, if we may judge by the strength of the forces engaged and the resolution with which they were driven forward. The enemy was generally arrested within the first zone of defense, and up to last night his furthest advance did not exceed two miles.

Crossing Hotly Contested.

From Château-Thierry to beyond Dormans the Germans have held for a month past the north bank of the Marne, with good cover under its woods and in its dales, to gather bridging material and to make other preparations to force a passage. The effort began in the darkness on Sunday night, when a few contingents got over the stream, which is between 100 and 150 yards wide, in small boats, and commenced the construction of bridgeheads. The French were on the watch, and this work was constantly destroyed and as often recommenced.

At last at several points of the valley, where its greatest breadth made it most difficult for the French outposts to cover the south bank under the heavy German fire, pontoons were constructed and masses of men poured across the river. During the morning, in this sector of fourteen miles, the enemy had six large bridges, of which two were eight to ten yards in width.

Meanwhile the French airmen had come into action. The weather was not very kind to them, the clouds being sometimes no more than 2,000 yards above the hillsides, but the flying bombardiers "carried on," sowing death among the close ranks of the advancing enemy and harassing his rear. One squadron broke two of the bridges while troops were passing, and many of them were drowned.

The passage of such a river can always be forced at a price, but if the hold on the southern bank be not immediately and considerably enlarged it proves to be of no advantage, but the hazarding of a force that may at any moment be isolated by the breaking of its bridges.

Advance Fiercely Resisted.

Von Boehm's advance guards were strongly attacked as they advanced up the foot of the hills on the south bank of the Marne at Dormans, Courtizy, Oeuilly, Mezy, and Fossoy and French batteries hidden in the woods above poured a stream of fire on them. A counterattack limited their progress, which up to last night had at no point exceeded two miles.

West of Fossoy an American division delivered an effective counterattack, and more than once the enemy was driven back on the river. On the line across the hills from Dormans to Rheims French and Italian troops met the onset with great courage and gave way during the day only a little at the centre on either side of Bligny.

The front ran last night from the Marne at Chatillon, which is ours, by Cuchery, Marfaux, and Bouilly to Rheims.

The German losses yesterday were very much more severe than on the first day of any of the previous phases of an offensive. Documents taken on prisoners show that Mortmiral (and with it the main railway to the eastern front) and Epernay were the objectives set for yesterday, and that the capture of Chalons was fixed for today. Disconsolate men from picked German corps say that this was to have been the decisive battle for a German peace. It is not so very far from it.

GERMANS PAID DEARLY AT RIVER

Continued from Page 1, Column 4.

river, were halted by a rain of bullets until the bridge was piled high with dead and the water dotted with floating bodies.

At one point two poilus in a rifle mitrailleuse post barred the issue from the bridge before them until the sluggish current was blotched and streaked like the Meuse at Verdun with the crimson of German blood. As one soldier fired his rifle the other bailed up with his helmet water that had collected in a hole from recent rains and poured it on the breech to keep it from overheating.

Elsewhere a Captain in charge of a machine gun company fired the piece himself when his soldiers were put out of action by a shell and only abandoned the post when the boche grenades were exploding about his ears at pointblank range.

Another group of six machine gun men fired till the last minute and then retreated, carrying the piece, ammunition, and a badly wounded Sergeant. Once in safety five of them reinstalled the gun in position and reopened fire, while the sixth continued with the Sergeant on his back to a dressing station. As the sun dissipated the dense cloudbank that had hung six or seven hundred feet above the battle, the French bombplanes, which at first had been hampered, were able to wreak terrible havoc.

It can be stated that the bombers are playing a more important part than in any previous struggle. Their teamwork formation enables them to brave hostile battleplanes and the allied resistance is stiffened and the German morale distressed by the knowledge that day and night they continue their attacks. Indeed, they are giving the boches a foretaste of hell.

The Force Engaged.

It is still too early to give the exact number of German divisions taking part in the offensive, but enough have already been identified to prove by quantity and quality that in both sectors of the attack it was a genuine big-scale drive, and not a mere diversion.

According to von Hutier's system, each storm division operates on a front of about three kilometers, which is shortened to two where special density is required. Every two divisions have another in support, so that we can reckon that the blow east of Rheims was delivered by about fourteen in the front line, with seven more behind, and that against the Marne, where the fighting was more violent, by approximately the same number, despite the smaller extent of the front.

The arrangement of one unit supporting two is a cardinal feature of the von Hutier method. When a division attacks, two regiments are thrown forward, and a third supports them. Similarly, in each advancing regiment two battalions charge, covered by the third. The point is thus to obtain the rapid progress on which success depends, the duty of the forward units being to penetrate the defense line wherever it is possible, leaving the support troops to deal with the centres of resistance left behind them.

Berlin Sacrificing Crack Troops.

Obviously, when progress is slow, as in the present battle, the supports come into action as rapidly as the leaders are checked, and, if still they fail to break through, the losses are proportionately heavy. The extent to which this is the case may be judged from the fact that a certain German division was in action by noon yesterday, whereas, according to its schedule, it ought not to have been engaged until tomorrow.

Almost all the divisions identified are of the highest quality, including several of the Prussian Guard. Some never before engaged this year belong to the special first-class reserves, which Hindenburg has been jealously keeping for his supreme effort. The flower of the German Army is once again being sacrificed on the historic banks of the Marne.

How striking was the success of the army defending the Rheims-Massiges front against the attack of fourteen German shock divisions, with more than seven in immediate support, according to the von Hutier method, may be judged by the fact that wherever the commanding General passed among the defenders he was greeted with spontaneous cheers. Even the outpost zone was so little disorganized by the attack that such withdrawals as were necessary were carried out in perfect order without a break in the liaison.

At historic Mont Cornillet, when the order to retreat was given, a group of defenders prefaced their retirement by a sudden charge which captured fourteen prisoners—"in order," said the Lieutenant commanding, "to identify beyond doubt the division facing us."

Until 5 o'clock this morning the enemy, exhausted by his losses, remained quiescent on the whole front. At that hour there appeared to be indications of a renewal of the battle east of Rheims.

On the Marne front the Germans evidently spent the night in reorganizing and reinforcing the troops that had crossed the river and gained ground between Surmelin Valley and Marfaux to an average depth of two miles.

So far the general direction of the attack has been on both sides of the Marne toward Chalons. It was evident that Hindenburg wished to reduce the salient formed by Rheims and the positions north of the river before turning westward toward Paris. Whether in face of his check he will try to exploit what his advance has gained south of the Marne by a double attack north and south of the river in the direction of the capital is as yet doubtful; but, considering the quality and importance of the effectives engaged, it is almost certain that the German assaults will continue.

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Counterattack by Pershing's Men Wins Plaudits Among British Everywhere.

EMULATION AMONG ALLIES

Friendly Rivalry Believed to Have Inspired French — Germans' Task More Difficult.

By CHARLES H. GRASTY.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, July 16.—London went to bed anxious last night, but this morning's news brought cheeriness about the German offensive. Americans in London today, while deeply gratified at the showing made on the Marne, were somewhat wary in expressing themselves until events reached a more advanced stage.

In English military circles the American performance was the general topic of conversation. Splendid French resistance is an old story, but every demonstration of American efficiency brings a fresh outburst of enthusiasm.

Frankly, Europeans are surprised. They did not expect it. The outstanding fact in yesterday's battle, as they see it, is that American troops at the front have proved their mettle, and this gives immense encouragement to the European armies in the field and the civilian communities behind. With each succeeding proof that Americans in the battleline can hold up their end, our allies become more confident of ultimate victory over the Germans.

It is pointed out that similar encouragement is given all of our own troops who have not thus far been engaged. Friendly competition among our own units and between ourselves and our allies in deeds of valor becomes a great force to promote efficiency. English commentators believe they saw this force already at work in the fine performance of the French troops, which was yesterday even above their usual high average.

Counterattack Is Commended.

The promptness of the American counterattack was especially favorably commented upon. The way the Americans came back recalls a story given around and first told to King George by an American officer from France. An Australian was asked on the day after the Fourth of July to show what he thought of American soldiers.

"They're fine," he replied, "but a bit rough."

As Australians are supposed to wear the heaviest hobnails in any army up to date, the British sovereign thought this comment coming from them somewhat significant.

The drive has not yet progressed far enough and the news is too meagre to justify conclusions, but one observes an undertone of satisfaction in all comment. It is generally believed that the Pan German militarists, led by Ludendorff and von Tirpitz, demanded their inning in central political governments as well as in military operations. They got their wish, and yesterday's blow marks the initiation of their program. Assuming that it is the main stroke, and not preliminary to a large-scale attack elsewhere, it is regarded here as a comparative failure.

Instead of raising German morale at the front and inside of Germany, it must have a reverse effect, because it discloses the strength of the Allies and tends to confirm the already strong conviction that they are a match for the enemy even under present conditions.

While Americans are pouring in reinforcements, the German leaders will find it impossible to maintain the will to victory, and the sentiment expressed by von Kühlmann will again become dominant and further weaken the declining spirit at the front.

Difficult Job for Germans.

Anything short of gains that will bring the enemy within shelling distance of Paris will be regarded here as a defeat for the Germans in their fourth great offensive. Only such a gain would enable them to make progress without waiting to prepare another set of offensives. Such a process, requiring six or eight weeks' time, even if possible at all in the circumstances, is increasingly difficult for the Germans, because of their relative loss of strength in reserves of men and material.

However, the situation remains in suspense. The Germans have not developed the gains made during the first few hours of the assault. On the other hand, save on the American front just east of Château-Thierry, no counterattack has yet driven them off the ground won.

It is possible they will endeavor to press further on this side, especially toward Epernay, so as to get behind the Rheims salient, but in any case the benefits of surprise have been to a large extent lost to them. They have suffered heavy casualties, and the allied armies will draw valuable encouragement from the initial failure of their adversaries to repeat the result of their first three offensives this year.

SMALL ACTION NEAR VAUX.

Germans Try an Attack There, but Are Beaten Off by Americans.

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY ON THE MARNE, July 16, (Associated Press.)—West of Château-Thierry, between Vaux and Hill 204, the enemy launched a small local attack against the American forces today, but was speedily beaten off with losses.

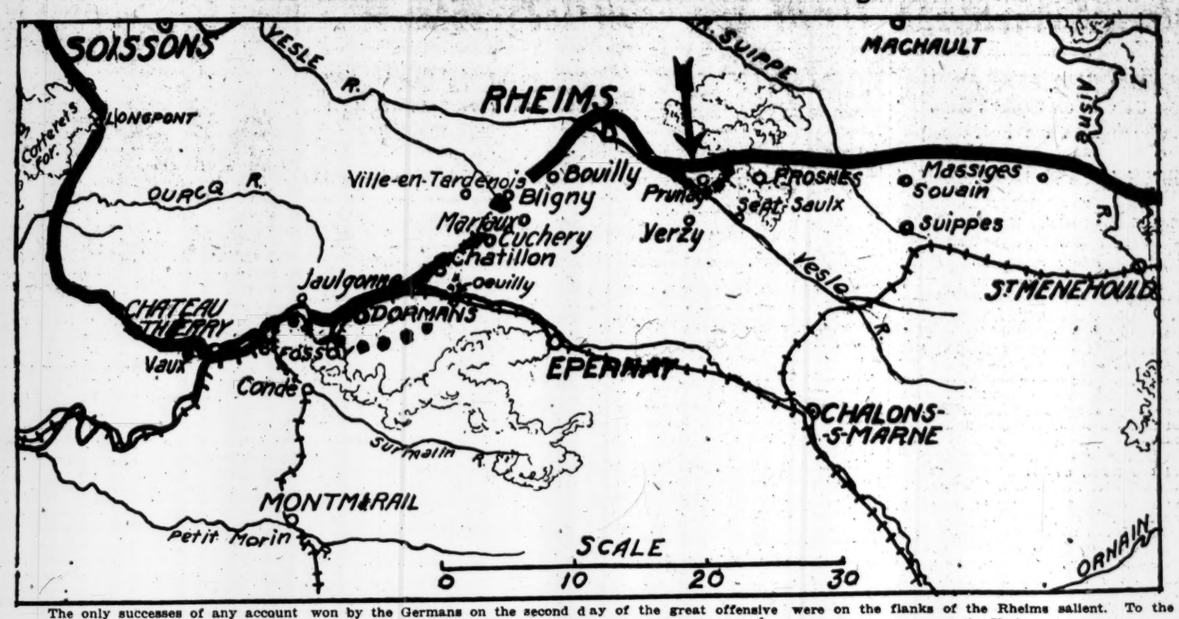
This operation subsided quickly, and the enemy contented himself for the remainder of the day with the laying down of the heaviest bombardments over the positions, which availed him nothing.

In counterattacking operations during the day the Americans increased their number of prisoners materially, and at this hour it is possible to announce that the entire operation is going well and that all conditions are extremely satisfactory.

Throughout the Germans fought with the utmost stubbornness, being loath to give up ground, but they are declared to have been unable to withstand the storming of the allied troops, whose advance was preceded by a terrific fire. Only to the south of the Bois des Roches did the enemy succeed in holding his ground temporarily.

Lost and Found Advertisements on Page 21.

The Battle Area from the Marne to the Argonne



The only successes of any account won by the Germans on the second day of the great offensive were on the flanks of the Rheims salient. To the southeast of that city they have forced back the French lines at Prunay, taking that village, but have been unable to get across the Vesle.

Southwest of Rheims the enemy has had more success, having pushed across the Marne in force, as indicated by the dotted line, and pressed back the Allies toward Epernay. Americans and French, by counterattacks, won back some lost ground in the St. Agnan region.

ATTACK HAS FAILED, MAURICE BELIEVES

British Expert Doubts if Germans Can Regain Momentum After So Early a Check.

PRAISES FOCH'S STRATEGY

Regards Allied Bombardment in Early Stages of Advance as a Most Effective Blow.

By MAJOR GEN. SIR FREDERICK MAURICE.

Copyright, 1918, by The New York Times Company.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, July 16.—It is now quite evident that the Germans have failed to realize what they set out to get in this latest offensive. Information from prisoners and captured documents show that the attack east of Rheims was intended to reach the Marne at Epernay and Chalons, an advance of some twenty-one miles, and it has failed to make any material progress. While it is too early to say that the German effort southwest of Rheims has been definitely brought to a standstill, it cannot now be very dangerous without support on the Plains of Champagne.

In an offesive which is really successful, progress in the early stages is rapid and continuous, and there is nothing more difficult in war as we know it today than to restore momentum to attack which has been checked. Therefore, when we hear that the gains which the enemy made on either side of Dormans, where he was most successful, have not been materially extended since noon of the 15th, there is good ground for the hope that this battle is destined to end in a definite failure for the enemy.

There are two new features in the German afternoon communiqué. The first is the appearance of the army of von Mudra to the east of Rheims. Von Mudra has not up to the present been under the Crown Prince's command, and it is possible that he may have succeeded Fritz von Below, whose name does not appear, and who was, when we last heard of him, commanding an army between those of von Einem and von Boehm.

It is also possible that a new army may have been specially formed for this battle and placed under Von Mudra, which would mean that very special importance was attached to this offensive. As to this we must at present withhold judgment.

The second point is the mention of survey troops, who were apparently employed in identifying the positions or and finding the ranges to the French guns. There is nothing in this of which we were not aware, but it is the first time the Germans have mentioned the employment of their specialists.

We know that General Foch had all his measures ready to meet the Crown Prince's efforts. Of these the chief, in addition to the ordinary precaution of having adequate reserves ready and in place, was to start a great counterbombardment as soon as the enemy began his artillery preparation for the attack. The Germans seem to have adopted their usual method of assembling their assaulting columns close behind their front line trenches and these must have afforded an admirable target for the French and American batteries. A counter deluge of shell falling amongst troops in that most trying period of a soldier's life, when he is waiting anxiously to go over the top, cannot but have been most disconcerting, and it is probably to this as much as to any other cause that the failure of the enemy's scheme is due.

Such an antidote to those methods of attack which the enemy has hitherto in the campaign of this year employed with great success depends upon obtaining accurate information of his plans, and this time at least the Allies had such information, and General Foch was therefore able to have his batteries in readiness.

The forces which the Germans have so far thrown into battle are at present estimated at about thirty divisions [this is far under the French official estimates], of which some seventeen or eighteen would have normally been holding the line on the front of attack, and therefore it is not yet safe to assume that more than twelve divisions have been taken from the German reserves.

If this is correct, and it is at the moment the best available estimate, then the enemy certainly still has large forces which he can employ in the attack, and it would be unwise to jump to the conclusion that all danger is over. But a check such as the Germans have suffered cannot but have a most depressing effect both on their troops and on their people. It must radically affect Hindenburg's plans and has made the position of the Allies more favorable than it has been at any time since the fatal 21st of March. We may, therefore, congratulate General Foch with all our hearts on his wise generalship, and our French and American comrades on their most gallant and successful defense.

One by one the threats which the enemy has been holding over us during past months are materializing and are bringing him no nearer to a decisive defeat of the Allies which Hindenburg and his Pan German friends have been proclaiming as certain.

The Austrian offensive has ended in collapse, and it looks now as if the Crown Prince would not do much better than his friends on the Italian front. Altogether, the atmosphere is very much clearer than it was, and we can look to the future with renewed confidence.

GERMAN LOSSES APPALLING.

Estimated at 65 Per Cent. of Effectives at Prunay.

PARIS, July 16, (Havas Agency.)—Statements made by prisoners taken by the Allies are to the effect that their officers assured them that they would have an easy victory in this offensive, asserting that they would be opposed by troops in no great numbers, who were completely demoralized.

Never before were the enemy losses so high. Piles of bodies cover the ground.

In the region of Prunay heavy attacks of the enemy were repulsed outright. The German losses at that point are estimated as 65 per cent. of the effectives engaged.

The fighting of the Americans and Italians was extremely brilliant.

BLOW CLEARLY FORESEEN.

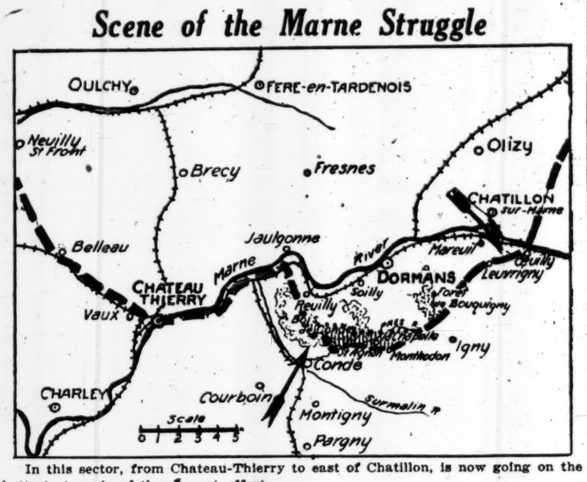
Paris Critics Agree as to This and Are Generally Optimistic.

PARIS, July 16.—All news from the battlefront indicates that the elements of surprise, a favorite German weapon, were a total failure Monday. The newspapers point out the importance of that fact.

The French military chiefs, says Maurice Barrès in the Echo de Paris, foresaw with wonderful approximation the date and locality of the German effort, and General Foch made all dispositions so that the attack was begun under conditions favorable to the Allies.

The Germans will continue their offensive, as they have concentrated strong reserves in the region of Rethel, northeast of Rheims, says Marcel Hutin in the same paper. The reserves, he adds, undoubtedly will be put into the fighting line, probably extending the front of attack toward the Argonne.

Scene of the Marne Struggle



In this sector, from Chateau-Thierry to east of Chatillon, is now going on the hottest struggle of the present effort.

American troops have helped the French recover some of the ground lost to the on-rushing German hosts south of the Marne; the recovery being represented by the shaded portion of the map.

Pershing's men have also been in action at Mareuil.

TERRIFIC STRUGGLE RAGING AT PRUNAY

French Intrenched on South Bank of the Vesle—Rupprecht's Troops in the Battle.

LONDON, July 16.—The French on the front east of Rheims this afternoon were intrenched at Prunay behind the river Vesle, two miles back of the original line, the Evening Standard states. This, it adds, was the deepest penetration the enemy has effected in that area.

Fighting in this region yesterday continued until 7 o'clock in the evening. It was extremely severe in the vicinity of Souain and Prunay. At the latter point they lost a wood south of the village. But elsewhere the German attack was repulsed with heavy losses, and the French line remained practically everywhere intact.

West of Rheims the enemy attacked in very considerable strength at two places by way of the Marne railway and in the country south of Dormans. In this neighborhood they succeeded in throwing six bridges across the Marne between Reuilly and Dormans, but at no point on this twenty-five-mile front did the enemy penetrate more than four miles into the French positions.

Great numbers of German corpses are hanging on the tangle of barbed wire in front of the French positions and all reports state that the losses of the Germans must have been exceedingly heavy.

There is every indication that the enemy intended the attack should be a really big one. Thirty divisions have thus far been identified. Some of them came from the army of Crown Prince Rupprecht of Bavaria, so it is believed that there is little likelihood of the Germans launching another attack while this one is on.

The attacks of yesterday were conducted by the forces of General von Below and General von Boehm. They directed the operations of the two armies on the left wing of the German Crown Prince group.

OFFENSIVE REACHES SCALE OF MARCH DRIVE

PARIS, July 16.—The German offensive has taken on a great scale, equal to that launched on the 21st of March, says a dispatch filed from the Marne battlefront today at noon by the correspondent of the Temps.

Fighting continued this morning, the dispatch says, in a violent storm of thunder and lightning. The weather was clearing at noon.

An impression of confidence throughout the armies is indicated by the latest dispatches from various parts of the battlefront.

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ENEMY LOSS HEAVY, WASHINGTON HEARS

War Department Says Situation After First Day's Fighting Was Satisfactory.

CRISIS OF DRIVE AWAITED

Probably More Than 250,000 Americans Engaged—First Corps May Have Been Split Up.

WASHINGTON, July 16.—The War Department tonight received information from the American Military Attaché at Paris of heavy losses sustained by the German assaulting armies to the west and east of Rheims and of the failure of the enemy to make substantial progress against the allied resistance during the last twenty-four hours. No late cable dispatches had been received from either General Pershing or General Bliss.

The War Department issued this statement:

At midnight the War Department was not in receipt of late cable dispatches from General Bliss or General Pershing, but it was in communication with the Military Attaché at Paris. Information from this last source does not deal specifically with the day's point of attack and defense, but brings information of heavy losses sustained by the enemy's attacking forces and of his failure to make substantial progress against the allied resistance during the last twenty-four hours.

General Pershing's communiqué for yesterday had not been received at the department late tonight. In the ordinary course it would have come this morning, but probably it has been delayed by the crowded condition of the cables. So far as was known tonight, no information as to the losses among the American troops in yesterday's fighting had been received.

Crisis Still to Come.

The crisis of the new German offensive is still to be reached, in the opinion of high officials here. While the first rush of the enemy apparently met with a decided check yesterday all along the line and fell far short of the probable objectives marked out for the first day, both official and unofficial reports from the front tonight showed that bitter fighting was still in progress, with varying results.

Advices from Generals Pershing and Bliss covering yesterday's operations prompted a statement from the War Department today that the situation was regarded as satisfactory by the American commanders at the end of the first day of the first great battle of the war in which American troops have been engaged.

On the comparatively limited part of the battlefront held by the Americans between Chateau-Thierry and the Jaulgonne region tonight's advices indicated that the enemy had been ousted from a majority of the points where his initial drive had made headway across the river. The situation appears most encouraging here.

Further east, however, where the Germans appear to have occupied a considerable amount of territory south of the Marne the enemy was still in force and the French with American aid were gradually beating him back toward the river. American reinforcements were also reported as arriving and getting into the fighting line even further east toward Rheims.

250,000 Americans Engaged.

Probably in excess of 250,000 American troops are involved in one place or another, as that would be the approximate strength of Major General Hunter Liggett's first army corps, several divisions of which are known to be operating with the French corps along the Marne sector. Nothing had reached the War Department late tonight, however, to identify the troops who made the brilliant counterattacks yesterday at Vaux and in the Jaulgonne region which helped materially in stemming the German tide.

reason to believe that the First Corps was operating as a unit the indications being rather that its devisions were being employed in French corps. Similarly, divisions from other American corps are under French corps commanders and operating as units of the French corps, while at other points American brigades or even regiments form parts of French divisional brigade units. This arrangement makes it impossible to gauge accurately the extent of American participation.

High military officials did not expect tonight to be able to form definite conclusions as to the whole course of the great battle or the direction in which it probably would develop before another day or two had passed. The extent to which the check of the first day may have upset the enemy's calculations could not be gauged by the meagre accounts received today that gave any specific information of a military character.

It appears certain that for the moment the American forces along the Marne have held this door to Paris against the enemy, promptly restoring the general trend of their original lines wherever the first rush of the enemy yesterday had swept them back. The major actions in the battle developed today immediately to the east of the original American positions. There the enemy apparently is firmly lodged across the river and heavy pressure is being brought by Franco-American forces to eject him.

Precarious Position for Foe.

The German position here appears somewhat precarious. It was agreed, on the basis of unofficial, as well as more meagre official accounts, that unless the Germans were able without great delay to extend their advance and widen the dent they have made in the French lines, General Foch might seize the opportunity to swing a flank assault from the American positions to the west in an effort to trap the army of General von Boehm, which, Berlin asserts, crossed th river here.

The official report from Paris tonight showed the Franco-American forces had recaptured St. Agnan and the heights dominating the Marne Valley behind the German advanced positions. This led to the hope among officers here that a wide flanking movement would be possible which would clear the south bank of the river of the enemy and probably result in important captures of prisoners. At any rate, the fact that the defenders are hitting back hard appears to make it certain that the Germans have been able to make only limited improvement of their position.

Considering the operations of the American troops only, officials were more than satisfied with the showing they were making. It is the first great battle in which they have engaged, and while previous indications have been plentiful that they would sustain the best traditions of the American service so far as courage and pure fighting spirit went, some confusion and disorganization was to have been expected. If it developed, however, the swiftness and certainty with which counterattacks were sent home shows that it was quickly overcome, to the disruption of the enemy's plans on the right of his line. He is still held up there without having netted any gain from his starting places.

Speculation as to the probable purpose of the German assault was general. Many officers inclined to the opinion that its real object was to widen out the German line along the Marne to such an extent that a later blow could be delivered with Chateau-Thierry and the line northwest of there as the centre of attack and reduction of the Compiegne salient as its objective.

Drive for Compiegne.

In that event, a coincident attack south of Amiens aimed directly at Compiegne, it was thought, would have ben dlivered, and if Compiegne fell the German advance could either be directed against Paris or the scene shifted for a fresh blow at the Channel ports through the British lines to the north.

So far as the present drive goes, much satisfaction is taken here in the fact that the German right ran into an abrupt check against the Americans who still hold what will be the very centre of assault if a new thrust at Paris is to follow the present effort.

Secretary Baker tonight authorized this statement:

Dispatches received from General Pershing and General Bliss confirm the press account of yesterday's fighting. American troops west of Sur-Meiln counterattacked, captured prisoners, established and are holding their advanced position. Germany's barrage was met by counterbarrage, which in many places prevented the advance of their infantry. Full reports covering the entire fronts are, of course, not yet available. The general situation this morning is regarded as satisfactory.

The first day in such a battle is, of course, merely general advance guard action. The great pressure of reserves and concentrated masses is still to be looked for.

President Wilson again abandoned his usual morning round of golf today and remained at the White House, hearing reports from the front as they came in. He was up late last night following both official and unofficial advices closely.

GERMAN DIVISIONS ARE USED UP FAST

Some, Which Were to Join Offensive Today, Had to be Thrown Into the Line on Monday.

WITH THE FRENCH ARMY IN FRANCE, July 16, (Associated Press.)—The allied resistance to the Germans in the present offensive has been so strong, and the German losses consequently so heavy, that enemy divisions which the German staff had not intended to use until tomorrow had to be thrown into the line by noon yesterday.

The defense by both the French and the American troops was magnificent, and vigorous counterattacks marked the fighting.

A German carrier pigeon that was captured bore a message saying: "The fighting for the passage of the Marne is worse than an inferno."

It was here that the Americans and French constantly counterattacked with gallantry, succeeding in driving some of the Germans back across the river, while others were drowned in endeavoring to escape.

Among the units which attacked the allied line on the front southwest of Rheims were several Guards divisions, and these advanced in such overwhelming numbers that the Allies, although fighting with the utmost tenacity and courage, were forced back slightly in the vicinity of Marfaux, Cuchery, and Bouilly. The Italians fought shoulder to shoulder with the French on this front. The line bent a little here, but it did not break.

German tanks which attacked north of Souain during the big battle which started yesterday suffered heavily from the allied artillery, many being destroyed.

In the section of the Champagne east of Rheims the enemy attack was broken in its first stage. The point where the furthest advance was made was at Prunay, where a small pocket, 2,000 yards in depth, was punched out by the enemy, who, however, is still northward on the Roman Road.

Facing this point is a hilly region, including Moronvillers, Cornillet, and other heights. On these were advanced positions of the French Army, lightly held. The enemy preparations had been observed, and minute precautions were taken by the Allies to hold their main positions. When the attack began, the French fell back on these, and the Germans were unable, even with their best divisions, to make any impression on the defenders except about Prunay.

This small result, considering the nature of the attack, is regarded very favorably by the allied staffs, while the French Army holding this portion of the battlefront displays the fullest confidence that any further attempts by the Germans here will meet a similar fate.

Aviators flying over the German lines say that the German losses in this sector are tremendous.

The War Situation

By THE MILITARY EXPERT OF THE NEW YORK TIMES.

The real object of the Germans in their present attack must of necessity remain in some doubt until the attack has developed further. It has really not formed itself yet. Relatively it is still a local action being fought for the crossing of the Marne, although terrific fighting is taking place in the Champagne, where the left wing of the attacking force has been from the first heavily engaged. Whether this feature of the attack is meant as a large scale diversion or whether it is a part of the real front of attack has not been indicated by the action as far as it has developed to date. Such indications as there are, however, all point to the fact that the attack was intended to break the Champagne front and effect a crossing of the Marne merely as a measure to insure the further success of the army in the Champagne.

Which is the correct answer depends entirely on the estimate of the situation by the German High Command. If this command has figured that victory this year is, because of the unexpected resistance of the British and French and the strength of the American forces, unattainable, then the main objective is almost sure to be to break through the French positions between Rheims and the Argonne Forest, (just west of Verdun,) encircle Verdun and flank the defensive line defending the Alsace-Lorraine frontier. This would give the Germans another huge bite of French territory with which they could barter. Having accomplished this, Germany could sit still in her trenches, spend the remaining half of the year in strengthening her new positions, and practically invite the Allies to try to take away from her what she held. While this process was going on the peace offensive would be started, and flattering proposals would be made which on their face would seem generous.

There is no indication yet certainly of any relation between the present offensive and Paris. Nothing points to this effort as an attempt to take the French capital. Still less is there reason to think that Chalons figures in the fighting. It is again a case where geographical locations are unimportant. It seems incumbent, however, to fix some geographical point as the objective of every attack, so Chalons or Paris will do as well as any other. As a matter of fact, the moment the Germans reached the northern bank of the Marne and brought the Paris-Chalons railroad under very close fire—and the width of the Marne was all that separated this railroad from the German infantry—Chalons ceased to be of importance as an objective. The main line of supply of the army in the Champagne was cut at Château-Thierry, and this is all that Chalons could mean. It might be said further in regard to Paris that the Marne is neither the shortest nor the easiest road the Germans could take. Far easier would have been to attack from Château-Thierry north as far as the forest of Retz, flank the French positions here and at Compiègne, and move direct toward Paris. There would seem to be no good reason why the Germans should have selected the most difficult route available for this purpose. The Marne is a difficult stream to cross, practically a gorge. It bears a much stronger relation to the territory to the east than it does to that to the west, and the territory east is the Champagne.

Although the situation is even yet more or less confused because of the fact that it has not yet fully developed, little by little it is clearing up. It is apparent now that the Germans have forced the crossing of the Marne on a wide front, the front extending from just north of Fossoy as far east as Chatillon. This was the situation when the fighting began yesterday. In yesterday's fighting the Germans exerted their greatest effort to extending this front. The crossing was of little value to them if it could not be widened out so as to give manoeuvring space. Accordingly the greatest pressure was exerted south of the Marne against the eastern side of the wedge which they had succeeded in driving across. This wedge at the end of the first day's fighting was about eleven miles long and about two to three miles deep. In the fighting yesterday however, the Germans lengthened it by about two miles and a half, establishing themselves along a line through Oeuilly-Leuvrigny and thence to the north of St. Agnan, Crezancy and Fossoy. In the centre of this wedge the French have been counterattacking heavily and have driven the Germans back to the top of the plateau which overlooks the Marne at this point. There appears still to be no great danger in the course the attack is taking. The most disagreeable feature present is the advance of the Germans up the southern bank of the Marne. Naturally as the Germans move east on the south bank the French, on the north bank, are uncovered and also must move east, synchronizing their movements with those of the Germans. This will mean if it continues the giving up of Rheims and the gradual flanking of the Champagne positions.

BRITISH HOLD RAID GAINS.

Fighting Near Hebuterne Nets Them 12 Guns and Over 30 Prisoners.

LONDON, July 16.—By a day raid in the neighborhood of Hebuterne, (north of Albert,) New Zealand troops yesterday captured more than thirty prisoners and twelve machine guns. The Germans counterattacked early this morning, gaining a footing at two points, which they lost immediately, together with a few more prisoners.

A slight improvement of the British line in the Villers-Bretonneux sector was reported in this morning's official communication, the text of which follows:

Yesterday New Zealand troops carried out a successful raid in the neighborhood of Hebuterne, capturing over thirty prisoners and twelve machine guns. During the night a further slight improvement was effected in our line in the Villers-Bretonneux sector after sharp fighting.

A few prisoners were taken by us in the neighborhood of Locon.

The hostile artillery was active southwest of Albert and showed some activity at different points on the northern portion of the British front.

The British official report issued this evening says:

Early this morning the enemy attacked and succeeded in entering two new posts established by us in the neighborhood of Hebuterne, but was immediately counterattacked and driven out. We secured a few prisoners.

Hostile artillery was active today in the Locre sector and has also shown some activity on other parts of the front.

Paris Again Bombarded.

PARIS, July 16.—The long-range bombardment of Paris was resumed this morning.

PARIS SEES HUTIER BEATEN THUS FAR

Believes That Allies Are Now Getting on Equal Terms with the Foe.

HUGE LOSSES NEAR SOUAIN

One Enemy Division Had to be Withdrawn Immediately—Others Badly Punished.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, July 16.—Paris is satisfied that the first day of the latest German offensive has been a failure for the enemy, and the feeling is growing every hour that his new attempt will reveal in clearer and clearer perspective that at last the Allies are getting on level terms with the aggressors. From that to definite superiority is only a question of one thing, and that is the time it will take for American troops to arrive in sufficient numbers to turn the scales absolutely in favor of the Allies.

France has been for some months in the past placing all her confidence in this last factor, and so far as recent events are concerned she is satisfied that her trust cannot now be misplaced.

Critics here are full of admiration for the brilliant staff work which has enabled Foch to fix with such accuracy the hour selected for the beginning of the German attack. It became known Sunday morning that the German troops had drawn their reserve rations, which was sufficient hint that an offensive was imminent, and when the French gunners, whose shells had been searching the rear of the enemy's lines for many days past, realized that they had succeeded in touching off dump after dump of ammunition brought up in readiness for the onslaught, there was no further room for doubt.

So nicely was the thing timed that the allied guns began their tremendous counterpreparation exactly an hour before the enemy started to pour gas shells on the allied positions.

Never at any time in the course of the war has an offensive obtained such meagre results on the first day. According to Maurice Barrès in the Echo de Paris, the Germans threw thirty-five divisions, say 350,000 bayonets, into the attack, or the division to about every mile and a half, but nowhere succeeded in making any appreciable progress.

Where the Germans made their principal effort on the twenty-five miles of front east of Rheims they were practically nailed down to their own lines. Evidence of the extraordinary effectiveness of the allied defense is seen in the fact that in front of Souain the losses of one enemy division were so enormous that it had to be withdrawn immediately. Other German divisions suffered almost as heavily, both in Champagne and between Dormans and Rheims, and had also to be relieved before the battle had well begun.

Information gathered here shows that the enemy expected to carry both Rheims and Epernay during the morning of the first day, so that their check may be regarded as a veritable defeat.

But, as more than one critic points out this morning, the battle is not yet over, and it is too early to pronounce any opinion as to how it may develop. The German offensive certainly has not improved the position of Rheims, which now finds itself more closely enveloped than before, with only narrow means of communication with the rear along the railway to Epernay.

It is regarded here as evident that the Germans are making an effort to envelop Rheims, both from the east and the west, and at the same time to put themselves in a position to envelop Paris on the east by cutting the communications between the capital and its great eastern strongholds, the Fortress of Verdun and the intrenched camp of Nancy.

AMERICAN AIR LOSSES.

Men in Sixth Machine That Started for Cobleng Were Captured.

AMSTERDAM, July 16.—Particulars regarding the sixth American machine taking part in the air raid on Coblenz last week are given by the Elberfeld General Anzeiger. The newspaper says that at 10:30 o'clock Wednesday evening a sixteen-year-old college student named Gerlach, while busy harvesting near the village of Schwarzen, in Hunsbrueck, saw a flying machine at a height of approximately 2,700 feet in flames.

Soon it descended. It was a French biplane armed with three machine guns and bomb-throwing apparatus, and had two occupants, an American First Lieutenant and another Lieutenant, who were detained by Gerlach and two other men, who turned over their prisoners at 1 o'clock in the morning to the authorities at Kirchberge.

The prisoners, according to the newspaper, said they belonged to an air squadron of six machines, the goal of which was Coblenz, and that they had been separated from the other flyers during a thunderstorm.

A Berlin official communication on July 11 said five airplanes of an American squadron of six, bent on raiding Coblenz, were captured and their crews made prisoners. The following day another communication said all six of the "American" airplanes had fallen into German hands, the sixth having been shot down.

General Pershing's communication of July 12 said that as the result of a bombing expedition the previous evening five American machines were missing.

AVIATORS KILL TWO IN AMERICAN HOSPITAL

Nine of Red Cross Personnel Wounded, Among Them Miss Jane Jeffery.

PARIS, July 16.—German aviators at 11 o'clock last night dropped bombs on the American Red Cross hospital at Jouy. Two enlisted men were killed and among the personnel nine persons were wounded. Miss Jane Jeffery, an American Red Cross nurse, was among those wounded, although her injuries are not serious.

The hospital was deliberately bombed by the German aviators. It was full of wounded at the time and doctors were performing operations at four tables. The operations continued, notwithstanding the explosions.

At least three bombs were dropped on the hospital. One destroyed three tents. Additional doctors were telephoned for immediately and work at the hospital was continued without interruption.

Further east, in the region of Chalons, it was a busy night for the personnel of the American Red Cross hospitals being evacuated and wounded being searched for along the road. To the thousand beds at the American Army field hospital in this neighborhood supplies of bandages, ether, &c., were delivered from Paris within twelve hours.

C. S. Wheeler, representative of the American Red Cross at Jouy, left for the Paris headquarters this morning.

Miss Jane Jeffery, American Red Cross nurse, who was among those reported in cable dispatches as wounded when German aviators dropped bombs on the hospital at Jouy, went to France last Winter with a group of young women who were to work in the Children's Bureau of the Department of Public Health. Her home is in Dorchester, Mass.

AMERICANS IN MANCHESTER.

Lord Mayor and Cheering Crowds Greet Large Body of Troops.

MANCHESTER, July 16, (Associated Press.)—A large body of American troops came to Manchester this morning in order that the people might have an opportunity to welcome them.

The Americans were greeted with the greatest enthusiasm. "The Star-Spangled Banner" was played by the band of the Dragoon Guards, and the band accompanying the troops responded with the British national anthem. Mayor Huddart of Salford delivered an address of welcome as the men marched through Salford on their way to Manchester.

"I am sure," he said, in part, "you are worthy comrades of your fellow-countrymen who are covering themselves with glory in France."

All along the route of march to Manchester the soldierly bearing of the Americans evoked encomiums and much hearty cheering. On several occasions spectators shouted out that the troops evidently had not been fed on war bread.

At the boundary of Manchester the Americans were received by the Lord Mayor of the city and then they resumed their march through streets which were lined with applauding crowds to the Town Hall, where a reception was tendered them. After a brief rest, the Americans set out on a three-mile march through various streets of the city and again received the plaudits of tens of thousands of persons. This evening the troops were entertained at dinner.

POINCARE PRAISES OUR MEN

Mentions Their Fighting Quality in Message to Wilson.

WASHINGTON, July 16.—In a response today to President Wilson's Bastile Day message to the French people President Poincaré said right and liberty have obliterated space and the ocean to bring France and America together. The message follows:

"The French national holiday, following the American Independence Day, has afforded the two peoples another occasion to combine their sentiments and hopes. The message you were pleased to send me in honor of July 14 has reached the heart of France. Once more Paris has acclaimed General Pershing's magnificent troops, which are already giving on the battlefield such striking evidence of their grand military quality. The great memories that united our two countries are drawing from the war we are waging together a strength of vividness that nothing can impair. Right and liberty have obliterated space and the ocean to bring even nearer together our two beloved nations in the splendor of the same ideal."

GERMANS BEFOGGED ABOUT PEACE TERMS

Masses of the People Believe Berlin Has Made a Real Offer to the Allies.

BUOYED BY HOPE IN ARMY

Scheming Officials Harp on "Defensive War"—All Agitation Sternly Repressed.

Copyright, 1918, by The New York Times Company.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

THE HAGUE, July 16.—Chancellor von Hertling's speech on Belgium has stirred up considerable dust in its wake. But one thing is certain, and that is that the Germans themselves know nothing about their war aims. Scores of quotations from papers ranging from the militarist Kreuz-Zeitung to the Socialist Vorwärts, show this.

THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent also learns from persons in close touch with Germans of all classes that the people do not understand politics, and know nothing of the war aims or peace terms. The people are told that Germany has proposed peace, but what sort of peace is not explained to them. The fact that the Allies have refused to accept Germany's peace offer is drummed into them persistently and helps to keep up the fallacy that Germany was attacked and is fighting a defensive war. They are not allowed to forget these two facts, and don't bother about the intricate questions of terms.

There is no doubt that these two ideas have united the people into stubborn resistance which otherwise might have collapsed long ago. Moreover, they are still convinced of the infallibility of the army.

The majority of the people want peace and expect it this Fall. Meantime the militarists sit silently but all-powerful in the background and are referred to as "factors."

Combing Factories for Men.

The country is being literally combed for every available man, many being taken out of factories and replaced by prisoners for the big new drive. Boy recruits are for the most part enthusiastic and sing. If they rebel against going, they are taken out and shot, so that many reason that by going they stand at least a slight chance of returning.

Any resistance in the army is punished by death, so that a protest cannot possibly emanate from this quarter; and demonstrations, speeches, or expressions of opinion of any sort among civilians are so severely punished that the people are frightened to death. Moreover, the people are too ill-nourished and apathetic to resist.

Only recently 163 persons were imprisoned in Cologne for joining in an agitation. These cases are posted up in the towns as an example to would-be unruly persons. Thus no resistance can be expected from either the army or civilians at home while the military continue to rule with the mailed fist.

Centrists Prevent Party Split.

The apparently averted Cabinet crisis in Berlin continues to be the subject of much discussion. The cleft in the majority coalition in the Reichstag is once more patched up, though for how long it is difficult to say. Chancellor von Hertling was doubtless anxious to keep the majority party together, if only for appearances broad, and it is hardly an exaggeration to say that the whole Catholic Party supported him.

The ultra Pan Germans, such as Reventlow, find it necessary to let out the usual squeal, especially as Belgium is one of Reventlow's pet themes. The moderates probably welcome any criticism which draws attention to a suspicion of alteration of Pan German policy and has the appearance of making concessions to the Socialists.

Reventlow says that after pressure from the Left, which endeavored to make its position firmer, thus weakening and compromising the position of the empire, the Chancellor made a statement on German policy and aims regarding Belgium. "We regret this declaration," he asserts, "and support Count Westarp's answer to the Chancellor."

The Conservative Boersen Courier says that the Belgian declaration is only a first step, and that its reception in enemy countries shows that it is not far-reaching enough.

Ludwig Haas, writing in the Tageblatt, is doubtful whether the pawn theory will meet with success. He remarks that the situation of the Foreign Secretary is untenable if he is not in full agreement with the military leaders. Haas admits that many mistakes were made in the Brest-Litovsk treaty, but says that Kühlmann was not free in his policy, and that he had to contend with many factors which upset his plans.

"From the way in which people come and go," he says, "it is evident that the Reichstag is not one of the factors with which the Foreign Secretary must be on terms of confidential relationship. Von Hintze was nominated without consultation with the Reichstag majority and without having proved whether he had its confidence."

The Tageblatt considers that the nomination of von Hintze shatters even the Parliamentary system under which the Chancellor and von Payer were appointed last July, but says that the interests of the empire and of the future demand that the Reichstag meet von Hintze with confidence. Nevertheless, it continues, the last storm against von Kühlmann will not be forgotten quickly, nor the way in which the military authorities attacked him.

Nobody, the paper says, imagines that Germany is so strong that it can destroy the enemy and dictate peace terms in America and Japan, and if the people imagined this they need not fear von Kühlmann's words. It considers his treatment by the military authorities worse than his speech, and says there is no guarantee that a similar situation will not occur again. Owing to the interpretation of the crisis abroad, the paper believes it would have been a good time to make a full, clear statement of Germany's aims, as, for instance, the restoration of German colonies and of French invaded territory.

"Thus," says the Tageblatt, "it would be quite clear that we would not give up France and Belgium unless our colonies were returned to us."

DUTCH RUMOR ON SHIPS.

Report That We Are to Return Requisitioned Steamers Not Believed

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

THE HAGUE, July 16.—In official and diplomatic American circles The Hague correspondent of THE NEW YORK TIMES was informed that nothing was known of the astonishing statement appearing in this morning's edition of the Telegraaf, to the effect that America was considering the return of part of the requisitioned Dutch tonnage because America would soon have a large mercantile fleet of her own. A Foreign Office official said no such statement had been received by the Dutch Government.

De Nieuwe Courant hopes it is true, but fears it is merely propaganda, and pretends to see the hand of Lord Northcliffe in it.

REICHSRAT TO DEBATE WAR.

Seidler Appeals for Support at the New Session.

AMSTERDAM, July 16.—Berlin newspapers give much attention to the meeting of the Austrian Reichsrat called for today.

Premier von Seidler received a number of party leaders on Saturday and conferred with them for five hours, during which the leaders, according to Vienna telegrams, showed so much attachment to th interests of their respective parties that the Premier ultimately appealed to them to let the session pass in a way to serve the interests of the monarchy. The conference caused a great sensation.

A Vienna telegram to the Vossische Zeitung says that military questions, especially events on the southwestern (Italian) front will be debated in a secret session of the Reichsrat.

BURIAN MAKES NEW PEACE BID

Continued from Page 1, Column 1.

laws of modern political conception, regarding which we need not accept any advice, we also are ready to fight.

Homage to Wilson "Genius."

"There is hardly any difference between the general principles enunciated by the statesmen of both belligerents. President Wilson's four new points of July 4 shall not, apart from certain exaggerations, arouse our opposition. On the contrary, we are able to approve them heartily to a great extent.

"Nobody would refuse homage to this genius and nobody would refuse his cooperation. This, however, is not the main point, but it is what can also be understood in the interests of mankind. Both groups should certainly honestly attempt to clear this up and settle it by mutual agreement, but not in the same manner as, for instance, our peace treaties in the East were judged.

"The fact is that all our opponents were invited to join in those peace negotiations and they could have contributed their share in bringing them to a different issue. But now, when it is too late, their criticism stands on weak grounds, for there is no legal right which would have entitled them to condemn the peace conditions which were acceptable to the contracting parties or which could not be avoided.

"From the confident utterances of our opponents it appears they have no fear of being defeated. If they, nevertheless, represent the peace treaties as a warning of our treatment of a defeated enemy we do not consider the reproach justified. None of the belligerent States need ever come into the position of Russia and Rumania, as we are ever ready to enter into peace negotiations with all our opponents.

"If our enemies continuously demand atonement for wrong done and restitution, then this is a claim which we could urge with more justification against them, because we have been attacked, and the wrong done to us must be redressed.

"The enemy's obstinacy regarding his territorial demands concerning Alsace-Lorraine, Trieste, the Trentino, and the German colonies appears to be insurmountable. There lies the limit of our readiness for peace. We are prepared to discuss everything except our own territory.

"The enemy not only wants to cut from Austria-Hungary what he would like for himself, but the inner structure, that of the monarchy itself, too, is to be attacked, and the monarchy dissolved, if possible, into component parts.

"Now that it is recognized that ordinary war methods have not sufficed to defeat us, interest in our internal affairs suddenly has become supreme. The Entente, however, discovered its sympathy in our internal affairs so late that many an enemy statesman who now prates about the monarchy's national questions as a war aim had probably no idea of their existence at the beginning of the war.

"This fact can be recognized from that amateurish and superficial manner in which our opponents discuss an attempt to solve these complicated problems. This method, however, appears to them to be useful. They therefore organized it as they have organized the blockade, and in England they now have a Propaganda Minister.

"We wish to place this attack on record without useless indignation or whining. The choice of this new means of fighting us does not show too great a confidence in the success of the enemy's previous efforts. We are certain it will be unsuccessful.

"Our opponents start from a completely mechanical misjudgment of the character of the Austro-Hungarian monarchy, and prefer in their satisfaction to overlook, in the present difficult international problems, the fact that these States with their various nationalities are no accidental structure, but a product of historical and ethnographical necessity, which carry in themselves the fundamental principle of life and race.

"They, therefore, possess, and this applies fully to Austria and Hungary, the necessary elasticity and adaptability to the changing events of the times, the ability to reform themselves according to the necessity of their standard of development and to solve all internal crises without uncalled-for foreign interference.

Sees "Offensive of Irritation."

"Our enemies want to paralyze us by an offensive of irritation and to render us helpless. They want to crush our very powerful organism in order to make weak parts one after the other serviceable to their own purposes.

"According to their uninvited prescriptions, one-half of Austria-Hungary's population may perish in order to make the other half happy. For that purpose this senseless war must be continued.

"As has always been the case for centuries past, the States and races of the monarchy will settle their internal problems in agreement with their ruler. The monarchy resolutely declines foreign interference in any form just as it does not meddle with the affairs of foreigners.

"We have never prescribed a program for our enemies as to how they shall deal with their domestic questions, and when we have had occasion frequently to recall that it is not all happiness and harmony with our enemies in their domestic affairs, and that they have their own problems in Ireland, India, &c., we did so only by way of exhortation to reciprocity, giving the advice: 'Sweep before your own door.'

"Our enemy's inflammatory activity is not content with trying to stir up our races against one another, but it does not even scruple, by means of circulating monstrous and base calumnies, to sow distrust between the races of the monarchy and the hereditary dynasty."

"This armed defense which has been forced on us should not come, however, to be conceived as conflicting with the necessity for untiring political activity for the purpose of promoting the aims of our self-defense where possible and without detriment to the most energetic conduct of the war. Let us avoid the term 'peace offensive,' into which reproach frequently is read, in that it means to some extent the employment of dishonest methods in order to supply a substitute for successes in war.

"It is, however, not very intelligible that in public discussion diplomatic action and warlike action should be regarded frequently as two mutually alien and repugnant factors and influences which follow and qualify each other, but do not overlap and can only be employed alternately. Warfare and diplomacy serve in war to the same end. They cannot exclude each other. In every step it takes diplomatic activity will pay due regard to the conduct of the war."

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Reduced to $25

¶ This is your last chance to secure a Saks-made suit at this reduced figure, and not again this season will such an opportunity present itself.

A Small Charge for Alterations

A most important special offering of

249 Pairs of Men's Oxfords Special at $4.95

¶ These oxfords have been selling regularly at much higher prices all season, and will now be offered at this unusually low price to insure immediate disposal. The collection embraces:

60 Prs. in Russet — 98 Prs. in Black — 91 Prs. in Canvas

with leather or double service fibre soles.

Your size in the lot—but not in each leather.

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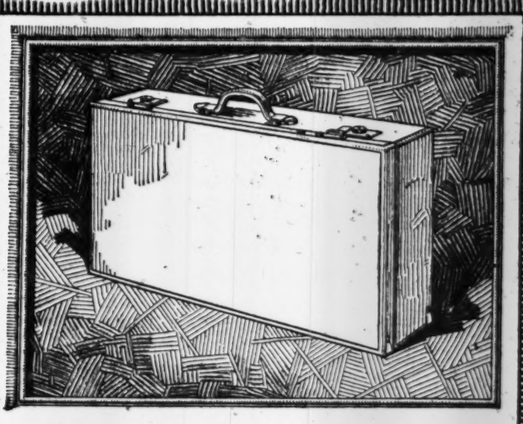
By direction of the War Industries Board, in order to conserve newsprint paper, The New York Times has discontinued the acceptance of unsold copies from newsdealers.

To assist newsdealers in adjusting their orders for The Times to their sales, readers are asked to co-operate and avoid disappointment in obtaining The Times by giving their newsdealer a standing order for its daily delivery to them.

Instruct the newsdealer to deliver The Times to your home or office or hold a copy for you at his stand.

THE NEW YORK TIMES



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The leather is the toughest of oak-tanned cowhide, superbly tanned and surfaced.

The case is built on frames of seasoned basswood, firmly reinforced at the angles. This construction makes it exceedingly light in weight.

The leather is laboriously and exquisitely stitched by hand. The stitches are very close together, and the thread is of pure, long-fibred, hand-waxed linen.

The handle is of leather, padded with leather, and shaped to comfortably fit the hand. The hinges are of solid brass, and are brass-riveted. The two heavy locks are of solid brass.

This case is worthy of bearing the two marks we have placed upon it—our trade-mark and our name.

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The Chaos in Russia

AN article describing the wretched state of affairs brought about by Bolshevist misrule and German perfidy is presented in the July Current History. The activities of the Czechoslovaks in Siberia, who are now becoming so important a factor in the question, are also described.

A clear, comprehensive record of the month-to-month progress of the war, *in all its phases*, is presented in this magazine.

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CURRENT HISTORY

A monthly magazine, published by The New York Times Co.

LIEUT. DENNIS, D.S.C., IS KILLED IN ACTION

Marine Corps Officer, Slain at Bouresches, Had Won Honors at Military School.

LED PLATOON UNDER FIRE

Two Members of Crescent Athletic Club Dead—Other New Yorkers on the Casualty List.

Lieutenant Clarence A. Dennis, Marine Corps, to whom was awarded the Distinguished Service Cross by General Pershing for "extraordinary courage on the field of battle," died in action on June 6. The announcement of death was made by Major Gen. Barnett, commanding the marines, in a letter to the officer's father, a member of Dennis & Young, accountants, at 87 Nassau Street. The letter said:

"A carbon of a letter from commanding officer, 6th Regiment, to the brigade commander, 4th Brigade Marines, which has just been received in this office, contains the following citation in reference to your son, Clarence A. Dennis, which I know you will be interested in learning:

"'Lieutenant Clarence A. Dennis, Company G, was killed in the capture of Bouresches on June 6, after having displayed marked courage in leading his platoon through an artillery and machine gun fire and kept his firing line supplied with ammunition.'

"It is indeed a pleasure to write you that your son so conspicuously distinguished himself in action, and it must be a source of great pride for you to know that he performed his duty to the end in such a fearless and able manner."

Lieutenant Dennis was 21 years old, and prior to enlisting lived at 151 Euclid Avenue, Hackensack, where his sister and his father, a widower, live. At 14 Dennis entered the Manlius Military School, Manlius, N. Y., where he attracted the attention of the War Department by exceptional work. He played quarterback on the school team, was a member of all the fraternities, and edited the college paper. He offered his service to the Government in May, 1917, and on the day he was graduated he was appointed a Lieutenant and sent to the marines camp at Quantico, Va. He went to France in January with th 80th Company, 6th Marines, and served near Toul for several months. In the latter part of May the regiment went eighteen miles in motor trucks to the front lines, where they met German shock troops, driving them back.

Lieutenant J. Clovis Smith, machine gun company, 26th Infantry, died on June 22 from being gassed at Cantigny on May 25, according to word received by his parents yesterday at 128 Rugby Street, Rochester, N. Y. Lieutenant Smith, at Cantigny, had command of the machine gunners detailed to support Major Roosevelt's battalion. He was graduated at Notre Dame University, '14, and from the Columbia Law School in 1917. He won the Vanderbilt scholarship at Columbia. He got his military training at the second camp at Fort Niagara, N. Y., and when he had the choice of a First Lieutenancy in the Reserve Corps or a Second Lieutenancy in the regulars with immediate action, he accepted the latter. He went to France in January.

Word was received at the Crescent Athletic Club in Brooklyn yesterday of the death in France of two members. The notification stated that Paul Barrett had died last week from wounds, while his brother, Pierre Barrett, had met death in an air accident several weeks earlier. The brothers joined the Crescent club several years ago, shortly after their arrival from France. Both became well known in sports. They returned soon after the war started, and for a time acted as interpreters with the British forces. Later Paul joined the artillery, while his brother went in for aviation. The club will hold a memorial service for the men.

Charles Steinkamp, missing, is 22 years old. He was born in Germany and came here when 5 years old. Before enlisting in the 49th Company, 5th Marines, he was employed by the Dimmack Hardware Company, 823 Columbus Avenue. He saw service in Mexico, where he was wounded. This letter, dated June 11, was received by his parents:

"Inclosed you will find $50, which I am sending you to buy one Liberty bond to help in the downfall of the Kaiser. I have bought $200 worth of the bonds. I have two stripes on my sleeve to show trench service, am in the best of health, and am doing my bit to help in the downfall of Germany."

Two members of the 9th Infantry, both from the same neighborhood, were reported severely wounded. They are Corporal Max I. Meistreich and Private William Defeo, Company E. Meistreich lived at 85 Sheriff Street, and Defeo at 230 Mulberry Street. Both men are 20 years old. Meistreich, the son of Austrian parents, and Defeo, an Italian-American, enlisted the same day and were wounded on June 24.

Edward C. Reilly, severely wounded, was graduated at La Salle Academy, and enlisted at the age of 17. He was a member of the 23d Infantry. His parents, who live at 1,115 Boston Road, said yesterday that he had only recently completed a long tour of trench duty.

Another 23d Infantryman, Sergeant Jacob Mannes, killed in action, entered the service at 17. Mannes received military training while in the Hebrew Orphan Asylum, Amsterdam Avenue and 136th Street, and entered the service from the institution's vocational school early in 1917. His father lives in Centerville, N. Y. Harry Leventhal, Company A, 23d Infantry, wounded, was also trained in the asylum. It was said there yesterday that more than 200 Hebrew Orphan Asylum boys were in the service.

Walter Rosenspire, killed in action, was a member of the 6th Machine Gun Battalion, regulars. He had seen service for two years at Cape Haiti and had been overseas for a year. He enlisted when he was 16 years old. His home was at 251 Division Avenue, Brooklyn.

Bernard Tucker, 22 years old, a member of Company C, 23d Infantry, was severely wounded on June 24, according to a dispatch received yesterday by his father, Peter Tucker, at 111 Huron Street, Brooklyn. Tucker enlisted last July.

Charles Kryszowski, Marine Corps, dead from wounds, was 23 years old and was graduated at Valparaiso University, Indiana. His home was at 20 Liberty Avenue, Jersey City. He was a civil engineer at Akron, Ohio, when he volunteered.

Corporal Joseph G. W. Klapp, Marine Corps, killed in action, had been with the soldiers of the sea eight years, having enlisted at 16. He was a New Yorker, but, with his parents, had lived for the last ten years at 190 Chadwick Avenue, Newark, N. J. He had recently finished a wireless course and was expecting to be transferred.

Corporal George C. Thompson, wounded, never lived at 171 Chadwick Avenue, Newark, the address given. It was said there that his family lived at Bloomingdale, N. Y.

Sergeant John W. Hanley, killed in action, formerly roomed at 183 Washington Street, Newark, but beyond the fact that he entered service last Autumn, nothing was known about him there.

Private Van Rensselaer Skidmore, Marine Corps, killed in action, was married four months before he joined the marines in June, 1917. He and his bride formerly lived at 1,055 Lincoln Place, Brooklyn. At that address it was said that Mrs. Skidmore, when her husband enlisted, had joined her parents at Jamesport, L. I.

The parents of Private Harry M. Leonard, missing, thought yesterday that a mistake had been made. The official notification set the date of his disappearance as June 14, and letters dated June 17 and 22 have been received. Leonard, who was 27 years old, was drafted in September and went overseas with a special tractor contingent.

Raymond Smith, severely wounded, lived at 114 Kossuth Street, Trenton, N. J., when he entered the army in April, 1917. He was trained at Fort Slocum, and when wounded was with Company E, 9th Infantry.

102 Casualties Reported in Army, 87 in the Marine Corps; Total for Both Our Forces Now in France 11,982

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 16.—The War Department today gave out 102 casualties in the American army abroad, bringing the total to 10,212. The Marine Corps Headquarters announced 87 casualties, bringing its total to 1,770. The total for army and marines is now 11,982.

The army casualties announced today included 14 killed in action, 8 died from wounds, 3 died from disease, 1 died of accident or other cause, 53 severely wounded, 22 missing in action, and 1 prisoner. The Marine Corps casualties included 42 killed in action, 10 died of wounds, 17 severely wounded, and 18 missing.

One commissioned army officer was named. Lieutenant Herbert A. Wardle was reported prisoner. No commissioned marine officers are named.

SUMMARY OF CASUALTIES IN ARMY TO DATE.

Deaths.	Previously Reported.	Reported July 15.	Total.
Killed in action	1,379	14	1,393
Lost at sea	291	0	291
Died of wounds	606	8	614
Died of accident or other causes	508	1	509
Died of disease	1,345	3	1,348
Total deaths	4,129	26	4,155
Wounded	5,459	53	5,512
Missing, including prisoners	522	23	545
Grand total	10,110	102	10,212

SUMMARY OF MARINE CORPS CASUALTIES TO DATE.

Including those given out today, the total of Marine Corps casualties in France is distributed as follows:

	Officers.	Men.
Deaths	24	601
Wounded	29	1,033
In hands of enemy	0	2
Missing	2	79
Total	55	1,715
Grand total		1,770

ARMY CASUALTIES REPORTED JULY 16.

Army casualties announced today, including next of kin and emergency addresses, are:

KILLED IN ACTION—14.

Sergeants.

HANLEY, JOHN W.; Miss Florence Hanley, 188 Washington St., Newark, N. J.
MANNIS, JACOB; Abraham Mannis, Box 104, Centreville, N. Y.

Corporals.

COLLINGS, FRANK H.; William A. Collings, General Delivery, Edmond, Okla.
FULLER, HARRY A.; A. J. Fuller, Geraldine, Mont.
RAIDT, FRANK H.; John H. Raidt, Wellston, Okla.

Privates.

BRUNO, LOUIS; Joseph Pontillo, 605 Burnitt Av., Syracuse, N. Y.
FAGAN, FREDERICK J.; Mrs. Kate E. Fagan, 18 17th St., N. E., Washington, D. C.
HUTCHISON, ALFRED E.; Mrs. O. J. Hutchison, R. F. D. 3, Gregory, S. D.
KNOWLTON, FOREST S.; Miss H. G. Knowlton, Bradley, Me.
MANY, ERNEST T.; Louise Many, Roe Av., Newburg, N. Y.
MENSURATI, ALEX.; Mrs. Mathilda Mensurati, Praci, Italy.
RUCONICH, MARIO; Domanico Ruconich, Ossero, Austria.
TURCOTTE, GEORGE; Mrs. Mary Turcotte, 142 Jenks St., Fall River, Mass.
WYMER, VERNON; Charles Wymer, N. Baltimore, Ohio.

DIED FROM WOUNDS—8.

Sergeant.

RODERICK, FLOYD E.; William Roderick, 1,017 South 18th St., South Bend, Ind.

Corporal.

STORCH, WILLIAM G.; Harry Storch, 136 Brack Av., New York, or Mrs. Meta Storch, 232 West 144th St., New York.

Privates.

PATTERSON, DEWEY; John B. Patterson, McConnelsville, Ohio.
ROCHA, ERIBERTO C.; J. A. Rocha, 1,220 South Wall St., Los Angeles, Cal.
SMITH, ISHAM A.; Pete L. Smith, Zephyr, Texas.
SMITH, LEE E.; Jasper Smith, R. F. D. 2, Box 162, Pineville, La.
SNYDER, CHARLIE F.; Howard Snyder, R. F. D. 2, Continental, Ohio.
WINSLOW, ARTHUR E.; Mrs. Chas. W. Winslow, 334 Limerock St., Rockland, Me.

DIED OF DISEASE—3.

Privates.

HAMPTON, LUCIUS; Tom Hampton, R. F. D. 4, St. Matthews, S. C.
PERRY, RALPH; Mrs. Ruth Perry, 406 North Central St., Cushing, Okla.
SPONSKY, BERNARD M.; Mrs. Frances Sponsky, Bakerton, Penn.

DIED FROM ACCIDENT OR OTHER CAUSE—1.

Private.

WARD, MICHAEL J.; Mrs. Delia Lavin, 1,507 Stillman St.; Philadelphia.

WOUNDED SEVERELY—53.

Sergeants.

GILLEN, JOHN G.; Mrs. Mary Gillen, Johnsonburg, Penn.
GRIGSBY, GEORGE D.; Mrs. Earl E. Grigsby, Lookeba, Okla.
LASSUS, EDWARD S.; August Lassus, 1,808 East Wayne St., Ft. Wayne, Ind.

Corporals.

DOYLE, WILLIAM P.; Mrs. Mary Green, 213 Oak St., Syracuse, N. Y.
EVANS, ELLIS R.; Mrs. Harriet E. Evans, 203 East Yates St., East Syracuse, N. Y.
GAUDREN, LUTHER M.; Mrs. Cora B. Gaudren, Bushton, Kan.
HUEBNER, LESLIE; David Huebner, Bushton, Kan.
KERBY, HENRY; J. M. Kerby, Rice Station, Ky.
MEISTRICH, MAX I.; Mrs. Rebecca Meistrich, 87 Sheriff St., New York.
MILLER, HERBERT H.; H. A. Miller, Raymond, Ill.
THOMPSON, GEORGE C.; Alfred Rock, 171 Chadwick Av., Newark, N. J.
WEST, KARL V.; Mrs. Eva West, Mt. Vernon, Iowa.
WILLIAMS, GUY E.; Edward W. Williams, R. F. D. 1, Oakfield, Me.
WOOD, THOMAS A.; Arthur T. Wood, Orchard Park, N. Y.

Cooks.

HUNZIKER, FREDERICK; William Hunziker, 453 2d Av., Troy, N. Y.
SHELTON, LEE; George R. Shelton, Salt Rock, W Va.

Privates.

BARRETT, GEORGE; Joseph Barrett, 219 3d Av., College Point, N. Y.
BOWES, WILLIAM J.; John Bowes, 27 Merrifield St., Worcester, Mass.
BRANDT, LOUIS; Mrs. Erick Orman, R. F. D. 2, Grandy, Minn.
BROWN, WILLIAM M.; Mrs. Lily Burrick, 139 Hill St., Du Bois, Penn.
BUTLER, THOMAS F.; Mrs. Catherine Davis, 30 Cedar St., Hartford, Conn.
DALRYMPLE, THOMAS; Mrs. Ellen Dalrymple, 223 West 5th St., South Boston, Mass.
DAVIDSON, FRED, ROTHWELL; Mrs. Sarah Stone, 1,715 South 7th St., Salt Lake City, Utah.
De PEO, WILLIAM; Joseph de Feo, 2 Mulberry St., New York.
DEELLIS JOHN; Mrs. Josephine Gurgono, 104 Oak St., Frankfort, N. Y.
FRANKEBERGER, FRANK H.; J. E. Frankeberger, R. F. D. 2, Parsons, Kan.
FROTTEN, WILLIAM H.; Reubin Frotten, 71 Lowell St., Reading, Mass.
GIANAKOPOULON, PETER; Mrs. Elinin Gianakopoulon, Kipsrissiel, Greece.
GILLIAM, ALVIN B.; John E. Gilliam, 120 Bridge St., Charleston, W. Va.
HOWARD, LOUIS G.; Mrs. Ida C. Smith, 1,209 West Market St., Crawfordsville, Ind.
LENNON, ELMER P.; Patrick Lennon, Pleasant St., Portage, Wis.
McCONNAGHY, ROY E.; Will McConnaghy, East Bernard, Texas.
MAFFE, PATSY; Mrs. Jennie Maffe, Ricci, Province of Caserta, Italy.
MAHONEY, BARTHOLOMEW J.; Mrs. Helen Mahoney, 5 Shawmut St., Boston, Mass.
MARSHALL, CHARLES; Mrs. Mary Marshall, 1,130 Midland Av., Milwaukee, Wis.
MASSEY, CHARLES F.; James H. Massey, 2,606 West 3d St., Chester, Penn.
MORGAN, SEMIL; Samuel Testo, 88 Orange St., Rochester, N. Y.

MARINE CORPS CASUALTIES REPORTED JULY 16.

Marine Corps casualties announced today, including next of kin and emergency addresses, are:

KILLED IN ACTION—42.

Sergeant Major.

GEARY, WILLIAM J.; Claudia E. Geary, 47 T St. N. W., Washington, D. C.

Sergeants.

DONAHUE, DANIEL E.; J. F. Donahue, 7A Vinton St., South Boston, Mass.
ISH, REX W.; Rosa Ish, (present address unknown.)
KITE, CLEMENT C.; F. V. Kite, 7,426 Boyer St., Mount Airy, Philadelphia, Penn.

Corporals.

GROLLMAN, HERMAN; Marie Grollman, 179 Madison Av., Newark, N. J.
HILLIX, HARRY; Jeannette Branson, 522 Harrison St., Fredonia, Kan.
KLAPP, Jos. G. W.; Katherine Klapp, 199 Chadwick Av., Newark, N. J.
KORSKEY, JOS. W.; Mike Korskey, 1,227 Hamilton St., Grand Rapids, Mich.
NAPP, JACK; Rose Napp, 424 Reed St., Philadelphia, Penn.
NEIL, ERNEST ... sel Neil, 306 Berkshire Av., San Antonio, Tex.
SEMIAN, JOHN; Anna Semian, 538 Thomas Court, Taylor, Penn.
SIDDERS, FRANK; Samuel Sidders, Yardville, N. J.
TURNER, BENJAMIN F.; Lizzie Turner, Waco, Tex.

Drummer.

OVERLAND, JOHN A.; A. G. Overland, 423 Stevens St., Camden, N. J.

Privates.

BEMBERG, HENRY; William Bemberg, 2,040 Howe St., Chicago, Ill.
BLANDIN, PAUL G.; Harvey C. Blandin, H. D., Amherst, N. H.
BROWN, JOSEPH B.; G. D. Brown, 813 Forest St., Lynchburg, Va.
BUCHHEISTER, ERNEST L.; Oscar Buchheister, 910 Fullerton Av., Chicago, Ill.
BURTON, WILLIAM E.; Emma Burton, 4,807 East 7th St., Kansas City, Mo.
CLEVELAND, GEORGE E.; Mary C. Cleveland, East Greenwich, R. I.
DOUGHERTY, JAMES D.; Mary D. Dougherty, 914 Beach Av., St. Louis, Mo.
DUCLO, GEORGE E.; John Duclo, Cascade, Col.
FACKRELL, HUGH; Eliza Fackrell, Aldridge, Idaho.
FISCHER, HERMAN E.; George A. Fischer, O'Fallon, Ill.
HAGAN, HARVEY J.; Christina Hagan, 3,432 North 9th St., St. Louis, Mo.
HIGGINS, ANDREW J.; Bettie Higgins, Ennice, N. C.
HORTON, DONALD C.; G. L. Horton, Litchfield, Minn.
JOYCE, THOMAS H.; J. J. Joyce, 208 F St., South Boston, Mass.
KIESTLER, REALIS C.; Dona Eudd, Cypress, Ill.
MARCUS, CARL E.; Thomas Lay, Tyrone, Mo.
MINERD, GEORGE E.; Armanda Lingelbaugh, 428 Eleanor St., Pitcairn, Penn.
NELSON, LYNDON C.; Chalmer Nelson, 103 French Av., Brockton, Mass.
QUINN, ERIC D.; Elizabeth C. Quinn, 124 Glenwood Av., Buffalo, N. Y.
ROSENSPIRE, WALTER; Anna Rosenspire, 168 Macy Av., Brooklyn, N. Y.
RUBINSON, HARRY; Sarah Rubinson, 106 Diamond St., Philadelphia, Penn.
SKIDMORE, VAN RENSSELAER; Mrs. Van R. Skidmore, 1,055 Lincoln Place, Brooklyn, N. Y.
SLIDER, CLYDE H.; T. Slider, Davis, W. Va.
SNIDER, HENRY C.; I. C. Snider, 413 Steely Av., Clarksburg, W. Va.
SPEARING, WALTER J.; Ellen Spearing, 1,532 N. 54th St., Philadelphia, Penn.
SPENCER, ROBERT S.; Julia Spencer, 133 Ross St., Patchogue, N. Y.
WALLACE, EUGENE; Anna Wallace, Freemont, Wis.
WELLER, SIDNEY; Abe Weller, 1,105 28th St., Milwaukee, Wis.

DIED OF WOUNDS RECEIVED IN ACTION—10.

First Sergeant.

BARBER, SIMON D.; Margaret Barber, Rockport, Texas.

Sergeant.

BELCHER, FRED; Minerva Belcher, General Delivery, Fe Ell, Wash.
MURDOCH, DAVID H.; Mrs. Margaret Murdoch, 644½ North 3d St., Saginaw, Mich.
NOVAK, ALBERT; Mrs. Susie Novak, 1,528 Johnson St., Lacrosse, Wis.
PENTELI, PETER I.; Paul Pentell, 171 Market St., Warren, Ohio.
RILLEY, EDWARD C. R.; Edward Riley, 1,115 Boston Road, New York.
ROOT, GEORGE; Mrs. Annie Root, Pine Meadow, Conn.
SLAVIN, JOHN E.; Mrs. Anna Slavin, 507 Pine St., Wilmington, Del.
SOUTH, RAYMOND E.; Mrs. Mary Wiley, 305 St. Jose Av., Trenton, N. J., or Mr. Soun, 114 Kossuth St., Trenton, N. J.
STEWART, HUBERT L.; Miss Ethel Stewart, Woodward, Okla.
TARDIFF, JOSEPH; Fred F. Tardiff, 728 Washington St., Bath, Me.
THORNE, WILLIAM M.; Louis Thorne, 170 Van Dyke Av., Detroit, Mich.
TROY, JOSEPH ALOYSIUS; Mrs. Ellen Troy, 2,701 Bond Av., East St. Louis, Ill.
TUCKER, BERNARD, Poter Tucker, 111 Huron St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
WALTERS, JOSEPH; Mrs. Anna Buda, 1,712 Sherman St., Bay City, Mich.
WELCH, HARLOW W.; Ernest Welch, Chelsea, Mich.
WHISMAN, JOHN B.; Hiram Whisman, Landsaw, Ky.
WILSON, GENIE; Le Roy Wilson, R. F. D. 1, Box 11, Winfield, Tenn.

MISSING IN ACTION—22.

Sergeants.

SCHWARTZ, JOHN; Adam Schwartz, 801 East Market St., Louisville, Ky.
STUDEBAKER, R. D.; Rolly Studebaker, Robert, Ore.

Corporals.

ANDERSON, MARTIN L.; Mrs. Martin Anderson, Womelsdorf, Penn.
CHAMBERS, HARRY E.; J. E. Chambers, S. W. 9th and Prk Av., Des Moines, Ia.
ROWLEY, ALVIN T.; William Rowley, Pleasant Hill, Ill.
SMITH, JOHN E.; Mrs. Pearl Smith, 325½ Main St., Lyons, Iowa.

Privates.

BEARD, ELLIS R.; John M. Mahon, Rector, Ark.
GAUDIAN, VALENTINE; Mrs. Ellen Morgan, 1,925 Grove St., Oakland, Cal.
GRIFFITTS, JOSEPH MARION; Mrs. Laudora Griffitts, 724 Penn. Av., Charleston, W. Va.
JONES, ORRIN H.; Orrin A. Jones, R. F. D. 2, Lyons, Mich.
LAW, CLARENCE M.; Mrs. Emma I. Law, Rolette, N. D.
LEONARD, HARRY M.; Miss Katherine Leonard, 199 Pearl St., Paterson, N. J.
McENANY, FRED, W.; Mrs. A. V. McEnany, Station A, Vancouver, Wash.
McINNIS, JOHN A.; Mrs. Mary McInnis, R. F. D. 5, Eau Claire, Wis.
McSWAIN, THURSTON; Walter G. McSwain, R. F. D. 1, Blacksburg, S. C.
MATCHETT, JAMES D.; Mrs. Maggie Strop, Glenwood, Iowa.
NIEHAUS, H. G.; Mrs. L. Niehaus, 34 Sweet St., Grand Rapids, Mich.
PFERDEORT, HOWARD; Mrs. Elizabeth Pferdeort, 228 42d St., Pittsburgh, Penn.
SABATINO, LENY; Mrs. Anna Sabatino, 206 Chestnut St., Ambler, Penn.
SKILLICORN, CONWAY; J. T. Jones, 1,418 N. Central Park Av., Chicago.
SKROUWSKI, WADISLOW; Mrs. Stella Ragalaska, 2,601 Market St., Wheeling, W. Va.
STEELE, HOMER; Will Steele, Chanute, Kan.

PRISONER—1.

Lieutenant.

WARDLE, HERBERT A.; Mrs. J. Wardle, 1,364 Vinton Av., Memphis, Tenn.

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Corporals.

GROLLMAN, HERMAN; Marie Grollman, 179 Madison Av., Newark, N. J.
HILLIX, HARRY; Jeannette Branson, 522 Harrison St., Fredonia, Kan.
KLAPP, Jos. G. W.; Katherine Klapp, 199 Chadwick Av., Newark, N. J.
KORSKEY, JOS. W.; Mike Korskey, 1,227 Hamilton St., Grand Rapids, Mich.
NAPP, JACK; Rose Napp, 424 Reed St., Philadelphia, Penn.
NEIL, ERNEST ... sel Neil, 306 Berkshire Av., San Antonio, Tex.
SEMIAN, JOHN; Anna Semian, 538 Thomas Court, Taylor, Penn.
SIDDERS, FRANK; Samuel Sidders, Yardville, N. J.
TURNER, BENJAMIN F.; Lizzie Turner, Waco, Tex.

Drummer.

OVERLAND, JOHN A.; A. G. Overland, 423 Stevens St., Camden, N. J.

Privates.

BEMBERG, HENRY; William Bemberg, 2,040 Howe St., Chicago, Ill.
BLANDIN, PAUL G.; Harvey C. Blandin, H. D., Amherst, N. H.
BROWN, JOSEPH B.; G. D. Brown, 813 Forest St., Lynchburg, Va.
BUCHHEISTER, ERNEST L.; Oscar Buchheister, 910 Fullerton Av., Chicago, Ill.
BURTON, WILLIAM E.; Emma Burton, 4,807 East 7th St., Kansas City, Mo.
CLEVELAND, GEORGE E.; Mary C. Cleveland, East Greenwich, R. I.
DOUGHERTY, JAMES D.; Mary D. Dougherty, 914 Beach Av., St. Louis, Mo.
DUCLO, GEORGE E.; John Duclo, Cascade, Col.
FACKRELL, HUGH; Eliza Fackrell, Aldridge, Idaho.
FISCHER, HERMAN E.; George A. Fischer, O'Fallon, Ill.
HAGAN, HARVEY J.; Christina Hagan, 3,432 North 9th St., St. Louis, Mo.
HIGGINS, ANDREW J.; Bettie Higgins, Ennice, N. C.
HORTON, DONALD C.; G. L. Horton, Litchfield, Minn.
JOYCE, THOMAS H.; J. J. Joyce, 208 F St., South Boston, Mass.
KIESTLER, REALIS C.; Dona Eudd, Cypress, Ill.
MARCUS, CARL E.; Thomas Lay, Tyrone, Mo.
MINERD, GEORGE E.; Armanda Lingelbaugh, 428 Eleanor St., Pitcairn, Penn.
NELSON, LYNDON C.; Chalmer Nelson, 103 French Av., Brockton, Mass.
QUINN, ERIC D.; Elizabeth C. Quinn, 124 Glenwood Av., Buffalo, N. Y.
ROSENSPIRE, WALTER; Anna Rosenspire, 168 Macy Av., Brooklyn, N. Y.
RUBINSON, HARRY; Sarah Rubinson, 106 Diamond St., Philadelphia, Penn.
SKIDMORE, VAN RENSSELAER; Mrs. Van R. Skidmore, 1,055 Lincoln Place, Brooklyn, N. Y.
SLIDER, CLYDE H.; T. Slider, Davis, W. Va.
SNIDER, HENRY C.; I. C. Snider, 413 Steely Av., Clarksburg, W. Va.
SPEARING, WALTER J.; Ellen Spearing, 1,532 N. 54th St., Philadelphia, Penn.
SPENCER, ROBERT S.; Julia Spencer, 133 Ross St., Patchogue, N. Y.
WALLACE, EUGENE; Anna Wallace, Freemont, Wis.
WELLER, SIDNEY; Abe Weller, 1,105 28th St., Milwaukee, Wis.

DIED OF WOUNDS RECEIVED IN ACTION—10.

First Sergeant.

BARBER, SIMON D.; Margaret Barber, Rockport, Texas.

Sergeant.

BELCHER, FRED; Minerva Belcher, General Delivery, Fe Ell, Wash.
MURDOCH, DAVID H.; Mrs. Margaret Murdoch, 644½ North 3d St., Saginaw, Mich.
NOVAK, ALBERT; Mrs. Susie Novak, 1,528 Johnson St., Lacrosse, Wis.
PENTELI, PETER I.; Paul Pentell, 171 Market St., Warren, Ohio.
RILLEY, EDWARD C. R.; Edward Riley, 1,115 Boston Road, New York.
ROOT, GEORGE; Mrs. Annie Root, Pine Meadow, Conn.
SLAVIN, JOHN E.; Mrs. Anna Slavin, 507 Pine St., Wilmington, Del.
SOUTH, RAYMOND E.; Mrs. Mary Wiley, 305 St. Jose Av., Trenton, N. J., or Mr. Soun, 114 Kossuth St., Trenton, N. J.
STEWART, HUBERT L.; Miss Ethel Stewart, Woodward, Okla.
TARDIFF, JOSEPH; Fred F. Tardiff, 728 Washington St., Bath, Me.
THORNE, WILLIAM M.; Louis Thorne, 170 Van Dyke Av., Detroit, Mich.
TROY, JOSEPH ALOYSIUS; Mrs. Ellen Troy, 2,701 Bond Av., East St. Louis, Ill.
TUCKER, BERNARD, Poter Tucker, 111 Huron St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
WALTERS, JOSEPH; Mrs. Anna Buda, 1,712 Sherman St., Bay City, Mich.
WELCH, HARLOW W.; Ernest Welch, Chelsea, Mich.
WHISMAN, JOHN B.; Hiram Whisman, Landsaw, Ky.
WILSON, GENIE; Le Roy Wilson, R. F. D. 1, Box 11, Winfield, Tenn.

MISSING IN ACTION—22.

Sergeants.

SCHWARTZ, JOHN; Adam Schwartz, 801 East Market St., Louisville, Ky.
STUDEBAKER, R. D.; Rolly Studebaker, Robert, Ore.

Corporals.

ANDERSON, MARTIN L.; Mrs. Martin Anderson, Womelsdorf, Penn.
CHAMBERS, HARRY E.; J. E. Chambers, S. W. 9th and Prk Av., Des Moines, Ia.
ROWLEY, ALVIN T.; William Rowley, Pleasant Hill, Ill.
SMITH, JOHN E.; Mrs. Pearl Smith, 325½ Main St., Lyons, Iowa.

Privates.

BEARD, ELLIS R.; John M. Mahon, Rector, Ark.
GAUDIAN, VALENTINE; Mrs. Ellen Morgan, 1,925 Grove St., Oakland, Cal.
GRIFFITTS, JOSEPH MARION; Mrs. Laudora Griffitts, 724 Penn. Av., Charleston, W. Va.
JONES, ORRIN H.; Orrin A. Jones, R. F. D. 2, Lyons, Mich.
LAW, CLARENCE M.; Mrs. Emma I. Law, Rolette, N. D.
LEONARD, HARRY M.; Miss Katherine Leonard, 199 Pearl St., Paterson, N. J.
McENANY, FRED, W.; Mrs. A. V. McEnany, Station A, Vancouver, Wash.
McINNIS, JOHN A.; Mrs. Mary McInnis, R. F. D. 5, Eau Claire, Wis.
McSWAIN, THURSTON; Walter G. McSwain, R. F. D. 1, Blacksburg, S. C.
MATCHETT, JAMES D.; Mrs. Maggie Strop, Glenwood, Iowa.
NIEHAUS, H. G.; Mrs. L. Niehaus, 34 Sweet St., Grand Rapids, Mich.
PFERDEORT, HOWARD; Mrs. Elizabeth Pferdeort, 228 42d St., Pittsburgh, Penn.
SABATINO, LENY; Mrs. Anna Sabatino, 206 Chestnut St., Ambler, Penn.
SKILLICORN, CONWAY; J. T. Jones, 1,418 N. Central Park Av., Chicago.
SKROUWSKI, WADISLOW; Mrs. Stella Ragalaska, 2,601 Market St., Wheeling, W. Va.
STEELE, HOMER; Will Steele, Chanute, Kan.

PRISONER—1.

Lieutenant.

WARDLE, HERBERT A.; Mrs. J. Wardle, 1,364 Vinton Av., Memphis, Tenn.

MISSING IN ACTION—18.

Corporals.

KOWALAK, ANTHONY S.; Mary Gielda, 1,124 24th St., Bay City, Mich.
TOULSON, JOSEPH C.; Margaret Toulson, 88 5th St., Salem, N. J.
VEST, HERBERT McK.; Henrietta Vest, Kerrs Creek, Va.

Privates.

COLVIN, ARTHUR G.; Rose Colvin, 649 Baden Av., St. Louis, Mo.
COTTER, JAMES T.; Mary Cotter, 1,822 Elston Av., Chicago, Ill.
DUPES, KARL A.; D. W. Dupes, 3,446 Fur St., Indiana Harbor, Ind.
ELDERSON, WILLIAM F.; Mary Metzger, 9,515 Fuller Av., Cleveland, Ohio.
ELY, ROBERT L.; J. D. Ely, 1,005 Kirby Av., Chattanooga, Tenn.
GADDIS, GEORGE D.; Esther Gaddis, R. F. D. No. 5, Dahlonego, Ga.
HENDERSON, BENJAMIN E.; Charles Henderson, 6,400 Parnell Av., Chicago, Ill.
HILL, JEWELL T.; Mrs. M. V. Hill, Jefferson, Ga.
LATHAM, LIVINGSTONE; Olga Latham, 723 Thayer St., Ann Arbor, Mich.
LEWIS, ALBAN B.; Clara Lewis, 6,546 Germantown Av., Philadelphia, Penn.
O'BRIEN, WILLIAM J.; John O'Brien, 6,701 East Ledge St., Cincinnati, Ohio.
PROCTOR, DAVID E.; Catherine Proctor, 36 3d St., East Cambridge, Mass.
SCHLUMPBERGER, ALVIN H.; A. A. Schlumpberger, 100 South Franklin St., New Ulm, Minn.
STEINKAMP, CHARLES W.; Henry Steinkamp, 529 Columbus Av., New York.
WINSTON, JOHN W.; Ada E. Winston, Hollyford Road, Memphis, Tenn.

J. M. Gidding & Co.

564-566 and 568 Fifth Avenue 46th and 47th Sts.

Readjustments of Mid-Season Apparel

offers

About One Hundred

Sheer Summer Frocks $25 to $45

Formerly selling to $85—of voile, crepe, organdie, gingham and

ESTABLISHED 1845
MARK CROSS
TRADE MARK
LONDON
ACTUAL MAKERS

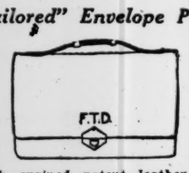
Politeness the Thief of Time

A virtue grasped by a vicious hand may become a vice.

Even courtesy may be carried too far.

Like the three brothers who purely out of compliment as to who should marry first were overtaken by old age before they had got the question settled.

"Tailored" Envelope Purse



Black grained patent leather, silk lining, 2 inside framed compartments, 3 extra pockets, mirror, enamel and gilt clasp, 5½ x 8 inches..... $9.75

Gold plated block letters, each 50c
Monograms to order from $2.00

Boudoir Watch, Ash Tray

Eight day easel back watch, glazed calfskin, all colors, gold-tooling; 4¾ x 4 inches complete.....$22.00

Ash tray, black glass, 3 cigarette rests, metal match-box holder, 4¾ inches square.....$2.75

Cross Refreshment Set

Complete with 6 tall crystal glasses, tray of highly polished black enamel wicker, tinted rose and leaf decoration, cretonne-under-glass; spoon rack at sides; tray 19½ x 13 $11.00

Glass pitcher, extra, $1.00
Glass spoons, each, 30c

Cross "Madison" Bag

For women, black seal, elastic pockets for fittings, silk lined, 12-14 inches; unfitted..... $25, $26

Toilet and manicure fittings, as shown, white celluloid, extra..$18.50

Initials stamped on bag without charge.

Cross Suit Case

Of black enamel cloth covering, cretonne lining, shirred pocket in cover, two locks, sizes 18-20 inch.....$8.00

22-24-26 inch $8.50

Initials painted, 50c extra

Mark Cross

The World's Greatest Leather Stores

New York

404 Fifth Ave. *(At 37th Street)* — **253 Broadway** *(Opp. City Hall)*

Boston 145 Tremont St. — **London** 89 Regent St.

Dealers Throughout the World

TAMMANY TIP THAT HEARST IS NOW OUT

Murphy Hears from Leaders, Report Says, That Editor Cannot Win.

OSBORN EXPECTED TO QUIT

Vigorous Efforts Will Be Made to Get Up-State Men to Unite on Alfred E. Smith.

William R. Hearst has been eliminated as a possible candidate for the Democratic Gubernatorial nomination, according to information obtained yesterday at Tammany Hall. Charles F. Murphy, leader of that organization, has reached the conclusion, it was learned, that the Democratic Party cannot possibly win with Hearst this year and has decided not to try and force his nomination on the unofficial convention which meets in Saratoga next Tuesday. Up to a short time ago, it was said, Murphy was convinced that Hearst would be the strongest candidate the party could name and stood willing to back him even in face of the strong anti-Hearst up-State sentiment.

But within the past fortnight Murphy has had an entire change of feeling. During that time he heard from the district leaders and the sentiment against Hearst's nomination was so pronounced that he has given up all idea of trying to put Hearst across. Not one district leader and not one prominent member of the Tammany organization had a good word for Hearst. In fact the feeling against him was so bitter that Murphy did not even take the trouble of conferring with the other members of the Executive Committee, but allowed the word to go about that he was "off Hearst." With the up-State leaders almost solidly against Hearst and with no sentiment in his favor within the Tammany organization, it is now considered settled that the editor is eliminated for good and all, so far as this political year is concerned.

It is also considered to be a foregone conclusion that Hearst will not try to run in the Democratic primaries. It is expected that he will quietly drop out of the situation and no longer be a factor.

With Hearst considered out of the running, speculation turned yesterday upon the possible choice of the Saratoga conference. Tammany considers that Hearst's elimination has automatically disposed of William Church Osborn as a candidate. According to the Tammany reasoning, Mr. Osborn injected himself into the situation purely on the ground that it was necessary for some one to make an anti-Hearst fight. With the Hearst danger over, Tammany expects that Mr. Osborn will announce his withdrawal within a few days. Tammany does not want Osborn, and will fight his selection tooth and nail at the Saratoga conference if he decides to allow his name to go before the convention.

In his canvass of the Hearst sentiment among the leaders of the organization, Murphy also discovered a strong sentiment in favor of the selection of Alfred E. Smith, President of the Aldermen. Murphy's attitude regarding Smith's candidacy, as outlined by a Tammany leader yesterday, is that he will not attempt to force his nomination, but will swing the Tammany strength to him if there is a strong sentiment up State in his favor. Murphy does not want it to appear that he is having anything whatever to do with the selection of a candidate, but is anxious to follow the wishes of the up State men.

Tammany leaders, working in conjunction with up-State Democrats favorable to Smith, laid plans yesterday to have the Committee of Forty-two meet on Monday night next at Saratoga and agree upon Smith, so that his name will be the only one presented at the conference the next day. If this is done it is expected that he will be the unanimous choice of the convention. By making it appear that Tammany is leaving the selection entirely to the up-State Democrats, organization leaders here expect to take "the Tammany curse" off Smith and bring about harmony.

The only other serious contender, the Smith men said, was Harry C. Walker, Mayor of Binghamton, but it was pointed out that, as against Smith, Walker would be much the weaker candidate because he is little known throughout the State. When the Committee of Forty-two met in Syracuse on July 9 Smith received 6 votes on the final ballot to 8 for Walker, 9 for Osborn, and 7 for ex-Ambassador Gerard. Tammany believes that Gerard was never a serious contender.

Murphy will go to Saratoga on Monday. He refused yesterday to make any comment upon the political situation, although, at a meeting of the Tammany Hall Executive Committee Monday night, he announced that he was in favor of fusion in Congressional elections to insure the return of a strong "American" Congress to Washington.

The Business Men's League, which brought about the nomination of Mayor Hylan, and which was incorporated a short time ago, intends to take a vigorous part in the Gubernatorial fight, but just what candidate it intends to support is not yet known. Yesterday Preston P. Lynn, Chairman of the league, sent copies of a letter to all civic organizations, Credit Men's Associations, Chambers of Commerce, and Rotary Clubs throughout the State which read in part:

"The awakening of the business man to his political responsibilities is becoming daily more apparent, and with it the release of an influence for immeasurable good if properly directed. For this very reason and to afford opportunity for concerted action, the Business Men's League was organized and incorporated under the laws of the State of New York. Composed of capable, responsible and well known business men, Democrats and Republicans, it is an acknowledged factor in civic affairs, and with an enrollment of 48,000 registered voters its potency is assured.

"It is the object of this letter to ask your co-operation to the end that those who direct the action of both parties may be impressed with the necessity, at this time especially, of selecting for candidates business men, able and willing to conduct the affairs of State and city along business lines. United and persistent effort in this direction will compel recognition of the business man and his peculiar fitness for the administration of affairs which are of vital importance to him personally and the great State of which he is a part."

This appeal to business men, coupled with the fact that Preston P. Lynn is manager of the Wanamaker store, gave rise to the suggestion in Democratic circles that Rodman Wanamaker, Special Deputy Police Commissioner, might be put forward as a compromise candidate. At Police Headquarters attention was called to the fact that Mr. Wanamaker has lived and voted in this city for years.

Friends of Bird S. Coler, Commissioner of Public Charities, who are booming him for the nomination either of Governor or State Controller on the Democratic ticket, said yesterday that his candidacy was receiving support in up-State circles. A letter from ex-Judge Charles N. Bulger of Oswego, who accepted membership on the Coler Citizens' Committee, strongly indorsing Coler, was given out at the headquarters, 215 Montague Street, Brooklyn.

Putnam Delegates for Osborn.

Special to The New York Times.

CARMEL, N. Y., July 16.—The Democratic Committee of Putnam County has adopted a resolution indorsing William Church Osborn for the Democratic nomination for Governor. Putnam is Mr. Osborn's home county. The delegates from Putnam County to the Democratic Convention at Saratoga on July 23 are Mrs. James A. Zickler and Dr. John B. Merritt of Carmel and Thomas Nunan of Cold Spring.

Lost and Found Advertisements on Page 21.

LEWIS MEN PREPARE TO FIGHT SCHOENECK

Continued from Page 1, Column 3.

Manhattan, and one of them is a person of great prominence in Republican politics. One man is a prominent Brooklyn Republican.

Regard Tolishus Incident Grave.

Attempts on the part of friends of Governor Whitman and Lieutenant Governor Schoeneck to minimize the Tolishus affair are only natural, perhaps. Long-headed Republicans here, in confidential talks, admit its gravity from a party point of view. The presence of the Lieutenant Governor himself—he is due here tomorrow—and the fact that a decided effort will be made to lend to the convention a "win the war" rather than a political aspect, are certain, if anything, to accentuate the importance of the incident.

Colonel Roosevelt, who is due for an address on Thursday afternoon; Elihu Root, ex-President Taft, and Chairman Will H. Hays of the Republican National Committee, who also are scheduled to speak before the convention, are expected to take for their theme topics which stand in the closest relation to patriotism, undivided allegiance, and the war.

Republicans in the Lewis camp who are here expressed the opinion tonight that Governor Whitman would be compelled, after the convention, to call upon Mr. Schoeneck to withdraw or lose the support of many prominent Republicans who at present are with him, not because they look upon his two administrations as model ones, but because they regard him personally as a conspicuous exponent of patriotism practically applied, and for this reason eligible as a third-term "war Governor."

It was learned here tonight that friends of Governor Whitman in Syracuse had been laboring with Tolishus with a view of inducing him to enlist in the army. Though there is not the slightest likelihood, with new Grand Jury proceedings in his case in prospect, that he would be, accepted for military service, a close friend of Governor Whitman predicted tonight that the Tolishus case will have ended before the final gavel falls at the unofficial convention.

Activities at Saratoga.

While ostensibly the unofficial convention is not to consider candidates at all, both Governor Whitman and Attorney General Lewis have transferred their New York City headquarters to this city for the convention week. Governor Whitman's friends have two headquarters as a matter of fact. One of these is exclusively for women, of whom there will be from 200 to 300 sitting as delegates or alternates in the convention.

Until this evening it was not thought that the Lewis people would make special arrangements for recruiting among the women. Now, however, it appears that without any initiative from either Mr. Lewis or his campaign managers, a group of women who are anxious to see him nominated, despite his views on the Federal Suffrage amendment, will have a Lewis women's headquarters open and operating in the United States Hotel by tomorrow.

The Lewis campaign managers have stolen a march on the Whitman people and swung across Broadway in close proximity to the United States Hotel, where the Republican convention crowd congregates, a huge banner bearing the legend, "Lewis will win at the primaries and in the election."

The Republican organization in Saratoga County is torn by a bitter factional fight, but the faction that apparently is strongest and which is headed by Governor Whitman's political foe, ex-Senator Edgar Truman Brackett, is out for Attorney General Lewis for Governor. The Brackett organization has sumptuously fitted up headquarters within a short block of the United States Hotel, where, from all appearances, they are preparing to conduct a campaign de luxe for their candidate.

Whitman Will Run Convention.

As choice a gathering of hand-picked delegates as ever assembled in this city, where Republican State Conventions have been held in even-numbered years for a longer period than any politician now on the spot can remember, should make this convention a vehicle to register absolutely Governor Whitman's will. The Governor's campaign managers, who already are on hand and expect to run the convention to suit themselves, declare that they will control it by at least a two-thirds majority.

Friends of Attorney General Lewis expect that approximately 300 out of the 1,034 delegates will be Lewis men or Lewis women. They believe that this will be sufficient strength with which to try conclusions on the prohibition question. They are determined to bring them before the convention and believe that the test will show that the Governor's stand in favor of immediate ratification of the Federal prohibition amendment, to which he has sought to commit the party, is not popular with Republicans in this State.

It has not been determined as yet who will lead the fight for Mr. Lewis on the floor of the convention, though it is believed that either ex-Senator Brackett of this city, or ex-Senator Hinman of Binghamton will be selected to command the Lewis forces.

It is likely that the fight will come over an amendment to the platform offered by friends of Mr. Lewis and providing for the insertion of a plank pledging the party, if victorious, to the submission to the voters of a proposal for a "dry" amendment to the State Constitution. Governor Whitman's friends, according to the campaign managers for Lewis, are anxious to have a platform silent on the subject of prohibition. They insist that it was with a view to averting any discussion on the subject in a party council prior to the primaries that the Governor's supporters deliberately violated the party rules and failed to call a convention until their hand was forced by United States Senators Wadsworth and Calder, summoning a Republican State assembly to meet over their joint signatures.

The Lewis men believe that if they succeed in forcing a vote on such an amendment Governor Whitman's friends will find themselves in a minority. Should any move be made from the Whitman quarters to table the proposal for an amendment or to stifle discussion, the spokesmen for Governor Whitman inevitably would be manoeuvred into the position where Attorney General Lewis, standing for a State referendum, would appear the advocate of prohibition with the consent of the voters, while Governor Whitman, seeking to evade the issue, would be placed in anything but an enviable light before the friends of prohibition who have looked to him as their champion and to whom in turn the Governor has looked for an element of strength in his fight for a third term.

State Superintendent William H. Anderson of the New York Anti-Saloon League, whose views on prohibition invariably have been running parallel with those of the Governor, arrived here tonight. A statement he made soon after arriving was regarded here as reflecting the views of Governor Whitman and as conclusive evidence that the Governor was anxious to "duck" the issue in the convention.

Butler Sounds Patriotic Note.

Aside from the campaign managers of Governor Whitman and Attorney General Lewis, few Republicans of prominence are here as yet. The prospects are that many of the leaders who have been conspicuous figures at other conventions will stay away altogether, following the example of Governor Whitman for the Republican Convention at Saratoga are prepared to meet any attack on the Lieutenant Governor.

The statement issued by Judge Ray follows:

"You may say that the only time Mr. Schoeneck has appeared before me or talked with me in connection with the Tolishus case, was when he was requested to appear by the United States Attorney. All that he did and all that he said was due entirely to the effort of the United States Attorney to get at the truth. He did not interest himself in the case until he was called in by the Government, and he did nothing then beyond what the Government asked of him.

"There is absolutely nothing in this whole case for which the Lieutenant Governor could justly be criticised and, although I hesitate to say anything that might be construed wrongly, the injustice of such criticism warrants an official denial of the impression on which it is based."

The new Grand Jury will contain an unusual number of prominent residents of Onondaga County. Dennis B. Lucey, United States Attorney, said tonight that it is the most satisfactory jury he has ever had and that its personnel is such as to preclude any lack of public confidence in its work.

Two apparent contradictions in reports of the case heretofore published were explained tonight by those concerned. Mr. Schoeneck said today that he could not, as a good citizen, refuse any aid that the Government asked of him and, therefore, he took the request as an order. Tolishus, the clerk accused of sedition, left the Bond & Schoeneck offices when asked for his resignation by both members of the firm. His case was then under consideration, and although the firm hesitated to prejudice him he was asked to resign. He did so willingly.

There are reports tonight that Mayor Walter R. Stone, President of the New York State Conference of Mayors, and Stewart F. Hancock, a corporation counsel, would not be averse to taking second place on the Whitman ticket if Mr. Schoeneck should be forced out. Mayor Stone was a classmate of Governor Whitman at Amherst, and has been very close to him during the Governor's four years at Albany.

Both the Mayor and Mr. Hancock declared tonight they are for Mr. Schoeneck as long as he is a candidate, and would consider no proposal looking toward opposition to him. The Lieutenant Governor is a delegate to the convention from the Second Onondaga District and will attend the convention with the county delegation.

JUDGE CLEARS SCHOENECK.

Asserts Lieutenant Governor Was Ordered to Appear in Tolishus Case.

Special to The New York Times.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., July 16.—The drawing of a panel of thirty-six talesmen, from which to select a Grand Jury to reconsider the Tolishus case next week, and the issuance of a statement by Judge Ray in which he gives Lieutenant Governor Schoeneck a clean bill of health concerning insinuations that he influenced the Grand Jury, were the only developments today in the scandal.

The delegates leaving here tomorrow

WILSON TO GIVE UP SWEM.

Will Allow His Stenographer to Enlist—Tumulty to Lose Johnson.

WASHINGTON, July 16.—President Wilson has agreed to the enlistment of his personal stenographer, Charles Swem, and the young man will join the army aviation service on Aug. 1.

Swem, who has reported the President's speeches and written his letters for more than five years, has been eager to get into the service ever since the war started, but until now the President would not approve. Secretary Tumulty's stenographer, Warren Johnson, also is about to join the army with his chief's consent.

NOT A RUBBER STAMP, MRS. WHITNEY ASSERTS

Former Rosalie Loew Answers Criticism of Her Selection as Delegate to Saratoga.

Mrs. Rosalie Loew Whitney, wife of Public Service Commissioner Travis H. Whitney, sent a letter yesterday to Merton E. Lewis, candidate for the Republican nomination for Governor, protesting against criticism that she was selected as a delegate to the Republican Saratoga unofficial convention because she was the wife of the Public Service Commissioner.

"May I object," she wrote, "to having my husband either charged or credited with any political activities in which I engage, or to be myself either charged or credited with his political office? Men and women, even husbands and wives, must be considered as individuals and on their own merit and fitness. Shall we not, in New York State, begin on this basis?

"As to my selection as a delegate to Saratoga, let me say that I was the choice of the women of our Assembly district, at a largely attended public meeting held last Tuesday evening, July 9, a printed invitation to which was sent to every enrolled Republican woman in the Assembly district. This choice was then reported to the County Committeemen of the Assembly district at the meeting called in accordance with the plans made by the Executive Committee of the county, and the suggestion was considered and accepted. This placed my name on the ticket for the unofficial primary of July 12, at which all enrolled Republicans were entitled to vote, and I was duly elected.

"Whatever use I may have been or may be to the community and to the Republican Party is due, not to my being the wife of a public official, but to my years of experience—most of them before my marriage—as a practicing lawyer in New York City, so that more people know me as Rosalie Loew than as Mrs. Travis H. Whitney; as a Director and Chairman of the Legislative Committee of the Women's Municipal League; as a Director of the Brooklyn Consumers' League, and similar organizations; as a worker for suffrage, both in New York and Washington, and generally to my interest in, observation of, and participation in public matters in New York since Mayor Strong's administration.

"While I happen to differ from you on some questions just now, I know you will be fair enough to tell the 'friends of Merton E. Lewis' that I am not a rubber stamp for Travis H. Whitney, however much I admire him."

Two Die in Burning Airplane.

TORONTO, July 16.—Lieutenant W. B. Tait and Mechanic H. Belford of the Royal Air Force were burned to death when their machine fell at Leaside Camp tonight. They were testing the engine, when it stopped and the airplane burst into flames.

PARCELS FOR OUR SAILORS.

Are Not Subject to Restrictions Imposed by the Army.

WASHINGTON, July 16.—Parcels addressed in care of the Postmaster at New York to officers or men on American naval vessels or attached to naval bases, and not to be forwarded to the American expeditionary forces, do not come under the restriction which has been placed upon parcels addressed to officers or men of the expeditionary forces, the Post Office Department today advised all Postmasters.

Parcels addressed to soldiers of the expeditionary forces must contain articles specifically requested by the addressee and approved by his regimental commander.

LAUNCH WOODEN SHIP HERE

Is the First to Leave Ways at Staten Island Yard.

The first of ten wooden cargo ships of 3,500 tons to be built by the Johnson Shipbuilding Company at its yard at Mariner's Harbor, Staten Island, was launched yesterday afternoon. As the ship was sent down the ways, Miss Helen Magruder, the fifteen-year-old daughter of William Magruder, the President of the company, named it with the Indian name Aowa, chosen by Mrs. Woodrow Wilson.

Because of the scarcity of labor and materials in the yard, the construction of the ship was delayed, but other ships of the type will be launched soon. The Aowa was to have been launched on July 4. It is 281 feet long, with a 44-foot beam, and is nine-tenths completed.

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The Concert at Home Tonight

"Thank you for thinking of us, but we are so comfortable here while this storm rages outside that you couldn't persuade us to leave home.

"Beside, there is no need of taking the long trip to town to hear the concert. Godowsky is playing for us right now through our Ampico! Playing as perfectly as he will play in Carnegie tonight.

"Come up and join us. You'll hear not only one artist but a score—and what a programme! Ornstein, Carreno, Goodson, Busoni—the greatest of the great.

"Good, you're coming. We'll have the finest concert right here at home. Bring the young people with you and we'll have some dancing afterward. Our Ampico never tires, nor do we tire of the Ampico. We'll expect you within half an hour. Good-bye."

IN your own home, you may have just such an evening as this. Music for you, your family and your friends, such as it would cost thousands of dollars to duplicate on the concert stage. Whenever, and as often as you wish, the Ampico will reproduce the playing of the great artists. To your home life the Ampico adds the perfecting touch of exquisite music.

The AMPICO *in the* KNABE

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Convenient Monthly Terms may be arranged.
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Uniforms of Whipcord, ... *$27.00 and 30.00*
Uniforms of Gabardine, ... *$23.50 and 30.00*
Uniforms of Cotton Gabardine, ... *$12.00*

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Fine Garments for Fall & Winter

An Event of Utmost Importance—Affording Far-Sighted Purchasers Values That Will Not Later Be Even Remotely Possible. New Stocks—in Styles for Coming Season—Just Arrived.

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100 Rich Fur Coats

Duplicates of Which Will Soon Cost 25% More.

An extraordinary opportunity—in which, if desired, selections may be made for Fall delivery now, during this sale, upon payment of a small amount.

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"Some" food for a wheatless meal —says Bobby
POST TOASTIES
MADE OF CORN

CALL TOKIO PARLEY ON SIBERIAN MOVE

Japanese Cabinet Confers with Army Officers at a Special Meeting.

WASHINGTON MESSAGE SENT

Preparations for Advance to Urals—America Firm in Action on Murman Coast.

TOKIO, July 13. (Associated Press.)—A special meeting of the Japanese Cabinet, which was attended by army officers, was held today, and the newspapers attach much importance to it.

It is believed that some communication was received from the American Government concerning intervention in Russia.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 16. — Admission was made at the State Department this afternoon that a fresh interchange of views on the Russian situation had taken place with Japan, but no special significance was attached to the fact. It was said that cable conversations with Japan had been going on for several months on the subject.

The fact gave rise to interesting speculation concerning the possibility of early military action in Siberia, in conjunction with the Czechoslovaks and the Russian soldiers who have recently been organized under leaders who are anti-German and anti-Bolshevist. It also recalled the recent interview between President Wilson and Viscount Ishii, the Japanese Ambassador, at the White House, concerning which no official statement has ever been authorized.

Ready to Move in Two Columns.

Japan has been prepared for several months to dispatch a military expedition into Siberia, moving it in two columns, one following the Amur branch of the Trans-Sberian Railroad from Vladivostok to Irkutsk, the other going over the Chinese Eastern Railway, through Northern Manchuria, to the same concentration point, whence the forces would advance to the Ural Mountains.

The Czechoslovak troops have accomplished in part the plan of campaign outlined for the Japanese, but they lack both numbers and supplies to carry it fully into execution. The Allied Powers, which have been appealed to in the interest of the Czechoslovak soldiers, who may soon become exposed to Bolshevist-German vengeance, would be obliged to look to Japan to furnish the expeditionary forces which would be employed in any extensive campaigning through Siberia.

No intimation has been received here, it was asserted in a semi-official quarter, that Japan was contemplating acting independently or jointly with China in their own exclusive interests, unless the Allies and the United States should come to an early agreement on the question of intervention.

Firm Policy on Murman Coast.

It is understood to be the firm intention of the allied Governments, including that of the United States, to ignore the protest which the Bolshevist Government has made against the occupation of the Murman Coast by Entente forces. The Bolshevist Government has demanded the withdrawal of these forces, but this demand will be ignored. It was learned today that a similar protest was filed with the Entente envoys and Ambassador Francis at Vologda about a month ago and that no attention was paid to it at the time.

Germany is believed to be behind the Bolshevist protest. She has been desirous of bringing about the neutralization of the arctic seaports of Russia so as to prevent their use by the Allies for operations against German submarines in the arctic. There is also a strong suspicion here that Germany would like to use these ports as submarine bases if it is possible to obtain possession of them either by force of arms or by the terms of a peace treaty between Finland and Russia.

Officials continue their reticence regarding reports of the presence of American forces on the Murman Coast. State Department officials are taking the position that the presence of Entente and American forces on that coast is not particularly significant, as there are large stores of war materials in that region, which were originally destined for use by the Russian armies, and which were furnished by America and the Entente.

WILLARD TO HEAD MISSION.

President Approves Expedition, on Which Vanderlip Also Will Serve.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 16.—President Wilson has given his approval to the plan to send an economic mission to Russia to bring into mutual operation an exchange of industrial products. It was stated here tonight by friends of Daniel Willard that he had been selected to head the mission. It is also understood that Frank A. Vanderlip, President of the National City Bank, will be the leading financial member of the mission.

Mr. Willard was in Washington yesterday and had a long conference with high Government officials on the questions that would have to be considered by the proposed commission. He returned to New York last night.

The aim of the President in sanctioning an economic mission to Russia is to bring about a restoration of commercial relations with that country which were first interrupted by the denunciation, in 1911, of the old commercial treaty on account of the treatment accorded to Jews by the Czar's Government and later by the war, which has shattered Russia's industrial structure.

The mission is the outgrowth of conferences of business men in New York and other large commercial centres, where it was recognized that a vast field of trade lies waiting in Russia and Siberia for the first commercial friend of the new republic to step in and supply the commonest needs of the national life. The mission will therefore be representative, embracing men from a large number of financial and industrial groups.

American merchants and capitanists have been willing in the conferences that have been held to engage in trade restoration with Russia, but there has always been hesitation unless there could be the guaranty of Government support behind the project. The present shifting phase of military affairs in Siberia is a part of the problem that confronts this movement. And in this connection it is said that the organization of the proposed mission will proceed slowly and cautiously.

At present the condition of foreign exchange and the want of a clearing house to take care of the banking functions, necessary in any attempt to restore commercial relations, constitute an almost hopeless barrier to the effort to accomplish relief for the Russian people. These matters will be taken up by the financial end of the mission under the lead of Mr. Vanderlip.

The selection of Mr. Willard has been suggested by his record as a laboring man. He has grown up to his high place in the railroad and financial world from the hard experience of an American workingman, and he may be expected to appeal favorably to the imagination of the Bolsheviki.

There will be a phase of co-operation in the sending of the proposed mission to Russia in the attitude of President Gompers and the Federation of Labor, which also is relied on to go far to bring the Russian people and the United States into an alliance that will be of advantage to both countries. If all works well in the preliminary steps of the effort to assist in the commercial rehabilitation of Russia, the project will probably take the form of a corporation for Russian relief, with a capitalization of from $50,000,000 to $100,000,000 to promote the various lines of trade exchanges desired by both countries.

The scope of the movement is so large that it may be expected to enlist the co-operation of the largest business concerns of this country, and to embrace every industry that may now begin to look away from war trade and provide for the era of reconstruction that the world must face in the next several decades.

HORVATH HELPS THE CZECHS.

Ready to Aid Troop Movements—Fear of Dictatorship.

LONDON, July 16.—General Horvath, recently proclaimed ruler of Siberia, says a Peking dispatch to The Times, dated July 13, has expressed willingness to facilitate the movement of Czechoslovak troops toward the trans-Baikal region over the Chinese Eastern Railway. The Czechs propose to attempt immediately to reach Irkutsk with a view to resuming communication with their compatriots in Western Siberia and will formally ask the Chinese Government for permission to traverse Manchuria.

There are indications, the dispatch adds, that some of the Austrian prisoners in Siberia, are anxious to join the ranks of the Czechs.

In continuing to urge allied intervention in Russia, the Harbin correspondent of The Daily Mail, under date of July 11, writes despairingly of any possible effort by the Russians for their own salvation.

"The Russians," he says, "characteristically are speculating less whether the advent of General Horvath will help restore their dismal fortunes, than how long he will last. A large body of opinion predicts his imminent fall, and the prediction is not accompanied by any particular emotion. The prevailing sentiment is summed up in the Russian fatalistic word, 'Nitchevo.'

"The lack of any kind of enthusiasm is remarkable and depressing. Meanwhile, intrigue and counterintrigue prosper, and this will continue until the Allies enter and firmly take hold of the situation."

The correspondent dwells on the obscurity of General Horvath's personal aims and hints that he has unlimited ambitions, adding:

"He does not expressly say whether he means himself to be Governor General of Siberia or of all Russia. He proposes to have a Cabinet with his own elected Premier under him. Here, if fortune favors him, there is plenty of room for the realization of vast ambitions, possibly to the extent of a dictatorship over all Russia."

Local American opinion in Harbin, it is added, is very favorable to the activities of the Czechoslovaks and there is a keen desire to help them materially.

"In the meantime," the correspondent continues, "Japanese opinion is much exercised over the thought that the Czechs may be the saviors of Far Eastern Siberia instead of themselves. The Japanese are said to favor the Horvath Government."

HITCHCOCK FOR ECONOMIC AID.

Urges Wilson to Consider Sending Russians with Mission.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 16.—Senator Hitchcock of Nebraska, Chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, wrote a letter today to President Wilson, in which he urged consideration by the Executive of a petition by officers of the Russian-American Economic Association of New York as to an expansion of economic relations between America and Russia as a means of solidifying Russian sentiment against Grmany. The Russian-American Association argued that, instead of attempting military intervention by way of Siberia, the United States should devote itself to an effort to work out Russia's economic problems.

The Nebraska Senator wrote of the suggestion of the Russian-American Association that a mission of several hundred Russians and Americans should go in a body, either to Archangel or Kola, and take up economic affairs with representatives of the Russian people, with a view to establishing closer commercial relations between the two countries. The association urged that it would be better to have unnaturalized Russians upon the mission instead of Russian-Americans, these to act with the American representatives at the conference.

Senator Hitchcock said that he was impressed yesterday by the talk before Senators at the Capitol made by Mme. Botchkarova, former leader of the Russian "Battalion of Death," in which she urged that America should send a military force into Russia by way of Siberia, but he was not convinced that this plan was the more practical. He expressed no opinion as to the advisability of military intervention.

VOTES FOR FINN MONARCHY.

Diet's Preliminary Action May Be Upset by Republicans.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

STOCKHOLM, July 16.—The Finnish Diet, by 57 votes to 52, has given a second reading to the bill for establishing a monarchy.

This is not the conclusion of the matter, for on the third reading the Republican minority will propose that the people themselves shall decide by a general vote. If this proposal is defeated, the Government must have a majority of two-thirds, otherwise the Monarchy bill cannot become a law. As this means that at least 16 Republicans must vote for a monarchy, it is likely that the monarchist measure will be defeated and that the Government will resign.

On the second reading Baron Wrede said that a monarchy was needed because of the coming international negotiations. If the Cadets secured power in Russia, he added, they would try to establish relations with Germany, and in order to achieve that result Germany was prepared to give up some Finnish interests. The situation, he asserted, would be quite different if Finland had a German-born monarch.

LONDON, July 16.—It is stated that Finland intends to remain neutral if a serious conflict occurs in the Murman country, where Entente allied forces have assumed control.

The Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung of Berlin declares that Germany has sufficient forces in Finland to deal with the Entente troops and the Red Guards.

HYLAN WANTS STREET NAMED FOR JOFFRE

Resolution Offered in Board of Aldermen for Permanent Memorial to Ex-Mayor Mitchel.

Mayor Hylan took official notice yesterday of the suggestion that one of the city's principal thoroughfares be renamed in honor of Marshal Joffre by sending a communication to the Board of Aldermen asking that body to make the change. The matter was referred to the Committee on Thoroughfares after it had been pointed out that under the law a street may be named or renamed only between Dec. 1 and May 1 so as to avoid confusion in the preparation of assessment rolls. In his letter the Mayor said:

"As a mark of our admiration for the great aid which we have received from France in the present world war, may I suggest to your honorable board that one of New York City's principal streets be renamed in honor of Marshal Joffre, the hero of the Marne? It would be an appropriate tribute to his valor and to the armies of the French Republic which he commanded with such signal success. Such a memorial would be a timely manifestation of our appreciation of Marshal Joffre's distinguished services and dauntless courage in the cause of democracy and humanity.

"To France we owe much for her invaluable assistance in our early struggles for independence and liberty. To-day we are engaged in a common cause, actuated by motives the most altruistic in the history of human warfare.

"The naming of one of the thoroughfares in this great metropolis in honor of Marshal Joffre will appeal to all good citizens, and will tend to cement the bonds of friendship and love existing between the two Republics."

Alderman Friedman yesterday introduced a resolution to name the space at the junction of Broadway, St. Nicholas Avenue and 166th Street Mitchel Square, in honor of the late Mayor. It, also, was referred to the Thoroughfares Committee.

DESCRIBES FANATIC RULE IN MOSCOW

Allied Expedition Has Little to Fear from the Red Guards, Ignatieff Declares.

BRINGS FIRST-HAND NEWS

Puts Red Guard at 50,000 and the Bolsheviki at Only 300,000, All Obedient to Germany.

Gregory M. Ignatieff, member of the Russian Supply Committee in this country, having just returned from Moscow, declared yesterday that he was in a position to testify that the Soviet Government was still pursuing an utterly destructive program which kept the Russian masses at the mercy of Bolshevist fanatics and Red Guards, on the one hand, and German unkerdom, on the other. Between these two hostile forces, Mr. Ignatieff said, the people would remain prostrate unless immediate economic and military help is dispatched to Russia by the Allies.

"Before going to Russia on this last trip," Mr. Ignatieff said, "I was disposed to believe that the Bolsheviki had really established themselves in power with the consent of the people and that they really did represent the aspirations of the Russian masses. After being there several months and after seeing the Soviet Government in action, however, I concluded that there was no actual government functioning in Russia, and that the Soviet authorities maintained their power, not by popular consent, but through the support of highly paid Red Guards, on the one hand, and the German Governments on the other.

"While I do not believe that Trotzky and Lenine are paid agents of the German Government, I am convinced that indirectly they are selling Russia out. In other words, they are maintaining themselves in power by doing the bidding of the German Government. They do not have to be paid, because they are fanatics, more or less. But though they are fanatics, they are practical enough to realize that the moment they refuse to comply with any demands Germany may make upon Russia, that moment will see the end of their régime. Hence, they dare do nothing but obey and make the Russian masses the victim of German exploitation.

"It is ridiculous to say they have established any government in Russia. Outside of Petrograd and Moscow, where the Central Soviets are strongly intrenched, the Bolshevist Government does not exist. Every community, of course, has its own Soviet, but these Soviets pay little or no attention to the decrees that emanate from Moscow, unless those decrees meet with their favor. If the Central Soviet has enough Red Guards on the scene it will enforce obedience to its decrees, but inasmuch as most of the Red Guards are congregated in Petrograd and Moscow, the rest of Russia goes along pretty much as it pleases—without organization, without co-ordination, and without system.

Chaos Is the Result.

"The result, of course, is chaos. While some centres have too much bread, other centres are absolutely starving. The establishment of a bread monopoly by the Soviet authorities confines the distribution of bread to the Government supply institutions, which often as not are absciutely inaccessible to the population and compel many persons to go into the richer provinces for flour. Often a family will send some one of its members on a journey of days to obtain flour from some section of Russia where flour is plentiful.

"Privations in foodstuffs are increased by the utter demoralization of the railroads. Most of the roads are now in charge of groups of conductors, machinists, and laborers, who operate them pretty much as they please. They publish a schedule, but make no pretense of conforming with it. A train scheduled to leave at 8 P. M. will leave at 2 A. M., depending entirely upon the mood of the engineer."

Asked whether the Soviet Government had as yet launched any movement toward political and economic reconstruction of the country, Mr. Ignatieff replied:

"Their whole policy now is to break up the institutions inherited from the old régime. They have created absolutely nothing in the place of the institutions and systems which they have destroyed. Futher than this persistent method of disintegration and destruction there is no work being done in Russia. One reason for this lack of constructive effort is that the brains of the country, being confined largely to the intelligentsia and the bourgeoise, are not permitted to participate in the Soviet Government. What is left to rule Russia is an element that is largely foreign to the Russian people, fanatics, German propagandists and the Red Guards.

"Among the Red Guards are thousands of secret service agents of the Czaristic régime—men who have been used by the old régime as one of the most destructive weapons against revolutionary or democratic movements. Now they are in full power as the champions of Bolshevism as illustrated by the fact that Trotzkief, one of the most notorious and criminal leaders of the Secret Police under the old régime is now commander in chief of one of the Bolshevist armies in the south of Russia."

Would Welcome Allies.

Mr. Ignatieff stated that an allied expedition in Russia would meet with little or no resistance, as the Red Guard army did not number much more than 50,000 men, mostly quartered in Moscow and Petrograd.

"My rough guess is that the entire Russian Empire does not contain more than 300,000 supporters of the Bolshevist cause. Distributed over the vast territory of Russia, such a number means absolutely nothing compared to the millions of Russian people who are eager to throw off the yoke of Germany and Bolshevism, and who would rally instantly to any offer of help in that direction. An allied expedition could safely proceed through Siberia without any opposition at all, because in Siberia the masses are largely out of sympathy with the Bolsheviki and are remote from the influence of the Central Soviet of Moscow.

"Even in Russia, the chances of any resistance from Bolsheviki are small, because they are scattered over large areas, and do not exist in any compact form outside of large cities like Odessa, Moscow and Petrograd. At such centres the worst that could be expected would be some show of force from the Red Guards, but it would be very brief because the Bolsheviki do not fight the moment they realize that they are up against some kind of organization. They either scatter and run, or surrender and go over to the other side.

"Furthermore, most of the Red Guards in Moscow are Letts, serving for pay, each man receiving something like 300 rubles a month. It is one of the highest paid services in the country. Many of these Letts, however, are patriotic and are anti-German, and while they render service to the Bolsheviki under the nominal peace that now exists between the two countries, they need only be shown that war has been resumed against Germany, when they would rapidly swing to the side of the Allies."

Mr. Ignatieff stated that it was the custom of the Soviet Government to treat the Red Guards exceedingly well in order to retain their loyalty. Not only would they be well paid, well clothed, and well fed, better than any other class of the population, but ordinarily the Red Guards would be billetted around to the best houses in the city, every bourgeois family being compelled to receive at least one Red Guard as a permanent inhabitant in the household.

"There seems to be no other purpose in this practice," said Mr. Ignatieff, "than to make the families of the middle class as miserable as possible. It is not uncommon to see a Red Guard enthroned in the best room of a bourgeois household, watching the other members of the family with a rifle across his knee."

Describing some of the excesses committed by the Bolsheviki against the bourgeoisie, Mr. Ignatieff told of an incident in Blagovostchenk, Siberia, where the local Soviet was composed entirely of criminals, with a notorious counterfeiter as President.

"One day," he said, "it occurred to this counterfeiter that the bourgeosie of the community ought to be punished. Consequently, he collected a score or more of children, from 14 to 16 years of age, belonging to bourgeois families, and ordered them to be shot on the ground that they were counter-revolutionary. The parents of the children offered their own lives in place of the children, but the Soviets wouldn't have it so and the children were shot.

"The Russian masses are sick of the excesses of the Bolsheviki, and yearn for the day when they will be released from the destructive plague of Bolshevism and Red Guards. If the Allies don't help them, the time may come when they will be compelled to seek that help from an enemy source, because there are many Russians, especially in the towns, who have come to the point where any order, even though it be German order, is preferable to Bolshevik disorder."

JAPAN SENDS NEW MISSION.

Envoys of Red Cross Organization Will Be Received by Wilson.

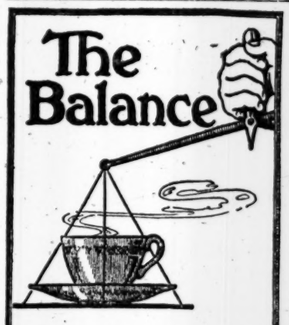
WASHINGTON, July 16.—Headed by Prince Yoshihisa Tokgawa, a descendant of the Shoguns, a special commission of the Japanese Red Cross en route to Europe arrived today in Washington. The commission, which landed at a Pacific port on June 30, is to be entertained by Viscount Ishii, Japanese Ambassador, and will be received on Friday by President Wilson at the White House.

Study of the work of the American Red Cross in Europe, with a view to adding to the efficiency of the Japanese Red Cross and giving greater assistance to the Allies, is announced as the main objective of the commission. France, Belgium, Italy, and England will be visited.

The commission, in accordance with the traditional custom of the Japanese on all ceremonial visits, brought with them a gift in the form of a quantity of absorbent cotton, gauze and other Red Cross materials. The gift will be sent to France for use in American Red Cross hospitals there.

Lost and Found Advertisements on Page 21.

The Balance



as between POSTUM and other table beverages is in favor of the *Wholesome, Healthful* drink.

POSTUM

is all this and more. It's most delicious. Besides there's no waste, and these are days when one should *Save.* Try INSTANT POSTUM

Queen Quality BOOT SHOP

EXPANSION SALE

Before Doubling the Size of Our Present Quarters by Adding the Adjoining Store at 34 West 34th Street

THE great and increasing demand for Queen Quality Shoes has compelled this important move and influenced this extraordinary sale. Alterations will proceed as soon as we can curtail our present magnificent seasonable stock of smart footgear.

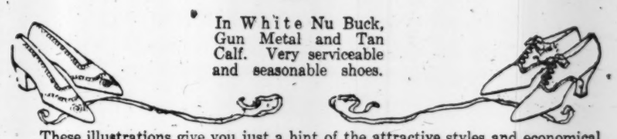
This Sale Presents an Unusual Opportunity

and includes a very wide variety of the beautiful Queen Quality styles in Oxfords, Pumps and High Shoes suitable for the many fashionable uses of Summer, as well as the early Autumn, in Black, White, Brown and Gray. Sizes and widths to insure graceful fitting of every type of foot will be featured in this sale.

5.95 In White Nu Buck, Tan Calf and Gun Metal with welt soles and Military heels.

4.95 In Brown Kid, Gray Kid, Tan Calf and Patent Colt. High arched models with full Louis heels.

6.95 In White Nu Buck, Gun Metal and Tan Calf. Very serviceable and seasonable shoes.



These illustrations give you just a hint of the attractive styles and economical prices. Coming at the present time, it is a sale of remarkable significance to women who appreciate the beauty and high reputation of Queen Quality Shoes.

QUEEN QUALITY BOOT SHOP

32 West 34th Street

"BUY THRIFT-STAMPS"

McCREERY'S

Palm Beach Suits

Refreshingly Cool

Three Essentials Are Requisite in Men's Clothes for Summer Comfort.

STYLE COOLNESS ENDURANCE

PRONOUNCED style is permissible in Summer weights and STYLE is pronounced in McCreery's Palm Beach suits.

TAILORED—yes, and it is logical that light weights should be as well tailored as heavy—and McCreery's Palm Beach suits are *Perfectly So.*

PALM BEACH—A fabric with a lustrous, soft surface that is supreme with its tailoring possibilities—every man who wears light weights knows the uncertainty of tailoring usual clothes—not so with this truly wonderful unique weave. Genuinely original in construction, simulating nothing else—equal only in style, finish and tailoring to made-to-measure, but *stands alone in its cloth supremacy.*

COMFORT is ideally expressed in the feather-like weight and wonderful coolness—the eternal freshness, as it were, is ever present.

Tub—non-shrinkable—made to fit, to wear and to wash—not cleanse, but literally tub.

PALM BEACH Tones—extraordinary texture in pleasing colors—soft greenish greys—sand tones—tans and naturals—a good choice—the very colors promote coolness on a torrid day.

Character: Patch Pockets, Greenish tone, Pearl Buttons, Skeleton Back, Double Fronts, Cuffless Sleeves and Cuff Trousers

Prices $10.50 $13.50

Palm Beach REGISTERED U.S. PATENT OFFICE THE GENUINE CLOTH MFD. BY GOODALL WORSTED CO.

Check the Label Conserving the Nation's Wool

James McCreery & Co.

5th Avenue (Fifth Floor) 34th Street

A War-Time Sale of Kuppenheimer and Brill Suits

At Next Season's Wholesale Prices.

$22.50 and $25.00 Suits, Now	*$28.00 and $30.00 Suits, Now*	*$32.50 and $35.00 Suits, Now*
$17.50	$23.50	$27.50

With an Exceptional Assortment of Suits at Each Price.

Metric TRADE MARK SHIRTS IN A GREAT SALE

Shirts of Printed Madras, now $1.25
Shirts of Woven Madras, now $1.85
Shirts of Silk Striped Madras, $2.65
Shirts of Fibre Silk..... $3.85

Straw Hats for Men Now $2.00

Smart Hats of Soft or Stiff Straw, including Panamas, Toyos and Mackinaws.

Brill Brothers

THE KUPPENHEIMER HOUSE IN NEW YORK

44 East 14th St. 279 Broadway | Broadway at 49th St. 1456 B'way, at 42nd St. | 47 Cortlandt St. 125th St. at 3d Ave. | 2 Flatbush Ave., Brooklyn

FIREMEN JOIN A. F. L.; DRENNAN SURPRISED

Commissioner Declares That He Had Received No Intimation of the Move.

MAYOR'S VIEWS IN DOUBT

Men Assert They Were Unable to Get Proper Response from Estimate Board on Wage Rise.

Fire Commissioner Thomas J. Drennan was greatly surprised yesterday when he heard of the action taken by the Uniformed Firemen's Association of New York in deciding to join the International Association of Fire Fighters, which is affiliated with the American Federation of Labor. He said he had no objection to the course taken by the men, but said the action came so suddenly that he could not make any definite statement as to what the attitude of the Fire Department would be on the subject.

The Fire Commissioner said he had no intimation beforehand of the action of the city's firemen. He said that so far as he knew they had not violated any of the rules of the department by their action.

"The firemen today are enduring great hardship because of the shortage of men," he said. "I was glad to hear that the talk at the meeting was that there was no intention of going on strike. I knew that there was some dissatisfaction concerning the days off, but this condition was due to the war. Formerly the firemen had one day off in five, but due to conditions brought about by the war this was changed so that they were given one day off every ten days. Formerly the Civil Service lists contained the names of from 3,000 to 4,000 applicants, where the lists now contain but 300 to 400. It was because of these conditions that the men were asked to take but one day off in ten instead of one in five. So many men were drafted or went into the service and there were so few to take their places that this arrangement was adopted.

"More pay will go far toward solving this problem. If more money were given the men, I think that men above the draft age would find it attractive to enter the department."

Commissioner Drennan said he had written many letters to Washington concerning the exemption of firemen from the draft, but had had no success. He suggested, he said, that if firemen must be drafted that they be detailed to the city for protection of property from fire.

Mayor Hylan Is Silent.

There was no expression of opinion from Mayor Hylan concerning the action of the firemen in deciding to affiliate with the American Federation of Labor.

The meeting at which the firemen took action was held at Vera Cruz Hall, 305 East Twenty-third Street, and was attended by about 600 members of the Uniformed Firemen's Association. It was said that of the 3,856 firemen in the city all but 200 were members of the organization. When the question as to whether the firemen should affiliate with the American Federation of Labor was put at the meeting there was not one dissenting voice. It was said that the action was the result of the inability of the firemen to obtain satisfactory action from the Board of Estimate of a request for an increase of 10 per cent. in pay.

Two weeks ago when the matter was before the Board of Estimate that body was warned by one of those interested in the legislation for higher pay that if quick action did not result the firemen would enter the ranks of organized labor in an endeavor to alleviate their condition. Organizers of the American Federation of Labor have been attempting for two years to get the firemen to join their organization. A few days ago overtures were again made by American Federation of Labor organizers to the local firemen and a favorable response was received.

When the firemen were told that half of their spare time would be eliminated as a war measure they made no objection. In the meantime the department organized a volunteer system, where a sufficient number of patriotic citizens were supposed to relieve the regulars a night each week. The system was started on July 1 and is still on trial. At the beginning of the system's trial the firemen were under the impression that they would again get one day off in five, but they have heard nothing along this line. At present a fireman spends twenty hours a day in the firehouse, with four hours off for meals.

A resolution passed at the meeting said that the firemen find themselves working under the same conditions as in 1865. The firemen want a two-platoon system. They favored the election of Judge Hylan last fall when he promised a fair trial of this system. Though the Mayor has been disposed to carry out his pledge he has indicated that it would be impossible to carry out the program during the war.

OCTOGENARIANS TO KNIT.

Civil War Veterans and Blind Knitters Also Enter Mail Contest.

Park Commissioner William H. Grell has granted the permit for the public knitting bee at the Mall in Central Park, it was announced yesterday by Mrs. Herbert L. Satterlee, Chairman of the Comforts Committee of the Navy League, at the headquaters, 405 Madison Avenue. Among the people who have already registered for the contest, which is in the interest of the Free Wool Fund of the committee, are a number of women over eighty, civil war veterans, and several men and women who are entirely blind. All will enter for both speed and accuracy tests.

Automobile owners have been asked to give dates when they will lend their cars to those contestants who have no other means of getting to the contest. The Navy Club at 509 Fifth Avenue will furnish the refreshments, and Mrs. William H. Hamilton and Mrs. Alice Foote McDougal will run a canteen, with special prices for the knitters and their friends. The days of the contest are July 30 and 31 and Aug. 1.

ARMY OUSTS MASSES EDITOR

Floyd Dell, Illegally Drafted, to be Returned Here for Trial.

SPARTANBURG, S. C., July 16.—Floyd Dell, associate editor of The Masses, a Socialist newspaper published in New York City, has been discharged from the military service here on the ground that he was illegally drafted while under Federal indictment for alleged seditious utterances. It was learned that Dell, who waived exemption from military duty, will be returned to New York for trial.

Floyd Dell, together with Max Eastman, the editor, and six other workers on The Masses, was indicted for conspiracy to obstruct the operations of the military laws of the country. They were tried in April, and the jury disagreed. The indictments were not dismissed, and the defendants are soon to be brought to trial again. Dell was subsequently drafted, and neglected to tell the authorities that he was under indictment.

BAFF NEEDS MARKET STAND.

Son of Murdered Poultry Man Asks Court for Restraining Order.

Harry Baff, who has been managing the business of B. Baff & Son in West Washington Market since the murder of his father, Barnet Baff, got an order yesterday from Supreme Court Justice Giegerich, directing Commissioner of Markets Day to show cause today why he should not be restrained from letting the market space previously occupied by the Baff company to another applicant.

Harry Baff stated in his petition, that until the United States Food Administration suspended his license to deal in eggs and poltry, the corporation was doing a business of $2,500,000 a year. He said he has been trying to have the suspension lifted, and stated that if the stand was taken away the license to do business would be of little use to him.

AGREE ON PRISONERS.

Britain Will Carefully Examine Details Before Ratification.

LONDON, July 16.—Andrew Bonar Law, Chancellor of the Exchequer, in announcing in the House of Commons last night that a provisional agreement for the exchange of British and German prisoners had been reached, said the terms would have to be examined carefully by the British Government before ratification.

For that reason he could not make a more detailed statement at present.

COMMISSION TO BUY CITY COAL AND FOOD

Market Commissioner Day's Responsibilities to be Shared by Other Officials.

ALDERMEN GRANT $300,000

Emergency Coal for Next Winter to Start Aug. 1—Will Be Put Into Cellars.

In order that responsibility for decisions affecting the purchase of fuel and food by the city may be made to rest upon more persons, the Board of Aldermen yesterday created the Emergency Food and Fuel Commission to carry out the law that created the Public Market Commission and to assume the duties heretofore exercised by Jonathan C. Day, the Commissioner of Markets. The suggestion was made to Mayor Hylan by Commissioner Day. The Commissioner's motives have been impugned by certain Aldermen since he asked for an appropriation of $300,000, and his rights have been questioned in a court action begun by the West Side Taxpayers' Association. So, he said yesterday, he thought there should be broader responsibility in providing the people with food and fuel.

Mayor Hylan agreed and sent a message to the board asking that an emergency commission for the duration of the war be made up of the Health Commissioner, the Markets Commissioner, a Deputy Controller, to be named by the Controller; the City Chamberlain, and the Vice President of the Board of Aldermen.

Commissioner Day is arranging for the coming of the 300,000 tons of coal that are to form a reserve against the anthracite needs of the city consumers next Winter. The stream of coal will begin to flow into the tidewater ports, the Commissioner expects, at the rate of at least 1,500 tons a day, on Aug. 1.

The Commissioner of Markets has given up the idea of setting aside some city park, pier or other municipal property for the storage of great piles of coal against which to draw in Winter. Dr. Day thinks it better to put this coal into the cellars of consumers rather than to allow it to remain in reserve piles.

The Bronx Board of Trade has requested that a part of the 300,000 tons be distributed in that borough. Dr. Day said the Bronx would get an allotment, but he could not tell the amount.

The Board of Aldermen yesterday adopted a resolution to give Commissioner Day $300,000 for the purchase, sale, and storage of ice, food, and fuel. The resolution was adopted by a small margin, the Socialists voting with the full Democratic strength.

SUES EX-HUSBAND FOR CHILD

Mrs. Mattox, In Petition, Explains Undefended Divorce.

Mrs. Viveca Gerdes Mattox, wife of Willard S. Mattox, who she says is legislative representative for the Christian Science Church in Massachusetts, applied to Supreme Court Justice Pendleton for an order giving her custody for part of the time of her daughter, Danis Gerdes, who was awarded to the petitioner's former husband, Herman Gerdes, when he got an undefended divorce decree in 1912. Justice Pendleton decided yesterday to appoint a referee to hear the case.

Mrs. Mattox says that in the divorce suit she was accused of improper conduct with her present husband, but the charge was untrue. She stated that she met her present husband in the Christian Science Church at Ninety-sixth Street and Central Park West, and when she began living apart from Gerdes because he had beaten her Matton called on her. When the divorce suit naming Mattox was brought her attorney advised her not to contest it because "the publicity would not only hurt myself but the church, of which Mr. Mattox and I were members, and when I was assured that my daughter, who is now 11 years old, would be given to my custody, I followed the advice that had been given."

Mrs. Mattox says that her former husband married again and did not oppose her desire to have the custody of her child until recently, when he demanded that the child be returned to him as provided in the divorce decree. She stated thatt while she will always "rest under the imputation of guilt, though innocent," she is making the present application in behalf of her daughter, "because of my love and affection for her."

SEE POLITICAL GAIN IN SUCCESS IN ALBANIA

Some Washington Critics Think It May Hasten the Austrian Break-Up.

WASHINGTON, July 16.—While military critics here and abroad regard the Franco-Italian offensive in Albania as of little moment from a purely military point of view, some officials regard it as having political possibilities which ultimately may bear heavily on the military situation.

The immediate purpose of the offensive has not yet been made clear, but in some quarters it is believed to be designed primarily for the psychological effect it may have on the disaffected subjects of Austria-Hungary in Bosnia and Herzegovina, toward which countries the drive is headed.

Reports reaching Washington from official sources indicate that the successes attained by the allied troops have already increased the unrest of the Jugoslavs in southern Austria, who, with the Czechoslovaks and Poles, have proved thorns in the side of the Dual Monarchy throughout the war.

In the opinion of those officials who have made a study of the situation, a military drive that should bring the allied armies in Albania in contact with the Jugoslavs might lead not only to an open revolt there, but also in other parts of Austria-Hungary.

An uprising of such proportions, it is asserted, would have a serious effect upon the whole military situation because of the drain upon the Austrian Army that would result from the dispatch from the front of enough forces to prevent an internal breakup.

At the outbreak of war the Jugoslavs in southern Austria and Hungary numbered more than 6,000,000, while the Czechoslovaks and Poles in the northern part of the Dual Monarchy numbered more than 13,000,000. The unrest among these peoples has been growing, and at some places has led to open revolt.

French Extend Albanian Lines.

PARIS, July 16.—French troops in Albania have extended their gains on the eastern bank of the Devoli River, occupying three villages to the east of the positions previously captured and taking 620 prisoners.

An official bulletin from the eastern theatre of war dated July 15 says.

In the region of Vetrenik Serbian troops carried out a successful raid on Bulgarian trenches.

In Albania on the right bank of the Devoli we occupied the villages of Rastani, Proshtani, and Vina, (east of the Devoli,) and pushed forward our reconnaissances as far as the source of the Holta River. The number of prisoners captured is 620.

GAVE $5,700 CHECK TO ROSE.

District Attorney Says J. J. Lyons Helped Him to Pay Shortage.

District Attorney Swann yesterday questioned John J. Lyons, Republican candidate for Sheriff last November, regarding a check for $5,700 made by him to the order of William H. Rose, the indicted former Secretary-Treasurer of the Broadway Savings Bank. Rose is charged with larceny of $29,000 of the bank's funds. On leaving Mr. Swann's office Mr. Lyons said he had written a letter to the foreman of the Grand Jury offering to appear before them and be questioned and waiving immunity.

When Rose was arrested bail for his release in the Magistrate's court was furnished by Lyons. Mr. Swann said that close personal and political relations existed between Rose and Lyons, who is Republican leader in Harlem, and Rose was Treasurer of the Lyons Campaign Committee. Mr. Swann said Lyons stated that six weeks ago it was learned that Rose was short $7,000 and he had helped him to pay this back. This led to the discovery of the $29,000 larceny. Investigation showed, the District Attorney added, that Rose had lost $11,000 in Wall Street.

MOONEY SENT TO JAIL.

Court Orders Him Committed to Await Execution.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., July 16.—An order committing Thomas J. Mooney to San Quentin Penitentiary to await execution there on Friday, Aug. 23, was given the Sheriff here today by Superior Judge Franklin A. Griffin, before whom Mooney was convicted of murder in connection with a preparedness day bomb explosion here.

Mooney received until tomorrow to arrange his affairs.

U. S. SUPPLY SHIP SUNK.

Oosterdyjk in Collision in Midocean —Crew Saved.

AN ATLANTIC PORT, July 16.—The Captain of the Swedish motor ship Bulleran, which arrived today, brought the news that the chartered American supply ship Oosterdyjk had been sunk in midocean on July 9 by another vessel.

The Oosterdyjk began to settle by the stern rapidly, and the Captain ordered the crew of 315 to abandon the ship. She sank shortly afterward, and the survivors were picked up by the ship which had collided with the Oosterdyjk, and which was also taking water in her forepeak. It gained so quickly that the Captain of the ship sent out "S O S" calls, which were responded to by the Norwegian-American liner Bergenafjord, an American naval supply ship, and the Swedish motor ship Bulleran. The Captain said today that the three vessels reached the damaged vessel on Thursday evening and remained by her until the next morning, when the Commander decided that he could make a Canadian port at a speed of four knots. The naval supply ship escorted the disabled ship and the two other steamships resumed their course.

The Oosterdyjk was a freighter taken over by the United States Government last March. By the agreement made at that time, any vessels lost will be replaced after the war. She was a single-screw steel steamship built at West Hartlepool, England, in 1913, and was of 8,251 gross tonnage, 450 feet long and 55 feet beam.

FEAR AMERICAN PAMPHLETS

Pan Germans Angry at Propaganda —Attack Otto H. Kahn.

AMSTERDAM, July 16.—Attempts to enlighten the German rank and file on the American front by the distribution of informative printed matter by American aviators, or by French balloons and guns, have aroused apprehensions in the Pan-German press, which are poorly concealed.

The newspapers vent irate ebullitions to the effect that the mental armor of the loyal and devoted German soldiers, who are "conscious of their superiority," is proof against such shafts, as th Kreuz-Zeitung puts it.

The Germans say that in the advance from the Aisne to the Marne whole truckloads of propaganda pamphlets fell into their hands, together with a French army order directing their distribution "in accordance with President Wilson's wishes."

The Rheinische Westfälische Zeitung says that Otto H. Kahn of New York has been working in this connection, and it turns savagely upon him for such activities. This newspaper draws from President Wilson's "draconic and illegal measures against Germandom in America" the inference that "war enthusiasm among the German-Americans cannot run very high."

INSTRUCTION.

Drafted Men ATTENTION!

A new company is forming to train men to become non-commissioned officers. The first meeting Monday, July 22nd, 6:15 P. M., at Seventh Regiment Armory, 66th St. and Park Ave. Meeting Mondays, Thursdays and Fridays. Four hundred men already trained by us, practically all of whom are now non-com. officers or in officers' training camps.

OFFICER or DRAFTED?

Look ahead! Decide to be an officer. Many men over present draft age in deferred classes are now training with us. All necessary drill given by experienced officers, thorough but condensed course. Fee $10.00 with social privileges of Y. M. C. A. Rebate if you are called before completion. Act quick, new class limited to 50 men. Phone Columbus 7920 or fill out and mail this coupon today to

West Side Y. M. C. A.,
302 West 57th Street.

Sirs: Reserve place for me in new company ..... Meanwhile, send information.

Name and address.....

INSTRUCTION.

GRADUATES
High School, Business or Grammar School,
OPPORTUNITY
Learn to Operate the ELLIOTT-FISHER BILLING AND BOOKKEEPING MACHINES.
INVESTIGATE our short term Summer course. You cannot afford to neglect this splendid opportunity to fit yourself for good paying positions. Best concerns in the country.
ELLIOTT-FISHER OPERATORS always in demand.
ELLIOTT-FISHER CO.,
88 PARK PLACE.

The Clark School for Concentration
A SCHOOL WHERE RECORDS ARE MADE
Boarding and Day Pupils. Catalogs on Request.
Summer School now in session.
Boys' School, 72d St. & West End Ave.
Girls' School, 301 West 72d St.
Main Office at Boys' School—Phone 744 Columbus.

AT McBURNEY SCHOOL
WALTER L. HERVEY, Chairman Educational Committee, and ERNEST H. KOCH, JR., Principal, will meet, by appointment, parents who wish advice on the education of boys. Phone Columbus 7920. 318 West 57th Street.

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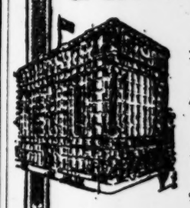
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O'LEARY DEFENSE LIMITED BY COURT

Judge Hand Refuses Evidence to Show Defendant Not Intimate with German Spies.

UPHOLDS THE PROSECUTOR

Wife of Defendant Contradicts Lyons's Testimony — Telephone Girl Tells of Paper Seizure.

One of the most important parts of the defense of John O'Leary, on trial in the Federal District Court, charged with aiding in the escape from the court's jurisdiction of his brother Jeremiah, was demolished yesterday, when Judge Augustus N. Hand refused to allow Colonel Thomas B. Felder, for the defense, to introduce evidence tending to show that his client never had anything to do with German spies or German propaganda, and evidence tending to discredit Assistant United States District Attorney Earl B. Barnes.

Judge Hand held that the motive of the prosecutor was not in question, and that the sole matter for the jury to determine was the guilt or innocence of the defendant. The incident occurred during the examination of Mrs. John O'Leary, wife of the defendant, and counsel began examining her on what took place before United States Commissioner Hitchcock after her husband was arrested, and bail was fixed at $100,000 at the request of Mr. Barnes.

After Mr. Barnes objected to the line of examination, Colonel Felder said he proposed to show that the defendant had been arrested without warrant, and that Mr. Barnes had fixed the bail and not Commissioner Hitchcock. He declared that the prosecutor told Mr. O'Leary that if he failed to do certain things he would have to furnish $100,000. Bail was fixed by Commissioner Hitchcock after Mr. Barnes made the suggestion and before he, Colonel Felder, had been heard on the matter, the lawyer contended.

"I propose to show that when this case was brought before Your Honor the District Attorney had no suspicion that the defendant was mixed up in German propaganda," continued Colonel Felder. "Mr. Barnes said that I was wrong and that the defendant was mixed up in propaganda. I propose to show that my client never had anything to do with a German conspiracy. Therefore, that the evidence concerning the Victorica woman and Rodiger (alleged German agents) had nothing to do with this case. I will ask that their evidence be excluded because of the failure to connect them up with the defendant."

Held to Be Irrelevant.

Judge Hand would not allow counsel to proceed with the examination of Mrs. O'Leary concerning the proceedings before Commissioner Hitchcock because he held it to be irrelevant. The counsel for the defense marshalled a host of arguments to support his contention, but to no avil. The only crumb of comfort that he had was the statement by the court that at the proper time consideration would be given to the argument to exclude the testimony concerning Victorica and Rediger.

Mrs. O'Leary gave testimony contradicting that of Arthur Lyons, chief witness for the prosecution. Lyons said that on the night of May 6 or early morning of May 7 he went with Jeremiah and John O'Leary to the latter's home and remained there. The witness said that Jeremiah slept in the room next to her own and that she heard him talk to her husband, but that she did not hear the voice of Lyons. She said Lyons was not in the house on the night in question, which was some hours before Jeremiah left town.

Witness said that John reached home about 1:30 that morning, and when she asked him why he was so late he replied that he had brought Jeremiah with him and wanted to put him to bed. The two men left early the next morning without breakfast, she added. Under cross-examination Mrs. O'Leary recalled that she told Mr. Barnes on the morning that her husband was arraigned that nothing unusual had happened on the night and morning of May 6-7.

Dr. Daniel O'Leary, another brother of the defendant, was examined next on the incident of the disposition of Jeremiah's automobile, which the prosecutor contended the defendant drove to the home of the witness at Newburg in order to conceal it after the disappearance of Jeremiah. He said that on May 11 John drove up to his home with Jeremiah's automobile, and said he wanted to have it stored. They drove to the Donohue garage, where the doctor kept his car, and it was driven into the yard, where John left it, while the doctor gave all instructions concerning the care of the machine.

The witness said he told the garage owner to remove the number plate, because he feared that one of the garage employes might take the car from the garage without permission. He said his own car had once been taken out without his permission, and he wanted to guard against a recurrence of the incident. He declared he did not order the number plate removed because of a desire to conceal the car, and that his order had absolutely nothing to do with the departure of his brother Jeremiah. He thought that by removing the tag the car would not be taken out, but he said he was mistaken, as the Secret Service agents took it and used it without hindrance.

Denies Mystery of Auto.

There was no mystery of Jeremiah's automobile or of how it got to Newburg, he said, and there was no mystery anywhere until he got to the office of Mr. Barnes. "Then the air was full of mystery," he added. He said a man with a Secret Service badge "invited" him to New York, and when he replied that he was too busy, the man said he had orders to hold him until he received further instructions by telegraph. Then he accepted the "invitation" and went to the office of the Department of Justice in the Park Row Building. He said the agent showed no written order or subpoena.

Subsequently said Dr. O'Leary, he testified before the Grand Jury in great detail and Mr. Barnes asked him many questions concerning the car. The prosecutor, he said, seemed to think he was concealing something. Asked why this was, the witness said:

"Well, he had so much to say about perjury. He kept harping on perjury. He said to me, 'Why commit perjury? Why not tell all the truth?' and remarked that even if I did Father O'Carroll would absolve me."

Asked by counsel if he were in the habit of committing perjury, Dr. O'Leary replied: "Not any more than Mr. Barnes."

"Any less than Mr. Barnes?" asked Colonel Felder, and the answer was lost in the laughter that followed.

Dr. O'Leary said that the defendant called to see him at Newburg on Saturday, May 18. He was away from home and met John when he returned. John asked if Jeremiah was there and was told that the doctor had not seen or heard of his brother. This was two days before the date set for Jeremiah's trial.

Earlier in the day Paula Schulte, the telephone girl in John O'Leary's office, testified that on the morning of May 7, the day Jeremiah left New York, her employer was at his desk when she arrived at the office. She said he rarely reached the office so early unless he had a case in court. A few days after Jeremiah failed to appear in court when his case was called, said the witness, her employer went to the Adirondacks and gave the address where he could be reached. She gave Mr. Barnes the address when he called up, she added.

Seized Papers Not Used.

Miss Schulte said she was present when Dr. Bischoff, an agent of the Department of Justice, called and took with him some papers from the office. At this point Colonel Felder made some remarks concerning a "raid" on the defendant's office, but Mr. Barnes said that none of the papers Colonel Felder was asking about had been used at the trial. Miss Schulte said she never saw any German spy suspects visit the O'Leary office. While the prosecutor had treated her with kindness, said the witness, Dr. Bischoff had taken her roughly by the arm and led her all the way up Broadway to the Department of Justice.

William H. Daly, a law associate of the defendant, testified concerning the visit of John and Jeremiah to his home on May 5, to his conference with Jeremiah on May 6, and his acceptance of the defense of Carl Rodiger, a suspected German agent. He said that John O'Leary had received no part of the retainer to defend Rodiger and had never had any professional interest in the case. He also told of the various conferences from the night when Jeremiah said he believed he was being hounded to the conference on May 17, where Colonel Felder was present. He described the apparent anxiety of the defendant over the absence of his brother Jeremiah.

Thomas B. Tuite of 372 West 120th Street, a veteran of the civil and Spanish wars, said he gave the name of Daly to Rodiger when the latter inquired concerning a lawyer. He said he was interested in Irish questions and said he was acquainted with Jeremiah O'Leary and John Devoy. Questioned concerning a letter he wrote to Jeremiah, in which he said he thought Jeremiah and Devoy were the persons to "take care of our people," the witness said he meant those who like himself wanted to keep this country out of war. The letter was written about three months after the sinking of the Lusitania. He wound up by saying that he had never known a better American than John O'Leary. He favored Germany or any other country that could beat the "greatest enemy of America, England." The letter was offered in evidence by Mr. Barnes, but on Colonel Felder's objection it was excluded.

Dr. O'Leary's examination will be concluded this morning, after which the defendant will take the stand as the last witness for the defense.

DOCTOR KILLED IN AUTO HIT BY FIRE PATROL

Latter Then Ran Onto Sidewalk, Where It Injured Three Women and One Man.

One man was killed and four persons were injured last night at Manhattan Avenue and Cathedral Parkway when Fire Patrol 5 hit an automobile driven by Dr. G. Merckel, 51 years old, of 124 Eighty-first Street. The fire patrol ran up on the sidewalk of Cathedral Parkway, bursting its four tires and injuring three women and one man who were passing.

Dr. Merckel was killed, and the injured were Mrs. Mary Trimble, 54 years old, of 52 Cathedral Parkway; Mrs. Julius Kindelberger, 51 of 210 Cathnattan Avenue; Mrs. Ella S. Moos, 59, of 215 Manhattan Avenue, and Joseph Lichtenberg, 32, of 220 West 111th Street. Mrs. Trimble's skull was fractured and her leg and a rib broken. She was taken to the New York Medical College and Hospital for Women, where it was said that her condition was serious. Mr. Lichtenberg's skull was fractured and he was taken to St. Luke's Hospital; Mrs. Kindelberger received general contusions and a sprained ankle, and Mrs. Moos received lacerations and contusions of the body.

The fire patrol was going south, responding to an alarm of fire at 101st Street and Manhattan Avenue. Dr. Merckel was driving his car west on Cathedral Parkway.

Horace Greer of 2,106 Honeywell Avenue told the police that he was within ten feet of the accident and that the physician attempted to turn south on Manhattan Avenue to avoid a collision with the fire patrol when his machine was struck. The patrol then ran about fifty feet on the sidewalk before it crashed into an iron railing.

Dr. Merckel was responding to a sick call and was identified by a prescription blank in his pocket. Mrs. Trimble was run down in front of her home. George Rodecker, driver of the patrol, of 305 East Seventy-fourth Street, told Dr. Gonzales, Deputy Medical Examiner, that the collision was unavoidable. The fire to which the patrol was responding was in the dry goods store of Harry Goldberg at 838 Columbus Avenue.

A similar accident occurred at 11 o'clock last night at 119th Street and First Avenue, when Fire Patrol 14, returning from a fire, collided with an automobile containing three persons, who were thrown out and injured, none, however, severely. A pedestrian was also injured. The persons hurt in the auto were Fillipo del Brete, 25, of 202 Grand Street; Nicholas Remo, 31, of 316 East 112th Street, and Gabriel Lapelli, 26, of 62 Eldridge Street. The pedestrian was Felix Bevens, 24, of 536 East 119th Street. The men were attended at Harlem Hospital and went home.

Two Airmen Are Prisoners.

WASHINGTON, July 16. — Aviators William Tyler and Clarence Shoninger are prisoners in Germany, the War Department has been advised. Plyler, who is held at Camp Karlsruhe, is believed to be Lieutenant William H. Plyler of Kershaw, S. C. Shoninger, who was slightly wounded, is believed from information from unofficial sources to be a Sergeant in the Lafayette Escadrille. His home address was not given.

MUSIC NOTES.

The MacDowell Symphony Orchestra, under Ira Jacobs, will give a concert this evening in the Mayor's series in Washington Square.

Lillian de Ginoris, Pompilio Malatesta, Giacomo Quintano and Francis Moore will be heard tomorrow evening at Ocean Grove, N. J.

Clara Pashley, Clarice Renard, Pearl Prinz, and Frederick H. Patton will appear Friday in Julius Hopp's festival at Stroudsburg.

Ernestine Schumann-Heink will sing Saturday evening at Ocean Grove, assisted by Charles Carver, a young basso, and Frank LaForge.

MORE ARRESTS SOON IN GERMAN SPY PLOT

Great New Corruption Fund for Furthering Propaganda Here Said to Have Been Found.

POLITICAL WRITER INVOLVED

Said to Have Been Paid to Get Information in Washington—Rumely's Broad Activities.

The investigation of the German propaganda machine which operated in this country from the day that Germany started the war up to within a short time ago is nearing its close, and important developments, which may involve the arrest of several persons, are expected soon. Attorney General Lewis, who is co-operating with the Federal Government, and is in charge, at the request of the Department of Justice, of the investigation in New York, is continuing the examination of witnesses, and as rapidly as the facts are gathered is transmitting the information to the Government. It was said yesterday that one result of the investigation has been the discovery of the existence of another huge German corruption fund, of the existence of which nothing was known to the authorities before the present inquiry.

It is also known that the inquiry has disclosed that Dr. Bernhard Dernburg, who was the Chief of the Propaganda Board in 1914 and up to June, 1915, when he was ordered out of the country, employed a trusted representative to obtain "first hand" information for him from "inside sources" in Washington. The name of this agent of Dernburg is known to the Attorney General, and he is among the men who are to be examined before the present investigation is terminated. The person is an American and a former political writer, who is well known in Washington. Dr. Dernburg paid him $50 a week to get the "inside" information which was needed by Dernburg and the other German agents then operating in the United States.

The inquiry has also shown, it is said, that the German Government planned to acquire a string of about thirty newspapers in the United States. There was to be one paper to a city, and the chain was to cover the country. But the scheme did not materialize, and to date the only paper known to have been acquired outright was The Evening Mail. There is evidence that another paper was bought, but to date this has not been completely proved. The paper under suspicion, it was announced yesterday, is in the West.

Frank Parker Stockbridge, former managing editor of The Mail, was again before the Federal Grand Jury yesterday. John E. Cullen, the present managing editor of the paper, was also observed in the vicinity of the Grand Jury room in the course of the day. It was said that Mr. Cullen followed Mr. Stockbridge before the body.

Assistant United States District Attorney Harold Harper, who represents the Government in the propaganda inquiry, yesterday interrogated George von Skal, the former managing editor of the Staats-Zeitung, and who in 1915 was employed in a confidential capacity by Captain Franz von Papen, the former German Military Attaché. C. A. Lewis, a close friend of Edward A. Rumely, the publisher of The Mail during the period of German control, and who was Treasurer under the Rumely management, was also questioned by Mr. Harper yesterday. Von Skal, it was said, will probably be called before Attorney General Lewis today or tomorrow.

In The Black Diamond, a coal trade journal, of July 13, is printed an article by George H. Cushing, in which Mr. Cushing relates the circumstances of his acquaintance with Dr. Rumely. The statements made in the article, Mr. Cushing points out, have all been laid before the Department of Justice.

Mr. Cushing says that he was introduced to Dr. Rumely in the Union League Club of Chicago in May, 1917, by B. F. Harris, a banker of Champaign, Ill., who was a member of the Illinois State Council of Defense, and that Dr. Rumely was very much interested in his views on the coal situation.

Later he came to New York, and on July 1 agreed to write for Dr. Rumely a series of fifty or sixty articles on coal, to be published in The Evening Mail, which Dr. Rumely said he thought would be a typical case of a business regulated by the Government. This decision was reached after they had made a visit in an automobile leased by Dr. Rumely from Carl Schurz to the "home of a man named Kauffman at Dobbs Ferry," where they talked the matter over with an old man and a young man. The young man, according to Mr. Cushing, "was quite keen, inclined to be cold, and I saw that Dr. Rumely relied on him, if indeed he did not take orders from him."

Four days after that Mr. Cushing met E. L. Marston of the banking firm of Blair & Co., and Mr. Marston told him that he had lately owned 10 per cent. of The Mail's stock, which he had "bought as a compliment to his friend, Mr. Stoddard," but had sold it "because he was convinced that the other 90 per cent. was owned by Kaiser Wilhelm."

Thereupon Mr. Cushing, who had already been surprised at some of Dr. Rumely's remarks, stopped writing the articles, the first of which had already been published, and reported what he had heard to Hinton G. Clabaugh, Superintendent of the Chicago Division of the Bureau of Investigation of the Department of Justice. He also told Mr. Harris, who said he could not believe that Dr. Rumely was that kind of a man, and wrote to Dr. Rumely, who wrote back that Cushing "had quit because he was telling the truth about coal and displeasing the coal operators."

In September, he says, he met Dr. Rumely again, when the latter was staying at the Union League Club in Chicago, and Rumely told him that he had assigned Charles F. Speare "to criticise the layout of the cantonments in the United States and the work of the contractors in building them." Mr. Cushing said he was confident that Speare would get all the facts in the case, that from him Dr. Rumely would get them, and he didn't know what Dr. Rumely would do with them, so again he reported the matter to the Department of Justice.

Last January he met Dr. Rumely again, and the doctor told him that he "had placed his brother in the Russian organization of a company that sold harvesting machinery, because he wanted to get first-hand information about what the rural population of Russia was doing and thinking."

"Here is one case," says Mr. Cushing, "where I know that a man who is now accused of being an agent of the German Government got into the loyal Union League Club of Chicago, received the personal indorsement of so influential a citizen as a leading banker of Illinois, who is a member of its Council of Defense, and through him could get intimate information about so vital a business as the coal industry of America, which information would have given the German Government the key to the whole war preparation situation in America. Such an influence at work in America is deadly dangerous."

Albert O. Sander, former dramatic critic of Das Morgen Journal, of which William Randolph Hearst was the publisher and Charles N. Wunnenberg, now serving terms in the Federal penitentiary as agents of the German spy system, who were brought to New York on Monday for examination by the Federal Grand Jury as to their knowledge of a plot which was hatched to gain information regarding the British Navy, were before the Grand Jury yesterday. Both flatly refused to testify and neither would make any admissions damaging to any other spy. There was reason last week to believe that both men would confess, but it appears certain that the German spy directors managed to communicate with them and succeeded in closing their mouths. The men will be returned to the penitentiary and efforts will be made to get the information from other sources.

WHAT GERMANY NEEDED.

Information Rumely Was Gathering of Great Use in War.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Ill., July 16.—George H. Cushing tonight verified all the statements in The Black Diamond article and said they practically covered all important points of his transactions with Dr. Rumely.

"I was convinced that the man named Kauffman was giving Dr. Rumely his orders," Mr. Cushing said. "The sending of Speare to the cantonments was a most extraordinery thing to my mind, as it would give the German Government, were the information being used that way, the benefit of the most expert inquiry into the number of troops being trained, buildings being erected, and other important things, such as equipment available.

"I was also greatly impressed by his having placed his brother—he is a younger one, probably 33 to 34 years old—in Russia. At the dinner Dr. Rumely told me that the sole purpose in sending him there was to get a line on the trend of thought of the rural people and to keep in close touch with the inside of the political situation.

"I wrote but little coal material which would have been of value, but I was warned just in time. I was deeply interested in the matter, and I had set out really to go into the innermost secrets of the industry and lay them bare. Had I done so the material would have been of great value to the Kaiser. It was certainly a narrow escape."

DR. JACOBI ACCEPTS OFFICE.

He Is Honorary President of Friends of German Democracy.

Dr. Abraham Jacobi, physician and author and one of the survivors who fought for freedom in the uprising in Germany in 1848, has accepted the place of Honorary President of the Friends of German Democracy, an organization of Americans mostly of German descent, who favor the destruction of the Hohenzollern rule in Germany. In accepting this office Dr. Jacobi wrote to Franz Sigel, President of the organization, as follows:

"My presence in your reviewing stand on the Fourth of July was no accident. I believe I never made it a point to be present on that day, but on that day of this very year I prepared for it and left my country home to be on time. I felt it was necessary to join all good citizens, and to give an example to the many bad citizens. Unfortunately there are too many yet. I have always known too many who come to this our country for egotistic purposes, for making money, for avoiding citizenship, and while enjoying all sorts of privileges escaping responsibilities. You know there are too many of that class and also that our Government has always made bad citizenship too easy.

"I meant to join you on that festive day too my good reasons, and felt I was not mistaken. For I met silently and quietly many hundreds who spent more than a mere day, but made preparations for giving joy to good citizens of all races and ages. While so doing they all enjoyed themselves, and gave me intense pleasure. In my advancing years it is a great satisfaction to me to rely on the increasing number of immigrants who swell the vast class of citizens who revere and love this country, as Sigel did before them and Schurz and the vast number of their predecessors and fellow-citizens. I thank you for calling my name with them by joining your committee in naming me as an Honorary President of the Friends of German Democracy. I hope to deserve that honor."

WANT VAULT PAPERS IN CHEMICAL CASE

Government to Open Safe Deposit Box in Search of Light on Stock Transfer.

SEITZ THE CHIEF WITNESS

Lawyer Tells of Stock Paying 100 Per Cent. Dividends Being Appraised at $200 a Share.

Oscar R. Seitz, the New York lawyer who went to Germany in February of last year to negotiate a transfer of the controlling stock in three large chemical plants in New York and New Jersey from German to American control, was the chief witness at the inquiry before Attorney General Merton E. Lewis yesterday, which is being held to determine whether the Hasslacher & Roessler Co. of New York, the Niagara Electro Chemical Company of Niagara Falls, and the Perth Amboy Chemical Works are owned in Germany. The inquiry was undertaken at the request of the Federal Government, and on the outcome will depend the action taken by the Alien Property Custodian.

Mr. Seitz was on the stand all afternoon. Joseph H. Choate, who represents the Government at the inquiry, conducted the examination, which may be described as vigorous at times. Mr. Choate let it be known that the Government expects to inspect a safety deposit box which is held in the name of one of the companies under investigation in the vault of the United States Safe Deposit Company, at 52 Liberty Street. The purpose of the inspection will be to find out whether or not the box contains any papers relating to the alleged transfer of the controlling stock to Americans.

"On my arrival in Frankfort, Germany, on Feb. 1 of last year," said Mr. Seitz in answer to a question, "I learned that President Wilson had taken vigorous action in regard to German relations and that the crisis was coming to a head. I drove my point home to the German owners of stock, the result being that they began to see my point of view, which was that all of the holders of stock would be benefited if the control passed into the hands of American citizens. The German owners began to realize that the situation between the two countries was precarious, and that it would save them money no doubt to sell their stock at prices lower than its value at that time. So, after hesistating a long time, they consented to sell about 4,000 shares of the American stock owned by them."

Stock Paid 1,100 Per Cent.

"Why was the price at which the stock was sold so far below the real value?" was another question asked by Mr. Choate.

"I named the price I was told to propose to the men in Frankfort," the witness replied, "which was $200 a share for the Roessler & Hasslacher, $400 for the Niagara Electro Chemical, and $200 for the Perth Amboy Works stock."

"Now didn't you know, and didn't those German owners know, that the Roessler & Hasslacher Company had been paying dividends as high as 100 per cent., that the Perth Amboy dividends were just as high, while the Niagara Company had paid dividends as high as 1,100 per cent., and that their capital stock had never been traded on any of the Exchanges, now didn't you and didn't they also know those facts?" Mr. Choate asked.

"Oh yes, but conditions had changed. The war was coming on, and as the Roessler & Hasslacher stock had been appraised at $200 per share in Germany on a former occasion we took that figure," Mr. Seitz answered.

"Was that appraisal for purposes of taxation?" asked the Deputy Attorney General.

Mr. Seitz replied that one of the German stock owners died and left 100 shares to somebody in Germany and that the stock was appraised under the German inheritance laws. Mr. Seitz said that several sets of stock transfer papers had been made out when the stock was transferred by the Germans. He said he left one set in Frankfort with a man whose name he did not recall, three sets with his sister in Switzerland with instructions to deposit them in a bank, and sent one set to the American Consulate in Copenhagen.

"And so you came back to America without so much as the scratch of a pen to show your clients that the sale had been consummated. Is not that the case?" Mr. Choate asked.

"Well, I depended on the wireless message which had been sent to them," the witness replied.

The hearing will be resumed at 10:30 o'clock next Tuesday morning.

BERT WILLIAMS HERE AGAIN.

Also a War Tank Does a Turn at the Midnight Frolics.

If some of the little hammers which Mr. Ziegfeld provides for the acceleration of enthusiasm at his Midnight Frolic atop the New Amsterdam Theatre were not slipt yesterday morning—the Frolic, as everyone knows, is principally a post midnight affair—when Bert Williams appeared as an additional attraction to the revue, it was because those who used them treated them gently. The comedian was received with a real outburst of enthusiasm, which was repeated and after each of the half-dozen or more encores that delayed the rest of the program, and Williams was himself again. His looks made laughs, his stories made more, and his songs—about one terrible Judge Grimes who made every offense a dozen crimes and why one should look for Dixie Land in France—"got over."

Another innovation introduced into the Frolic program was an American tank in action, (the mechanical kind,) and there was action in the scene. The tank, which looked almost like the real thing, was rolled out and from its guns and ports the girls bombarded the spectators with celluloid balls, the spectators returning the fire with similar ammunition which the neutral management had provided for them.

In honor of the week following Bastile Day, a special tableau entitled "France Indomitable," and arranged by Ben Ali Haggin, was substituted for Mr. Haggin's regular tableau of "France."

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SHUBERT THEA. 44th, W. of B'way. Evs. 8:15. $1.50 Matinee Today, 2:15. BLANCHE BATES HOLBROOK BLINN in GETTING TOGETHER

ASTOR 45th & B'way. Evenings 8:30. Pop. Prices Mat. Today, 2:30. ROCK-A-BYE BABY. MUSICAL COMEDY. Best Seats at Box Office 50c to $2.

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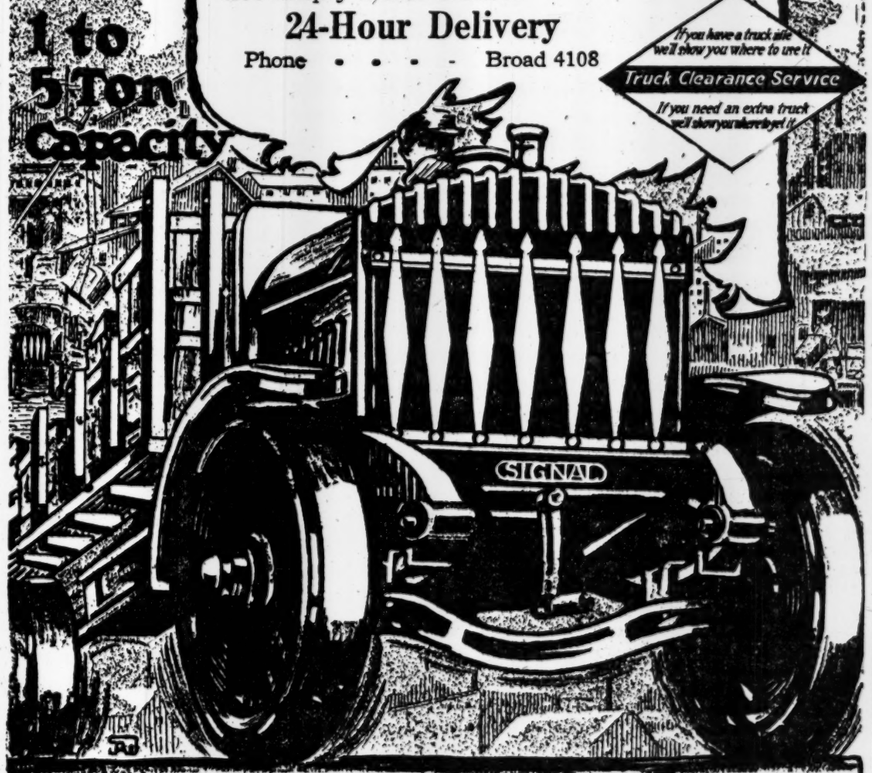

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SECOND DAY OF THE GREAT BATTLE.

While the launching of the new German offensive was attended with no element of surprise, because the superior air service of the Allies had apprised them of strong concentrations of troops in the Rheims sector, the design of the enemy has been from the first shrouded in mystery. The French had made their dispositions with unerring calculation, and the placing of their artillery, including many guns of heavy calibre, was adequate to meet the most furious long-range fire and complicated barrage the Germans had ever delivered in opening a battle. The Americans on the Château-Thierry-Dormans line were ready for the shock. So masterly were the preparations of the French commander defending the Marne south and southeast of Rheims that he did not hesitate to counterattack after giving ground before the first rush. And yet, although that counterattack was executed brilliantly and the Americans covered themselves with glory by driving the enemy back on the Marne, taking some 2,000 prisoners, the first day ended with the question of the German plan in the air. Was a major operation intended, or was the thrust at various points on a front sixty miles long a feint?

The French military critics seem to be agreed, with an exception here and there, that Paris is the objective. It is something more than a coincidence that the Temps forecasts a great battle "on the plains of Champagne and on the Marne," and that its correspondent at the front reported yesterday that the German offensive was being pressed on a scale such as marked the attack begun on March 21. He declared that three divisions of the Imperial Guard and Bavarian, Württemberg, Saxon, and Silesian regiments were engaged, the flower of German troops; and the Germans, he said, called the fifth phase of their great offensive the "Friedensturm," the Storm of Peace. All this indicates a supreme effort, and considering that, with their inferiority in the air, the enemy cannot make concentrations in the north that would surprise the Allies, it is hard to escape the conclusion that a major operation is intended. Feints there may be, but for the present they must be looked for somewhere on the sixty-mile front from Château-Thierry to the Argonne foothills.

That the Germans were checked and roughly handled by the French and Americans in the neighborhood of Dormans, losing in all about 3,000 prisoners the first day, stands out saliently in the record. What that achievement means is that the Germans are not improbably facing failure, and that at any rate they will have to pay dearly for every mile of advance they make, so dearly that in the end they may have to confess defeat. However, nothing is to be gained by blinking the fact that the enemy at last accounts had got across the Marne between Dormans and Chatillon, and that desperate fighting was going on in the villages of St. Agnan, La Chapelle, and Monthodon, which are grouped about a mile and three-quarters from the river.

It is the kind of close-quarters struggle in which such places often change hands. The last word was that the French and Americans had been forced out of these villages, but in counterattacks had thrown the enemy back and reoccupied them. Evidently in this part of the field the Germans have to deal with a stone-wall defense. Southeast of Rheims the French are not faring so well. Although inflicting "terrible losses" on the enemy, the French have had to yield some ground, retiring behind the River Vesle, which rises a little east of Châlons-sur-Marne and flows northwest through Rheims. This retirement occurred near Prunay, distant from Rheims about five miles. The German line extends some thirty miles east from Prunay to the Main de Massiges. Whether the greatest pressure is to be in this part of the field and against the French right wing will presently be disclosed. German plans are at any time subject to change. They are always in a state of flux if objectives are not attained according to schedule. Von Moltke, who remains the idol of Prussian strategists, never long persisted in a movement that failed to yield the results expected.

There can be no doubt that the Germans expected to sweep over the Americans in their front near Dormans, but they had to pay the reckoning. In that quarter the enemy is still aggressive. He will bring up his reserves and try again. The fact that he has crossed the Marne not far from that point must be considered when the results of the first and second days are tallied.

It is very encouraging that the speed of the German drive is not of that overwhelming character that marked the first and second phases. The enemy is constantly held and thrown back. It will probably be found that his losses exceed anything he has yet experienced. If there is a surprise in the offensive, it is on the side of the Germans, who have learned that the Americans so far encountered are first-class fighting men, fresh, sturdy, aggressive and unyielding, excellent shots and adepts in the use of the bayonet, trained to the hour and always unafraid, with an initiative that is disconcerting.

The Allies may face the future strong in faith. They may not be able to hold their ground everywhere when the Germans bring up their reserves, which plainly enough they have not done yet. Some prophets, besides the French, incline to the belief that the enemy's objective is Paris, but it may turn out that at present the Germans are concerned about isolating Verdun and effecting its capture.

A DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM.

What with Socialists, other pro-Germans, and the weak knees of some of her politicians, Wisconsin suffered a good deal in reputation. In a large degree she suffered undeservedly. Both parties vigorously support the war. Her contributions to patriotic causes, her gallant soldier sons, are Wisconsin's more than sufficient vindication, if vindication she needs. The Badger Democrats had a State convention the other day. They did not mince their words. Here is a very good platform for Democrats and Republicans:

> We want no candidates for the Democracy of Wisconsin who fail in any way to measure up to the ideal of American patriotism. Neither do we ask or expect for such candidates a vote from any citizen who in this hour of national peril feels any divided allegiance or who is not heart and soul for America, first, last, and all the time.
>
> Respectfully commended to the Democratic Party of the State of New York.

MAGYAR REFORMERS.

The Lower House of the Hungarian Diet has adopted the Franchise bill. It is beautiful to see the Magyars in the high moment of democracy and reform. This Franchise bill is the peak and summit of Magyar "democratic" purpose and achievement. The Magyar magnificos have been trumpeting "universal suffrage" loud and long for months. At last accounts the Franchise bill disseminates universal suffrage in Hungary by diminishing the proportionate parliamentary representation of the non-Magyar peoples. It gives the Magyars something over 62 per cent., the Germans 12½ per cent., the other nationalities less than 25 per cent. of the whole electorate. And diverse cunning gerrymanders are arranging. Last Fall the Minister of Suffrage, who is likewise chief of the so-called "Democratic" Party, said that, in case the ballot was given to literates of 24 and upward, the Rumanians would have a majority in only four of sixty-four Transylvanian constituencies. Even in two of these the majority would be so slender that it could not properly be called Rumanian. Could these at the utmost four, Rumanian representatives be thought "a danger to Magyardom"? The universal suffrage reform would prove that Magyardom was not so weak. The basis of the franchise reform of a former Premier was to add twenty-two new constituencies, "all "pure Magyar free towns, as a counterpoise to dangers from the nationalities." The protagonist of universal suffrage was going to increase still further "the number of seats among "the towns where the Magyar element predominates."

So triumphant Magyar Democracy is going to allow the nearly 1,500,000 Rumanians of Transylvania two sure and two doubtful seats in Parliament. In short, this universal suffrage is the culmination of the whole Magyar scheme to Magyarize Hungary. The dispatch which tells of the passage of the bill through the Lower House adds that the discussion of details "was "postponed until after the House had "dealt with a number of social and "political questions, especially those "relating to the safeguarding of the "northern and southern frontiers of "the Monarchy, which, Premier "Wekerle said, were more important "than the franchise question." Naturally.

Let us see Count Apponyi, Minister of Education, visiting the frontier districts last December to judge for himself what measures were needed "for the cultural defense of the country." The Rumanian teachers' training colleges had been closed and were to remain closed. The Count's educational aim was simply "to strengthen everywhere the national Magyar State." He began "by multiplying the State "schools in order to place a barrier "along the frontier and insure the "safety of the Magyar racial islets by "linking them up with one another." He appointed a Cultural Committee to set up a cultural zone. That is to say, "in all the frontier counties instruction must be based on a Magyar education, beyond reproach from the "point of view of loyalty to the State." In the schools the non-Magyar populations have long seen almost their only chance of preventing the suppression of their nationality. Non-Magyar public instruction will be abolished if the Magyar "Democrats" have their way.

Another means of Magyarization is through Magyar priests and the creation of Magyar Bishoprics of the Greek Catholic (Uniate) Church, of which many Rumanians and Ukrainians are members. The plan is by degrees to destroy the racial and national inheritance of Rumanians, Ukrainians, Serbs, by sermons in Magyar and unwearied proselytizing.

In Transylvania the Rumanians have the fattest and best land, in South Hungary the Serbs. A decree issued by the Minister of Agriculture last Fall provided that no transfer or lease of land should be made without consent of the Government. Leases were to run for not more than ten years. "I shall employ this right," said the Minister, "exclusively and "solely in the service of Magyar na"tional land policy." The Czechs in the Austrian Parliament raged against the decree. A Budapest jingo journal told them that the State had a right to protect its territory "against suspect elements." The decree must be applied to all Hungarian territory:

> The State must have an unlimited right of expropriation in order to be able to parcel out and colonize the land. It must carry out a healthy distribution of land to the Magyar race, which alone is a support of the State.

The northern and southern frontiers of the monarchy are to be safeguarded by a chain of Magyar colonies. In fact, the chain is to run so as to part the non-Magyar races in Hungary from their brethren across the frontier. Finally, there must be "reform" in the administration of the frontier districts. The autonomy of the communes must be ended. The Government must be centralized. The frontier districts must be thoroughly Magyarized. As the Minister of Interior said, "the tendencies which "threaten the idea of our State find "their most fertile soil in the frontier "districts of Hungary." State officials, "absolutely reliable officials," must overcome those tendencies.

School reform, administrative reform, land reform, religious reform, suffrage reform: it is an edifying and a characteristic Magyar plan. Is there anybody left in the United States who swallows the tiresome old Magyar myth?

THE MITCHEL MEMORIAL FUND.

In letters inclosing subscriptions to the fund to provide a memorial of the late Mayor John Purroy Mitchel, our neighbor The World has received many suggestions as to the form of a memorial which should most suitably express the community's high appreciation of the character and public services of the man to whom it paid the last funeral honors only a few days ago. The World has stated that "the form of the memo"rial is to be determined by a repre"sentative committee to be chosen "later." Fifty years ago, there can be little doubt that such a committee would have made use of the fund to erect a bronze statue or some similar monumental work. In view of the well-recognized change in the public taste and preference, it would not perhaps be going too far to assume that the committee chosen to administer the fund now being raised by The World will choose rather to have this public tribute take some form useful alike to the present and the future generations, while at the same time embodying the lesson taught by Mayor Mitchel's faithful service, by the purity of his four years' administration of the office of Mayor, and by his single-minded devotion to the interests of the city's millions.

The people of New York should have unusual pride in paying tribute to the memory of the distinguished and lamented citizen from whom it received so much. In a few words of eulogy spoken in the United States Senate on Thursday last, Senator Calder of Brooklyn declared that "for a man "of his years, no one has done more "to elevate the standard of municipal "government in America than did "John Purroy Mitchel. As Assistant Corporation Counsel, as Commissioner of Accounts, as President "of the Board of Aldermen, and then "as Mayor, he shed lustre on every "place he filled." "His example," continued Senator Calder, "is an inspiration to the youth of his city "and to the nation."

To the end that the example of this noble life may be a continuing inspiration, our neighbor The World has undertaken to raise the Mitchel Memorial Fund. A considerable sum has already been contributed, but it is certain that this community will not be content to let the fund fall short of $100,000. The Times, which has already made its own contribution, urges all good citizens of New York who set a just value upon the public service rendered by Mr. Mitchel in the offices he held, and notably his priceless service in the office of Mayor, to be prompt and generous in their offerings to The World's fund. Mayor Mitchel's inspiring example must be made a living force.

OUR GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPHS.

The President has signed the joint resolution authorizing him to take over "any telegraph, telephone, ma"rine cable, or radio system or sys"tems, or any part thereof." That is less sweeping than the provision for taking over the railways, but Postmaster General Burleson is reported to have made preparations for action as thorough as prompt. The Government found reasons for not taking all the railways it might, but as regards telegraphs "any" seems to mean "all." Six months have passed without complete agreement regarding the railway operating contract, which was much more closely outlined than the telegraph and telephone resolution. No "standard return" is fixed for the telegraphs, and it has been said somewhat gloomily at Washington that twenty-five years of litigation will not settle the meaning of "just compensation" to the owners of the telegraph lines.

The owners, we imagine, would be the last to protest against the assumption of control and operation by the Government. To others, Government telegraph operation will not come as an unmixed boon. To the taxpayers it means a burden rivaling that of the railways. To users of the telegraphs it means such limitation of service as has been already experienced on the railways in the reduction of facilities and increase of rates. To the operatives it means passing under the control of an official disliked by them for cause from their point of view.

No sufficient reason has been advanced for risking these troubles. The systems to be taken over have not been obstructed in their administration by laws and regulations, as the railways were. Their finances were not so desperate, their facilities were not so unequal to demands upon them. There was no such deliberation as was worthy of a billion dollar operation. But the country is in for it.

At least it might be hoped that the Government would proceed in a manner resembling that imposed upon public utilities under Government regulation. The Emergency Shipbuilding Corporation was started independently, as an entity complete in itself, and with methods of accounting which will let it be known what the costs are. The Food Administration Grain Corporation is another precedent. There is now under consideration a proposal for a $100,000,000 corporation for assistance to Russia under Government auspices. There is the more reason for pressing this point of accounting because the Post Office Department is so innocent of anything of the sort. No one is in position to say what its costs and profits are, not even the department itself. The department has claimed profits, but never has had them certified by any outside accountant. Critics have alleged deficits running up to $80,000,000, and with such plausibility that the present Postmaster General thought it prudent to make formal denial. Dissatisfaction with the present postal service has been so formally and influentially expressed, and justified by facts, that there is small ground for hope of bettering the wire services.

No particular criticism of the present postal administration is intended. On the contrary, nothing more is intended than is expressed in a report of the Joint Congressional Committee that the Post Office had been managed without expert advice for a century, and that effficiency can never be expected until there is a change of methods. In the committee's words:

> Under such a system a large railroad, commercial or industrial business would inevitably go into bankruptcy, and the Post Office has averted that fate only because the United States Treasury has been available to meet deficiencies.

To turn the well-managed wire services over to the Post Office in the hopes of good results respecting labor or profits or services is a triumph of hope and theory over facts and experience.

Respecting labor troubles, there is reason to expect a period of disillusionment following turmoil. Previously the Post Office was at odds with its workers. The unions had made demands upon the Government resembling those upon the companies and had been censured therefor by the Postmaster General. In his last annual report he asserted that for Government employés—the telegraphers will become Government employés when the services are taken over—union membership is forbidden by the statute of 1912, and he recalled that strikers in Government employ have been indicted and prosecuted. The strike was averted before the wire services were taken over, but the point involved in the strike threat is fundamental, and its solution becomes more difficult by concessions to it.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

A Profitable Bargain for Germany.

There is much of significance in the fact that, though the war has been going on now for almost four years, it was only a few weeks ago that the French made arrangements to exchange prisoners with the Germans, and that not until this week have the British taken what seem to be the last steps toward the same end. The reason for the long delay in both cases was the same—appreciation of the very bad bargain they would make, from the enormously important military point of view, in exchanging men who have been treated as France and Great Britain treat their prisoners for those who have long been subjected to systematic cruelty and starvation in the German camps.

The French and the British know, too, that while they will abide by the usual agreements as to the future utilization of their repatriated citizens, they cannot expect Germany to be equally scrupulous, or scrupulous at all, about what she does with the well-fed men whom she gets in return for the broken wrecks she sends back. As a matter of course, the plea of "military necessity" will be her sufficient justification for violating any promise.

All this was fully realized, but the pressure of the public demand on Governments by which public demands cannot be ignored has been so great that at last the bad bargains have been made, and the incidental disadvantages will be charged off to profit and loss. The result will be an additional burden for the French and British to carry, and the task of beating the Germans will be made a little harder, but higher considerations than these have prevailed, and the price will be paid for the sake of saving Germany's prisoners from further abuse.

The greatest sufferers from the exchange are the Germans who will be transferred from the hands of enemies who gave them humane and even generous treatment to those of their own Government and set down in conditions such as now exist in the Central Empires. It is a poor sort of liberty that they will get in place of the imprisonment they have endured, and it is no wonder the first of them to gain it are already lamenting the change as one for the worse.

One German Defies the Kaiser.

Maximilian Harden's position in Germany can hardly be compared to the one occupied by Tolstoy in the Russia of other days, for Harden is not a man of international fame in any such sense as Tolstoy was, and foreigners are not particularly interested in his fate. They are not indebted to him for great works of literary art, as they were to the mad Russian who was also a genius, and they would have no grounds for protesting if against him the German Government exercised the right of self-defense which even the worst of Governments has as natural and inalienable. Yet Harden, though so different in so many ways from Tolstoy—chiefly, perhaps, in possessing the hardest and soundest of common sense—enjoys a like immunity from either persecution or prosecution.

He is always writing and printing things which, coming from anybody else in Germany, would be held seditious, if not treasonable, and punished after the stern German fashion of punishing those crimes. To Harden, however, nothing happens, or at worst nothing except an occasional brief suspension of his paper, and after every interval of silence he begins again, committing anew the dreadful crime of telling the truth about Germany, her statesmen, her Generals, her policies, and even her sacred lord and ruler, the Kaiser.

His latest transgression of all the rules laid down for German journalists seems to have been his boldest, and therefore his worst. He scatters condemnation and contempt in all directions, taking care only that none shall fall beyond the frontier of the Fatherland. For the Allies, curiously enough, he has appreciation, if not affection, and he vindicates their cause about as well as they could do it themselves. He even dares to tell why they can celebrate the national anniversaries of each other, in spite of their past enmities!

"People who in freedom choose the way of their destiny," he writes, "can always reach friendship," and he lucidly explains why "Windsor" has forgotten the wound inflicted in 1776, though Austria will never join Germany in commemorating 1742. This is a line of argument that could not be followed too far or too closely, and that is the reason, presumably, why Harden says nothing about several other "days" which, for some few centuries, at least, Great Britain, France, and the United States will not unite in celebrating.

An Old Story Told in a New Way.

As Mrs. Atherton simply cannot write uninterestingly, no matter what her subject, she achieved, in the letter printed on this page yesterday, the marvel of giving interest to remarks about the sins and faults of domestic servants. There was nothing new, of course, in the experiences she related or the charges she made—thousands and thousands of housewives have said the same things—but she presented the old grievances with the true Athertonian vivacity and emphasis, and for once they made "good reading."

But that the presentation was quite fair or quite the last word in the ancient controversy—that is some distance from certainty. In the first place, Mrs. Atherton's condemnation of everybody in a large class ignored the existence of exceptions more or less numerous. It was rather like indicting a nation, and that, long ago and authoritatively, was reproved. In the next place, though admitting that she had herself "spoiled" all of her own servitors, she did not admit her own consequent responsibility, in some measure, for their misbehavior. Yet the logical sequence is inexorable.

Not all questions have two sides, but the servant question has at least that number, and probably more. It would not be true to say that, as all nations have the governments they deserve, so all housewives have the servants they deserve. Such, however, is at least the tendency—a faint and wavering tendency, and often lost to sight, perhaps, but not unreal.

The conditions in which domestic service is rendered are not ideal—they do not attract intellectual giants, the possessors of delicate sensibilities or high ambitions. To the faults and weaknesses of domestic servants, therefore, it is reasonable as well as kind to be a little blind. They sometimes have grievances, too, according to rumor, and the fact that so few of the servants are articulate may explain why their grievances are not remedied.

Shoe Leathers.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The height of women's shoes is to be regulated because of the scarcity and high price of leather, but the chauffeur and the delivery boy encase their legs from ankle to knee in the leather puttees that are needed for our army.

New York, July 15, 1918. A. W.

ARNOLD BENNETT'S VIEW.

His Statement on Peace Desires Considered Inadequate.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Arnold Bennett's article seems to be a complaint that the German peace suggestions have not been treated with sufficient respect, the British press and others having used toward those suggestions such disrespectful terms as "peace trap" and "peace offensive," and Mr. Bennett thus intentionally leads the inference that Germany has a grievance because her "peace offers" have been "sneered at."

Further, while he thus invites sympathy with Germany, he tells us how reprehensible are certain sections of the public in some of the allied countries, presumably England more particularly, whom he does not designate except to say that they belong to, or are controlled by, the "beautiful yellow press." Then, belittling America's part in the war, he insults the soldiers generally by saying that they intensely desire peace, and points out the extreme danger now menacing the allied armies.

Now, the spirit of this pronouncement is altogether so different from the atmosphere into which the status quo has been lifted by trusted leaders in America, England, and France and emphasized by you time and again, and, so recently as July 4, by President Wilson, and on July 13, in London, by General John Biddle, and approved by all save those suspected of pacifism or treachery, that one is forced to the conclusion that Mr. Bennett's effusion is a feature of the peace drive which we have been told to expect, although he may prefer us to call it by some other name so as not to be rude.

The statement that either civilians or soldiers want peace is so inadequate as to be untrue. We want that for which we are giving our treasure and our lives—victory, peace through victory as you have often said, and it is difficult to imagine the sincerity of what is very painful reading.

We are paying the price of this war. Don't let us be robbed of the results for which we are giving our best, in cases our all.

G. I. VANDERPUMP.

New York, July 15, 1918.

American Troops in Canada.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In the Picture Supplement of The Times of Sunday, July 7, under the picture showing the 363d Infantry on parade in Calgary, Alberta, on June 23 last, the statement is made that "this is said to be the first time American troops ever paraded in Canada." The undersigned was one of a body of American troops which paraded in the streets of Ottawa on Sept. 1, (Labor Day,) 1902, and were reviewed in front of the Parliament Buildings at noon of that day. The 10th Battalion, N. G. N. Y., (later the 2d Battalion, 10th Infantry, N. G. N. Y., and now in France as a part of the 51st Pioneer Infantry and of other organizations of the 27th Division,) went to Ottawa at that time as the guests of the Governor General's Foot Guards, and it happened that on the day of our arrival there there also arrived the Hongkong contingent of British colonial troops on its way home from the exercises in London, attending the coronation of King Edward VII. I have on my wall an interesting relic of the occasion in the form of a photograph taken on the morning of Sept. 1, 1902, and showing, against the background of the Parliament Buildings, a group including New York National Guardsmen, Canadian militia, Chinese engineers and infantry, Punjabi from the hills of India, and British colonial troops in khaki, the latter in command of the famous Sergeant instructors whom we saw do their marvels with the swagger stick, which Kipling says is "really half the trick."

So perhaps today in France some whom I see in that photograph are renewing in real, active service acquaintances made fifteen years ago on a pleasure trip, though the Canadians fared rather hard, and few are left of the early regiments.

JOSEPH GAVIT,
Secretary-Treasurer Old Guard.

New York State Library, Albany, July 14, 1918.

Two Views.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Contrast Mrs. Catt's statements that "this is a man's war for man's rights," and that women will have "no part in it at all" until the Senate passes the suffrage amendment, with Mrs. Woodrow Wilson's inspiring Fourth of July message to the women of America, in which she says:

> "The women of our beloved country who are playing so large and so noble a part in this day of our supreme test can have but a single thought—that we are sustaining not a Government, but the very principle of our nation's life. The morale of the war is in the thoughts and aspirations and hopes of the women as well as of the men. They stand at the very centre of every issue involved, as the men do, and in that sense the war is theirs. It is a war for what is humane and right. They can put all that is best of them into the struggle."

These are the views held by hundreds of thousands of anti-suffrage war workers throughout the country, who will gratefully accept Mrs. Wilson as their spokeswoman. Mrs. Catt presumably speaks for her own followers. We respectfully call the attention of the press and the country at large to the striking contrast between the suffrage and anti-suffrage views on this vital question of the war.

MARGARET C. ROBINSON.

Cambridge, Mass., July 15, 1918.

German Magnanimity.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In the papers lately there was printed a dispatch to the effect that Germany would save cities by submitting a proposal to the Allies that a mutual agreement be drawn up against bombarding towns outside the war zone.

After continued dastardly attacks from the air on unprotected towns, involving the slaughter of the defenseless women and children, an act protested by every decent, civilized nation, Germany suddenly submits this proposition to the Allies. Is it that she fears retribution in a dose of her own medicine? Perish the thought! Why attribute any such selfish, base motive to Germany? It is her innate spirit of consideration for others asserting itself; the spirit of the Golden Rule, so dear to the Hunnish heart! Who can hereafter think of Germany as other than a nation tender-hearted, unselfish, merciful, and self-subordinating?

F. S. STURGIS.

New York, July 13, 1918.

The American Flag in Russia.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The letter headed "To Russia via Persia," published in Sunday's Times, deserves the most high consideration, for the appearance of the American flag and army in Russia at any place will be welcomed by the Russian people as saviors from German-Bolshevist terror.

The American flag is known to hundreds of thousands of all races and nationalities of Russia who have lived in America for certain periods and returned to their native homes. All those people understand very well American order, liberty, justice, and prosperity, and millions of them will fall in line behind the American flag and army for the deliverance of their country.

PETRAS MIKOLAINIS.

Claverack, N. Y., July 15, 1918.

HERITAGE.

Little Son, with eyes of blue,
All my dreams I leave to you.

Through my sky the rainbow rolled:
You shall find the Pot of Gold.

I have longed, but longed in vain:
You shall profit by my pain.

Doubt and Care affronted me,
But my struggles make you free.

As a plant whose rootlets blind
Strive some ray of light to find,

Craves, to give its soul relief,
Something more than stem or leaf,

Senses what it never knows,
Dreams of heaven, and bears a Rose—

Travailing my bitter hour,
Lift I unto God—a Flower!

FLORENCE VAN CLEVE.

WAR FLIERS ABANDON TRAINS

Aviators Fly to Washington and Back for Official Business.

Special to The New York Times.

MINEOLA, L. I., July 16.—Army officers in command of the aviation fields here have practically abandoned wire and rail communication with the War Department in Washington and most of the official business with the capital is dispatched by airplane. Aviators at the field consider a flight to Washington a mere jaunt, and Major C. K. Rhinehardt, the commanding officer, an expert aviator himself, never makes a trip by train. He flies to Washington in any make of plane available at the field. Sometimes it may be the American-built Caproni and he may take Captain S. H. Harvey or some other officer, and sometimes the commanding officer will fly alone in a swift battle-plane.

The Major's orderly unconsciously has shocked many visitors to the field and made them doubt his veracity by telling the truth about Major Rhinehardt's flying trips. A man walked in a few days ago and asked where the Major was.

"He's in Washington, but will be back in half an hour," said the orderly.

"Why, I saw him here only a few hours ago," replied the visitor. "You must be mistaken. How could he be in Washington when he was here only a little while ago?"

"American-built planes — Liberty motors," was the military reply of the orderly.

A request to the officials in counties and villages on Long Island to report to the commanding officers at the army aviation field here any barren tracts of land that may be used for landing fields for student aviators was sent out today by Captain John S. Phipps, executive officer of the army aviation camps. The landing fields are to be used when students have trouble with motors or planes and are forced to descend. It is pointed out that a level place to land often might enable an aviator to save himself from injury or death.

It is the desire of the aviation officers that the authorities, if possible, provide for the clearing of these landing fields and see that buildings to store supplies of gasoline, oil and water are within reach. Captain Phipps has given the use of the two polo fields on his estate at Westbury, and both have been cleared of all obstacles. He suggests that other owners of estates might set aside their polo fields or other grounds for this use. The officials at Southampton have reported that they have set aside a horse show ring as a landing field and the villages of Babylon and Commack also have furnished fields. A field has been provided in Central Park, New York.

A squadron of eighteen planes, piloted by aviators in the First Provisional Wing unit who have volunteered to fly across the Atlantic Ocean, will leave this morning for a flight to Philadelphia, so that their observers may seek sites for landing fields for the New York and Washington air mail machines.

SHONTS MAKES NEW APPEAL

Calls on Dry Goods Merchants to Urge a Six-Cent Fare.

The New York Railways Company announced yesterday that its application to the Board of Estimate for a transfer of the power to permit an increase in fare to the Public Service Commission would be taken up at the meeting of the board on Friday. To arouse public interest in the matter the company posted in its cars yesterday a placard of robin's egg blue, telling the riders of the many cities that have already permitted transportation companies to increase the fare.

A letter, signed by T. P. Shonts, President of the company, was sent yesterday to W. De S. Trenholm, President of the Retail Dry Goods Association, saying that about 400,000 persons of the company's trolley lines, and that a stoppage of transfers would be like depriving a merchant on the side streets of a part of his capital. Therefore the merchants should do what they can to procure for the company an increased fare rather than to have the present system of transfers curtailed.

ROYALTY GIFTS TO WOUNDED

585,761 Presents on Wedding Anniversary Come from All Over World.

LONDON, July 16.—The project of offering Queen Mary a shower of gifts for the wounded in celebration of the silver wedding anniversary of the King and Queen has had an amazing success. Princess Beatrice yesterday at St. James's Palace presented to the Queen 585,761 gifts in kind besides 9,268 gifts of sterling.

The Quen expressed astonishment at the magnificent total of gifts which came from all over the world. They are displayed in the famous Queen Anne's drawing room and adjoining apartments in the palace and include a great variety of offerings from the Dominions. Many boxes are yet to be unpacked, while others are known to be on the way, so that the total figures are incomplete.

FRENCH DELEGATE COMING.

Ganne Will Succeed Level as Director of Commissariat Supplies.

PARIS, July 16.—Professor Maurice Ganne of Central College, by an official order issued today, is appointed a delegate to act as substitute for the Commissioner General of Commissariat on the French High Commission to the United States. He will substitute for E. Level, who is Director of Supplies of the Commissariat at Washington.

M. Level has been appointed Director of Finance Service and Purchases for the Commissariat Section.

SIGNS WIRE CONTROL BILL.

Burleson Probably Will Be in Charge of Systems Taken Over.

WASHINGTON, July 16.—President Wilson signed the wire control resolution today, empowering him to take over and operate for the period of the war all telegraph, telephone, cable, and radio lines.

Preparations for taking over the trunk line telegraph and telephone systems already have been made by the Post Office Department, and the understanding is that President Wilson will intrust the Government control to Postmaster Burleson. Officials think action will be ordered shortly.

EMPEY MADE A CAPTAIN.

Will Be Assigned to the Adjutant General's Department.

WASHINGTON, July 16.—Arthur Guy Empey, who, while serving with the Canadian overseas forces, took part in several important battles in the first years of the war, was commissioned a Captain in the National Army today. He will be assigned to the Adjutant General's department.

Captain Empey was made a Sergeant in the Canadian Army before he was invalided home on account of wounds.

NO VACATION FOR WILSON.

President Decides Not to Leave His Duties for a Holiday.

WASHINGTON, July 16.—President Wilson will take no vacation this year. With matters of tremendous importance demanding his attention every day, the President has decided that he cannot leave his desk, and it was definitely announced at the White House today that he would remain in Washington throughout the Summer.

CHECK ON PURCHASE OF ARMY SUPPLIES

War Department Provides for Review of Every Contract by Control Boards.

FISCAL SURVEY MADE DAILY

Standardizing of Contract Clauses and Plans for Public Information Arranged.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 16.—With the co-operation of the Department of Justice, the War Department has nearly completed a system of control designed to protect the Government in the procurement of all war materials. This system, in part, was put in operation uder the direction of the General Staff about six weeks ago.

The new system provides for a review of every contract by boards of control, the centralizing of purchases, the standardization of contract clauses, a daily fiscal survey, and provisions for public information on War Department needs.

On May 1, under instructions from Secretary Baker, a new division of the General Staff began to supervise the policy and practice of War Department purchases. The new division has arranged to centralize the purchase of commodities falling within the same classification in the hands of one bureau, so that now, for instance, one bureau instead of five, as heretofore, purchases all leather goods for the whole army, and similarly cotton, hardware, and all materials in the usual trade classifications are bought.

It is asserted that this step has eliminated competition among the bureaus, centred technical purchases among expert purchasers in each commodity, reduced the personnel engaged in specialized purchase, simplified the control of purchase methods, and resulted in the saving of a great deal of money to the Government.

Bureaus of Award.

Investigations were made to determine which of the five bureaus was best qualified to act as the sole War Department purchasing agency for each commodity. Decision has been made in nearly all cases of conflict. There has been set up in each bureau a Board of Awards which is the ultimate authority on the award of all important contracts. These boards are composed of officers other than those who have conducted the actual negotiations.

A superior Board of Award, composed of one officer from each of the bureau boards, sits in the General Staff and passes on and presents to the Secretary of War for decision all questions of general policy, receives the instructions of the Secretary concerning such policies and thus makes uniform throughout the War Department the execution of policies of purchase.

The War Department authorized this statement today:

"Six weeks ago a committee composed of officers and civilians whose duty has been to prepare the tens of thousands of contracts of the War Department began an intensive study of every contract clause and policy in every agency of the War Department in an endeavor to prescribe in the light of over a year's experience with war conditions the form of contract clauses that would best safeguard the interests of the Government, with a view to prescribing for instant use well considered and practice-proved forms for every conceivable circumstance of purchase. The committee is about ready to make its report.

"On June 1 the General Staff ordered that except in cases of immediate necessity no contracts should be made with sales agents, and that all War Department procurements should be negotiated either with the manufacturer or with recognized jobbers carrying the stocks on hand from which they proposed to supply the army.

To Mobilize Industries.

"In addition to this precaution steps have been taken in conjunction with similar steps in the War Industries Board to mobilize the industries of the nation behind the needs of the War Department.

"In order to regulate purchases in accordance with the appropriations of the department, an improvement in fiscal accounting has just been introduced. On July 1 an analysis of all War Department appropriations was reported to the Secretary of War in such a way as to show the precise status of each Congressional appropriation on the close of the preceding day's business. These reports are now made daily.

"A bureau has been created which receives the reports from each department at the end of the day's work. A force of clerks works all night on these reports and has ready by the following morning the totals for the Secretary of War and the General Staff.

"In addition to the review boards, a mechanical system for the analysis, comparison, and administrative scrutiny of every procurement transaction, great or small, is being set up in the General Staff. By this system the essential details of every contract are tabulated and checks made to determine the cause of any variation of price or standard.

"There is also operating a single real estate office, which is handling all real estate transactions.

"The function of commandeering, reconditioning, and issuing compulsory orders to the whole war machine has been centralized and entrusted to the General Staff, as has also the determining of just compensation for all property commandeered and requisitioned for the War Department. Agencies for these purposes have been fully organized and have passed the stage of routine accomplishment."

HONORS FOR NAVAL HEROES.

Gold Medal for Commander Who Leaped Into Sea to Save Fireman.

WASHINGTON, July 16.—Award of a gold medal to Commander Henry C. Mustin, U. S. N., for heroism in saving the life of Fireman H. L. Le Gette on Jan. 15 was announced today by Secretary Daniels. Commander Mustin leaped into a heavy sea, after directing the manoeuvre of his ship from the bridge to a position near the drowning man, and under peril of being crushed against the side of the ship, which was rolling heavily in the sea, supported Le Gette in the water until both were hauled to the deck.

Thomas Olsen, chief boatswain's mate, has been commended by Secretary Daniels for courage and initiative displayed when the U. S. S. Wakiva was sunk in collision May 22. Olsen, who was the last man to

$15,000,000 STERLING BEQUEST TO YALE

Lawyer, Graduated in 1864, Leaves Residue to His Alma Mater.

OTHER GIFTS $5,000,000

$1,000,000 to Osborne Home and Rest to Relatives, Employes, and Charity.

The will of John W. Sterling of the law firm of Shearman & Sterling, who died suddenly on July 5 at the fishing lodge of Lord Mount Stephen in Canada, disposed of an estate valued at $20,000,000, and leaves the residuary estate, valued at $15,000,000, to Yale University. It was filed for probate yesterday.

Mr. Sterling was graduated from Yale in 1864 and had always cherished the warmest affection for that institution. He leaves no direct heirs, never having married, and had entertained the purpose, for many years, according to his friends, of leaving the bulk of his property to his alma mater. The bequest is one of the largest, if not the largest, single gift ever made to a university. Mr. Sterling directs that one fine building, at least, shall be erected from the funds which he leaves to the university, but, after asking that his sisters be consulted, leaves the university authorities practically a free hand in the use of the remainder. The part of the estate, estimated at $5,000,000, which is disposed of specifically, goes to the sisters of Mr. Sterling, to charitable institutions, to friends, and to old employes and servants.

The strong impression made upon Mr. Sterling by his college days, and the affection for Yale which he carried with him for forty-four years after the end of his college days was further shown by a bequest of $10,000 to the Russell Trust Association, the legal name of the "Skull and Bones" fraternity, as a recognition of the benefits he had received from membership in it. This tribute to "Skull and Bones" was especially interesting in view of the controversy which has raged intermittently for some years past as to the good or evil of this organization.

The estimate of $20,000,000 as the value of Mr. Sterling's estate was made by those closest to him in life, and is considered as accurate a figure as can be made known without an appraisal. Besides his home at 912 Fifth Avenue and a large estate near Greenwich, Conn., and some other pieces of real estate, it was stated that the fortune of Mr. Sterling was mainly in bonds.

Active in Practice at 74.

The estate is considered one of the largest ever amassed by a man pursuing strictly a professional career. Although he was 74 years old at his death, Mr. Sterling had, up to a few days before it, followed his routine practice of two generations of spending long hours at his law office. Though almost never in court, he was usually in his office by 8:30 A. M., and seldom out of it before 6:30 P. M., a period during which his labors were interrupted usually only for a few minutes for a light meal in his office early in the afternoon. He had the reputation of having mastered the business problems of more business interests than had any other lawyer in this city and the wealth which he had accumulated by reason of his exceptional industry did not lessen his diligence even in his old age.

The fact that his professional work was the only interest in life was shown not only by his gifts to Yale, but by a provision in his will leaving about $1,000,000 to the Miriam A. Osborn Memorial Home at Rye, N. Y. Mrs. Osborn was the wife of Charles F. Osborn of the Stock Exchange firm of C. J. Osborn & Co. Mr. Sterling had charge of the estate left by Mr. Osborn, and he built it up to large proportion during the lifetime of Mrs. Osborn. On her death she left him a present of $100,000, as a recognition of his services, after having her will drawn by another lawyer and not permitting him to know of her intention. This gift was received by Mr. Sterling in 1891, but he put it apart, and in his will transmitted this sum, increased by original gifts to the Miriam A. Osborn Home. A large part of his gift was anticipated by Mr. Sterling in money given to the home during his lifetime. This home was founded to make easier the last years of aged gentlewomen in hard circumstances. Mr. Sterling, who was of Scotch descent, suggests that a preference in favor of women of Scotch descent be exercised in selecting the women who will be beneficiaries of his gift.

"Skull and Bones" is remembered in Article 24 of the will of Mr. Sterling, which reads:

> In grateful remembrance of the benefits resulting to me when a student in Yale University, from my connection with the so-called Russell Trust Association, and the advantages which I have since reaped in my professional life from the discipline and experience gained thereby, and as a testimonial of my appreciation of such benefits, I hereby direct my said Trustees, out of the residue of the estate vested in them not hereinbefore effectively disposed of, to pay the Treasurer of the said association and their successors in the Trust the sum of $10,000; and it is my wish, although I do not impose it as a condition or trust, that they will invest the said sum and hold it for the purpose of applying the income to defray the annual expenses of the members of the said association while they are in the senior class of the Academical Department of Yale University, or in some way to provide for their comfort.

The Bequest to Yale.

The clause, giving the residue of the estate to Yale, is as follows:

> All the rest, residue, and remainder of my estate not hereinbefore effectually disposed of, I direct my said trustees to dispose of in the manner following.
>
> To apply the same, as soon after my decease as may be practicable, to the use and for the benefit of Yale University in the erection in New Haven, Conn., upon land selected at its expense by it with the approval of my said trustee, of at least one enduring, useful, and architecturally beautiful edifice, which will constitute a fitting memorial of my gratitude to and affection for my Alma Mater. The said trustees shall have entire liberty and discretion to apply any portion of the said property or its proceeds to the erection of a single building, and they shall apply the balance of said property, if any, to the erection and equipment of other fine and enduring buildings for the use of students in the academical or graduate departments and, to some extent, to the foundation of scholarships, fellowships, or lectureships, the endowment of new professorships, and the establishment of special funds for prizes.
>
> In case I erect or provide during my lifetime for the erection of such a memorial edifice as is described in the first part of this Article XXVIII., my trustees shall not be required to erect an additional memorial building, though they shall have complete power to apply my said residuary estate for the benefit of the said university to the erection of other edifices of a memorial character or to the other purposes specified in Subdivision I. All buildings erected as aforesaid shall be made fireproof and shall be constructed in the most substantial manner.

His sisters, Mrs. Rufus W. Bunnell and Miss Cordelia Sterling of Stratford, Conn., where he was born, receive trust funds of $250,000 each under the will, the principal in the case of the married sister to descend to her children, and in the case of Miss Sterling to go at her death to Yale or to any other of the charities remembered by Mr. Sterling. Mr. Sterling also left his real estate at Stratford, Conn., to his two sisters. He left a fund of $50,000 to his two sisters to be expended by them on any public object in his native town. He left a separate trust fund of $50,000 to his sister, Miss Sterling, for her own use or to be applied to charities, and another fund of $150,000 for the three children of Mrs. Bunnell, besides specific bequests of $5,000 each to his two nephews.

To his friend and partner, John A. Garver, he bequeathed the good-will of the firm of Shearman & Sterling, with the right to continue the business under that name. His law library and all books and documents connected with the business go to Mr. Garver, with a bequest of $10,000 as "a slight token of friendship."

To those connected with his office who had been employed by him or by the firm for five years, he left a sum equal to their wages for six months. The one exception to this was his private secretary, Miss Helen C. Adams, for whose benefit he created a trust fund of $50,000, the principal reverting to Yale on her death.

The memory of Lady Mount Stephen, the first wife of Lord Mount Stephen, at whose fishing lodge he died, and the memory of the mother and of the wife of the late Lord Strathcona are honored in the will. Railroad bonds valued at $500,000 are given to the Miriam A. Osborn Home for the erection of buildings as memorials to them. About a year ago Mr. Sterling paid over the sums for this purpose, so that this section of the will is no longer operative, to Lord Strathcona, a rival of the late James J. Hill as a great railroad builder, was a close personal friend of Mr. Sterling.

Bequests to Two Hospitals.

A legacy of $7,500 is given to the Presbyterian Hospital of New York and one of $10,000 to the Bridgeport Hospital, and a further sum of $50,000 is to be expended, as directed by his sisters, for any public object in his native town.

The two sisters, his lifelong friend James O. Bloss, a retired cotton broker, who made his home with the testator for more than forty years; George H. Church, who had been closely associated with the testator in the management of the many important estates of which he was Trustee, and the Farmers' Loan and Trust Co. are named as executors. All of these except the sisters are named as Trustees. An advisory board to confer with the Trustees is created. This board originally consisted of James Stillman, Samuel Thorne, and Stephen S. Palmer, all of whom predeceased the testator, but by the codicil executed in 1915 the testator appointed James A. Stillman, Percy A. Rockefeller, Samuel McRoberts, and George B. Cortelyou to be members of this board. He also substituted Mr. Church as Trustee under all wills and trust agreements where power to make such appointment had been conferred upon him and had not been already exercised.

No specific disposition is made of Mr. Sterling's beautiful home at 912 Fifth Avenue. It was erected by him in 1911 for the occupancy of himself and Mr. Bloss. At the time he purchased the property his friend, Samuel Thorne, acquired the fifty-foot frontage immediately adjacent on the north upon which he erected a handsome residence, while James Stillman, probably his most intimate friend, acquired all of the adjacent lots on the south, comprising the northeast corner of Fifth Avenue and Seventy-second Street, intending to improve the property with a residence for his own occupation. This was postponed, however, by reason of Mr. Stillman's having acquired the Sloan residence at 9 East Seventy-second Street, and the Seventy-second Street corner still remains vacant.

Although Mr. Sterling was not a collector, he had many works of art and paintings by well-known artists, such as Schreyer, Gerome, Vibert, Richter, Bouguereau, Clemenceau, and Madrazo. In addition to an extensive private law library in his residence, Mr. Sterling had a choice miscellaneous library containing many rare editions. He was also the possessor of a remarkable Cremona violin. These are not specifically disposed of and will go into the residue. A notable item of Mr. Sterling's property is his extensive holdings of real estate in the vicinity of Rye and Mount Kisco, consisting of several thousand acres, which were developed under his personal supervision to a high degree of perfection. In his later years this was his chief diversion.

Mr. Sterling was one of the executors of the will of the late James Stillman. It was stated yesterday that his successor has not been named. The Directors of the Consolidated Gas Company have elected his surviving law partner, Mr. Garver, to succeed Mr. Sterling as a Trustee of that corporation and as a member of its Finance and Executive Committees.

The $15,000,000 left to Yale by Mr. Sterling is next to the largest single bequest ever made to a university in this country. James Campbell in 1914 left his estate, variously estimated from $20,000,000 to $40,000,000, to the St. Louis University for the building of a hospital and the advancement of medical science. However, the Campbell estate is not to revert to the university until the death of Mr. Campbell's wife and daughter, and in case the daughter has children, not until twenty-one after her death. The only way in which the university could obtain the use of the money was to negotiate a long-term loan, to be paid off from the principal of the bequest when it might become available. Thus, although the money value of the bequest is greater than that of Mr. Sterling, its immediate value to the institution is not so large.

In 1910 Isaac C. Weyman of Salem, Mass., left practically his entire estate of $10,000,000 to the Graduate School of Princeton University for use by the Trustees in any way they might see fit for the advancement of the work of the university. Another notable bequest was that of Mrs. Maria De Witt Jesup, widow of Morris K. Jesup, who for twenty-two years was President of the Museum of Natural History. She left $8,450,000 to various institutions, $5,000,000 going to the museum. In 1917 Colonel Oliver Hazard Payne left $7,000,000 to a number of charitable and educational institutions. Of this amount $1,000,000 went to Columbia and $1,000,000 to Yale. The Rockefeller, Carnegie, and Sage Foundations benefits are distributed over hundreds of educational institutions.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., July 16.—Secretary Anson Stokes of Yale said tonight, when asked concerning the disposition of the property willed to Yale by John W. Sterling, that the university had no knowledge of the provisions of Mr. Sterling's will or of the reported bequest. He added that Mr. Sterling had shown his deep interest in Yale on many occasions.

JORGE MITRE ENTERTAINED.

Enrique Gil Gives Luncheon for Argentine Editor at Lawyers' Club.

Jorge Mitre, editor of La Nacion, Buenos Aires, was entertained at luncheon at the Lawyers Club yesterday by Enrique Gil of Aldao Campos, and Gil. Among those present were James W. Gerard, G. W. Wickersham, C. H. Sherrill, ex-Minister to Argentina; John Bassett Moore, President of the Pan-American Society; Frank W. Vanderlip, and Frederick Roy Martin.

Mr. Gil said that Mr. Mitre was not only a prominent Argentine citizen, but he was largely responsible for shaping the traditional policy of his newspaper toward bringing about closer relations between the United States and Argentina. The Argentine people were ardent admirers of the United States. This was largely due to the careful attention with which the people read the splendid speeches of President Wilson—speeches whose constructive merit and high thought were recognized all over the world. Mr. Gil proposed the toast of "Success to the United States and her Allies."

Mr. Mitre in reply paid a high tribute to American institutions, and expressed the hope that commorecial and political relations between the United States and Argentina would continue to grow. He said it was his intention to study personally the activities of America, which was giving mankind today such a splendid example of unselfishness in the struggle for liberty and freedom.

Teeth "Do Their Bit" For a Lifetime

"From infant to grandparent" some of our testimonials show clean, healthy, wholesome teeth and gums from using Sozodont. Absolute cleansing not only of teeth but gums and mouth. Insure YOUR teeth by using

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FOR THE TEETH
Liquid—Powder or Paste
SOLD BY DEALERS EVERYWHERE

WIDOW AND MOTHER GET MITCHEL ESTATE

Will Executed the Day Before Ex-Mayor Went to Begin Training as an Aviator.

GIVES CASH AND ANNUITIES

Mother Gets $10,000 and $200 a Month, and Widow $400 a Month and Remainder of Estate.

When the will of Major John Purroy Mitchel, U. S. R., late Mayor of New York, who was killed at Gerstner Field, Lake Charles, La., on July 6, was filed for probate yesterday, it became known that but for the insistence of his friends, Lamar Hardy, ex-Corporation Counsel, and Edwin H. Updike, that he execute the document on Feb. 16, the day before he left for the aviation camp at San Diego, Cal., he would probably have died intestate. The will makes the widow, Mrs. Olive Child Mitchel of 258 Riverside Drive, chief legatee, but provides a cash bequest of $10,000 to his mother, Mrs. James Mitchel of 447 West 162d Street, which is to be paid as soon as possible. The will makes Mr. Hardy and Mr. Updike executors.

The will consists of two and a half typewritten pages, comprising ten articles. On Feb. 16 last, the day it was executed, Major Mitchel and his wife were busy shopping for the things the late Mayor would need in the aviation service. Because of the short time remaining, Mr. Updike and Herman Knoblauch, a clerk in his office, started out to find Major Mitchel and have the will executed. They traced him to various Fifth Avenue stores, and finally found him leaving an optical store where he had gone to buy goggles. Major Mitchel sat in his automobile and signed the document, and his chauffeur, Harry Larkin, witnessed the will with Mr. Updike and Mr. Knoblauch.

The petition accompanying the will makes the formal statement that the value of the estate is "more than $10,000 in real and more than $10,000 in personal property." It was learned yesterday that the real estate consists of a number of houses in the Bronx owned by Major Mitchel and others for some years, the value of which has not been determined because much of the property is mortgaged, and the income has scarcely been sufficient in late years to pay the carrying charges. He also had an interest in certain vacant lots and in a farm up-State.

Major Mitchel's estate, consisting chiefly of stocks and bonds, is not believed to be worth more than $25,000, although no effort has been made as yet to appraise his holdings. It was stated authoritatively that his insurance consisted of a policy which paid an annuity for twenty years, of which $400 a month goes to the widow and $200 to the mother. Should Major Mitchel die before the twenty-year period has elapsed the remaining annuities will be paid to her estate. In the case of the annuity for the mother of the decedent it goes to Major Mitchel's aunt, Mrs. Josephine Purroy, until her death and then to the widow. In addition to the annuity policy, the cash value of which is estimated at about $60,000 by the insurance company, Major Mitchel had a policy of $5,000 payable to his estate and the Government insurance of $10,000, payable to his wife.

The will directed that the testator's mother and aunt, Mrs. Josephine Purroy, have the right to determine his burial place. He then provided for the bequest to his mother and finally for the residuary bequest to his wife. The will contains this clause:

> That in the event my wife should predecease me, or if we should die in a common catastrophe, or under such circumstances as to render it impossible to determine who predeceased the other, I, knowing that no presumption would exist as to which died first, do hereby declare it to be my will that my wife shall have predeceased me and that my will be construed on that presumption."

Under such circumstances Major Mitchel directed that the share his wife would have received be paid to his mother. He authorized his executors in their discretion to dispose of any part of his estate, and provided that if the executors named did not act the Farmers' Loan and Trustt Company be the exector.

Information obtainable yesterday indicated that Mrs. Olive Child Mitchel, the widow, will receive money and other property, including the insurance, aggregating about $50,000, in addition to her income of $400 a month, payable for twenty years.

ANNA GOULD'S SON CITED.

George de Castellane Again Mentioned for Bravery in Action.

PARIS, July 16.—Second Lieutenant George de Castellane, son of the Marquis Boni de Castellane and Anna Gould, (now the Duchess of Talleyrand and of Sagan,) earned his second citation in the French attack of June 11 for "making a perilous reconnoissance and bringing back exact information of the enemy's position."

DELAY Y.M.C.A. SECRETARIES

Many Held Up Awaiting Approval of Passports at Washington.

A large number of men who have enlisted for service as Y. M. C. A. secretaries in France and have come East for transportation to France have been held up, it was stated at the Y. M. C. A. Headquarters yesterday, to wait for their passports to be approved at Washington.

Every man allowed to go to France for work behind the lines is being subjected to a rigid examination as to his past record for loyalty, and the volume of work made necessary by the number of men recruited for the Y. M. C. A. and other branches of war activity behind the line has caused considerable delay. An allowance of $3.50 a day for maintenance has been made for those from other cities who have been delayed, it was announced yesterday. The Government is making an investigation of approximately 1,200 Y. M. C. A. secretaries who have recently been accepted for service in France in the drive now in progress.

K. of C. Get 200 Secretaries in Week

William P. Larkin, American Director of the Overseas Work of the Knights of Columbus, announced yesterday that 200 secretaries had been accepted in the last week to work in Knights of Columbus buildings serving the American Army in France. The Knights aim to recruit 1,000 secretaries by Sept. 15 and 2,000 by the first of next year.

Will Open Third Canteen.

The third canteen for soldiers and sailors, operated by the Mayor's Committee of Women on National Defense, will be opened next Saturday in City Hall Park. The Police Band will give a concert from noon to 2 o'clock. The other canteens where meals can be had at moderate prices are at Fortieth Street and Fifth Avenue and at the rear of the Maine Memorial Monument, Central Park and Columbus Circle.

Acknowledgment.

THE NEW YORK TIMES acknowledges the receipt of $36.50 from John T. Vance, Secretary of the Cercle Français of Santo Domingo, to be turned over to the Fatherless Children of France Fund to defray the cost of maintaining an orphan for one year. This has been sent to A. J. Hemphill, 120 Broadway, Treasurer of the fund.

MALVY PLACED ON TRIAL BEFORE FRENCH SENATE

Ex-Member of Cabinet Faces Treason Charge with Senators Sitting as a High Court.

PARIS, July 16.—The trial of Louis J. Malvy, former Minister of the Interior, on a charge of treason, was begun today by the Senate, sitting as a High Court. At 1:45 M. Malvy was brought in and took his seat in an armchair.

High treason and having communicated with the enemy were the charges laid against M. Malvy. The distant rumbling of the German cannon was plainly audible, and a shell from a long-range gun exploded somewhere in Paris while Raoul Peret, former Minister of Justice, was reading the indictment against M. Malvy at the request of Anton Dubost, President of the Senate.

As M. Peret began the reading of the report of the preliminary investigating commission Senator Bepmale arose with the intention of moving that the proceeding be postponed. M. Dubost, however, refused to permit him to speak, saying that the Senate now was sitting as a High Court of Justice. This ruling aroused protests from many of the Senators, but M. Dubost, after much vigorous ringing of the bell for order, closed the incident by reading the law fixing the procedure of the High Court.

The preliminary report tended to exculpate M. Malvy from the charges of having informed the enemy of the French plans for the offensive on the Chemin des Dames. It said Generals had testified that each side to the battle knew the plans of the other, and that it was impossible to conceal the fact that millions of men and numberless batteries had been prepared for the battle. The report also cast aside the charge that M. Malvy had fomented mutinies in French regiments.

Louis J. Malvy, Minister of the Interior in the Viviani, Briand, and Ribot Cabinets, was formerly one of the most powerful politicians in France. It was not until July, 1917, that his position was assailed. An attack was made upon him by M. Clemenceau, now French Premier, charging that he was spreading the "defeatist" propaganda among the French troops. Later came the Bonnet Rouge revelations and the open accusation that he had been involved with Editor Duval of that publication in betraying secrets to the Germans.

His trial, during which the Bonnet Rouge case and the evidence against Joseph Caillaux, the former French Premier, who also is charged with treason, in carrying on the "defeatist" movement in France, will probably be reviewed, is expected to last for at least a month.

WANTS BOYS UNDER 19 HELD

Suggestion in Britain That Our Reinforcements Make Them Unneeded.

LONDON, July 16, (via Ottawa.)—Percy A. Harris, member of Parliament for Leicestershire, speaking in the House of Commons, suggested that in view of the arrival of such large reinforcements from America, British youths should not be sent to France until they were nineteen years of age He asked at what age the Americans were called up, and whether the French of the 1920 class were not in the trenches.

James MacPherson, Under Secretary for War, said he regretted that the present circumstances would not permit of the adoption of the suggestion. He declined to say that youths under nineteen would not be sent to the front line. He said he understood that no Frenchmen of the 1920 class were yet put in the trenches and also he believed that the minimum age for American recruits was twenty-one.

HOLD AN IRISH WEDDING.

Miss Curley, the Bride, and Flower Girls in Native Costumes.

The wedding of Miss Margaret T. J. Curley, who has been a frequent speaker at Irish meetings, to Michael J. Burke, manager of The Irish Press of Philadelphia, took place yesterday morning at the Carmelite Church in East Twenty-eighth Street. The ceremony was performed by Father Maginnis, President of the Friends of Irish Freedom, and was followed by a wedding breakfast at the Hotel McAlpin. Miss Kathleen Kelly, niece of the Rev. John H. Dooley of this city, was maid of honor, and Dr. Patrick McCartan, Envoy of the "Irish Republic," was best man.

The flower girls were the Misses Sheila and Maureen O'Lee, who were dressed in the ancient Irish costume, as was also the bride. Mr. and Mrs. Burke left shortly after the ceremony for Philadelphia, where they will make their home.

Borough Secretary Manning Weds.

William A. Manning, Borough Secretary of Brooklyn and son of Supreme Court Justice David E. Manning, and Miss Lillian V. Mulvey, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas J. Mulvey of 202 Edgecombe Avenue, this city, were married on July 9. The fact of their marriage did not become known to their friends until yesterday. Mr. Manning was appointed Borough Secretary by Borough President Riegelmann last January.

Miss Holmes Weds Tomorrow.

Miss Hilda Holmes, daughter of Mrs. Artemas H. Holmes and William G. Holloway, whose engagement was recently announced, are to be married tomorrow at the country place of Mr. and Mrs. W. Russell Grace at Westbury, L. I. Mr. Holloway is a grandson of the late William R. Grace, one time Mayor of New York. It is to be a very quiet wedding, with only the relatives and a few intimate friends attending.

Lockwood-Farrington.

The wedding of Miss Mabel Farrington, daughter of the late William R. Farrington of Poughkeepsie, N. Y., to Lieutenant Manice De Forest Lockwood, Jr., son of Mr. and Mrs. Manice De Forest Lockwood of Norwolk, Conn., took place at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon in the chantry of Grace Church. Only near relatives and friends witnessed the ceremony, which was performed by the Rev. Dr. Cummings of Poughkeepsie, assisted by the Rev. Dr. Cedric C. Bentley of Grace Church. Lieutenant Lockwood, who is a graduate of Yale, class of '07, is a member of the Aviation Signal Reserve Corps.

Engagements.

Mrs. L. Sutton McKee of 777 Madison Avenue has announced the engagement of her daughter, Miss Harriet McKee, to Lieutenant George R. Shumaker, U. S. N., son of Mrs. Samuel R. Shumaker of Indiana, Penn. Miss McKee is a grandaughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Sellers McKee of Pittsburgh, and is a member of the Junior League. No date has been set for the wedding.

Mr. and Mrs. Richard J. Hafinga of 35 East Thirty-ninth Street, Bayonne, N. J., announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Hildegarde Elizabeth Hafinga to Captain Edwin A. Henn, a son of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Henn of Brooklyn. Captain Henn is with the U. S. R. Field Artillery, now overseas.

Mr. and Mrs. G. W. McCreary of Ottawa, Canada, announce the engagement of their eldest daughter, Miss Vera McCreary, to Lieutenant Albert Barnett Ferguson, the second son of Dr. J. S. Ferguson and Mrs. Ferguson of 330 West Twenty-eighth Street, this city.

KINGS DELEGATION CHOSEN.

Women Democrats Get Half the Delegates and Alternates.

Delegates and alternates to the unofficial State convention at Saratoga next Tuesday, were chosen last night by the Democratic organization in Kings County. The selections were made by the county committeemen, who met at the various Assembly district headquarters. As many women as men were selected to represent the county at the convention. Each of the twenty-three districts elected three delegates and three alternates.

While County Leader John H. McCooey and his lieutenants are, outwardly at least, favorable to William Randolph Hearst for the Gubernatorial nomination, there was no discussion of possible or probable candidates in the coming primaries at the district meetings last night. The candidacy of William Church Osborn has excited a great deal of interest among Brooklyn Democrats, and there appears to be a strong sentiment for him even within the McCooey organization. The list of delegates and alternates to the convention follows:

DELEGATES.	ALTERNATES.
FIRST DISTRICT.	
John F. Quayle, John J. Fitzgerald, Mrs. John Guilfoyle.	James J. Browne, Margaret A. Walpers, Charlotte M. Littlefield.
SECOND DISTRICT.	
James Fennelly, John Stoddart, Lillian Murphy.	May Corbett, Mary McDonald, David Goldberg.
THIRD DISTRICT.	
James Kane, May Patterson, Thomas H. Cullen.	Elizabeth R. Struck, William Hanrahan, Mary Dwyer.
FOURTH DISTRICT.	
Thomas J. Drennan, Frank V. Kelly, Laura M. Riegelmann.	Julia Clumpet, Mary Dennen, William J. Gillen.
FIFTH DISTRICT.	
James J. Sexton, James Monahan, Mary Grehy.	Katherine Roer, Elizabeth Dunbar, George W. Martin.
SIXTH DISTRICT.	
Carrie D'Oench, John J. Norman, Mark Rudich.	Anna Doornermann, Anna Wise, George Dorman.
SEVENTH DISTRICT.	
Michael J. Daly, Joseph F. Smith, Jr., Mary A. Heffernan.	Agnes A. Ward, Theresa Doland, William J. Heffernan.
EIGHTH DISTRICT.	
Charles M. Byrne, Dennis Norton, Emily McNamara.	Madeleine Dumne, Margaret C. Corcoran, Edward Byrne.
NINTH DISTRICT.	
Thomas F. Wogan, T. P. Flannigan, Mrs. J. J. Meagher.	James Corcoran, Mrs. W. P. O'Grady, William O'Connor.
TENTH DISTRICT.	
William B. Carswell, James W. Redmond, Minnie J. Harris.	Dennis J. Donovan, Carolyn Mason, Mrs. G. N. Young.
ELEVENTH DISTRICT.	
Joseph A. Guider, James B. Bouck, Alice Leddy.	Edward J. Dooley, Mary Manning, Hester Kelly.
TWELFTH DISTRICT.	
Timothy E. Griffin, John D. Johnston, Ellen M. Joyce.	Robert B. McIntyre, Catherine Gee, Mary N. Connolly.
THIRTEENTH DISTRICT.	
Delegates are to be selected at a meeting of committeemen to be held tomorrow night.	
FOURTEENTH DISTRICT.	
Daniel J. Carroll, Harry H. Dale, Margaret Nugent.	James V. Short, Sarah Friedman, Mary Donovan.
FIFTEENTH DISTRICT.	
John W. Carpenter, Mary A. O'Grady, James E. Fay.	Matilda Brown, Henry O'Neil, Josephine Henschel.
SIXTEENTH DISTRICT.	
Dr. Philip I. Nay, Jennie McMahon, John J. Ryan.	Ada Cronin, Margaret Giradot, Leo D. Greenfield.
SEVENTEENTH DISTRICT.	
Peter B. Hanson, John L. Shea, Minnie Abel.	Katherine Hurley, Thomas A. Crenan, Julia V. Grilli.
EIGHTEENTH DISTRICT.	
John H. McCooey, William E. Kelly, Sallie Minstrer.	John Eno, Jeannette E. Brill, Mary Duckerman.
NINETEENTH DISTRICT.	
Conrad Hasenflug, Moses Rubenstein, Anna Kateske.	John Wagner, William A. Bacher, August Hasenflug.
TWENTIETH DISTRICT.	
William F. Delaney, David Hirschfeld, Anna Spencer.	Mildred Shanley, Mrs. F. C. Bauer, Bernard A. Ruoff.
TWENTY-FIRST DISTRICT.	
Henry Hesterberg, John J. Cavanaugh, Mary F. O'Malley.	Henry Ward Beer, Catherine Theiss, Agnes E. Heineman.
TWENTY-SECOND DISTRICT.	
Gertrude Vaughn, James P. Sinnott, Rudolph Reimer, Jr.	Ida Reagan, Joseph Eschmann, Charles E. Russell.
TWENTY-THIRD DISTRICT.	
John Carberry, Laura Mulcaire, Hyman Schorenstein.	Mary A. Lynch, Etta Goldstein, James M. Power.

REST CLUB FOR SOLDIERS.

Art Alliance Opens Rooms for the Comfort of Fighters.

With a garden party from 3 to 6 this afternoon the Art Alliance of America, in co-operation with the War Camp Community Service, will open a rest club for soldiers and sailors at its headquarters, 10 East Forty-seventh Street. Utilizing its art exhibits of paintings and sculpture as a background and with the introduction of flowers and plants the alliance has made a beautiful spot where the men of the army and navy can come to read and write and receive members of their families and their friends.

There are writing materials in abundance, and a large variety of magazines. The illusion of the garden is heightened by the running water in fountains designed by well known sculptors. There will be an entertainment today and on all succeeding Wednesdays and Saturdays, furnished by the Stage Women's War Relief. There will be special hostesses each day.

PROMPT AID TO ITALY.

Italian War Relief Fund of America Sends Cash and Microscopes.

The New York Committee of the Italian War Relief Fund of America is sending forty-four microscopes to Italy, where they are badly needed in Italian military hospitals. These were obtained with the aid of the American Museum of Natural History, but many more are wanted. They are all important in military hospitals for the diagnosis of disease, and owners of instruments which are serving a less valuable purpose are asked to communicate with Robert Underwood Johnson, President of the committee, at 347 Madison Avenue, Room 2011.

The committee is asking for money contributions for the relief of Italian soldiers blinded in battle and for the treatment of tuberculous orphans of soldiers. A cable message was received yesterday from H. Nelson Gay, the committee's representative in Rome, asking for contributions at once for the relief of the families of thousands of Italians who perished in winning the great victory on the Piave. The Treasurer of the committee is S. Reading Barton, 347 Madison Avenue.

MAY SHORTEN LOAN DRIVE.

Three Weeks' Campaign, Beginning on Sept. 28, Is Being Discussed.

WASHINGTON, July 16.—The dates and length of the fourth Liberty Loan campaign will be discussed tomorrow at a conference here of Liberty Loan publicity managers from the entire country. Sept. 28 has been mentioned as the possible opening date, and there has been much discussion of the advisability of a campaign of only three weeks, instead of the usual four weeks.

The amount of the fourth loan will be $6,000,000,000 or more, and the interest rate probably 4¼ per cent.

Son to Mr. and Mrs. Martin Vogel.

Assistant United States Treasurer Martin Vogel and Mrs. Vogel are receiving congratulations on the birth of a son yesterday at the Hotel Plaza. The child will be christened Martin Vogel, Jr.

JEWS TO BROADEN WORK FOR FIGHTERS

Local Welfare Board Plan to Open Several Houses for Soldiers' Entertainment.

At a meeting of the Reorganization Committee of the Local Board for Jewish Welfare Work at the Hotel Biltmore yesterday afternoon, a committee on plan, composed of seven members, was named by the new Chairman of the local board, former Ambassador Abram I. Elkus, to formulate a definite, concrete plan for correlating all Jewish war activities into this organization. The committee is expected to complete its work within a few days, when the plan will be put into execution. On this committee are ex-Ambassador Elkus, ex-officio Chairman; Dr. Leon L. Watters, Mrs. William D. Sporborg, Simon Gottschall, Miss Sarah X. Schotterfels, Felix M. Warburg, and Judge Irving Lehman.

Dr. Watters, as Chairman of the Reorganization Committee, read a report outlining a general plan for the enlargement of the activities of the organization, and the plan in the main is expected to be adopted by the Committee of Seven. Ex-Ambassador Elkus in a short address stressed the importance of the work that is being done by the organization and called attention to the opportunity for still greater service in this direction. Others who spoke were Felix M. Warburg, Mrs. William D. Sporborg, Max L. Steuer, Dr. Samuel Shulman, David M. Bressler, and William Hirsch, Secretary of the board, which has headquarters at 15 East Fortieth Street.

The work of the organization will include the establishment in New York City of a central hospitality house with numerous branches in different parts of the city, where enlisted men from over all the country may stay while on furlough or passing through the city. There are now fourteen information bureaus in the city conducted by the organization, but it was explained by the speakers that the time has come when the activities must be broadened. The necessary funds, it was stated, have already been raised. The work will be similar to that of the Y. M. C. A. and the Knights of Columbus, and while all soldier boys will be welcome, the idea is to reach the Jewish boys especially.

SPENT THE DAY IN SUBWAY.

Russian and His 17 Children Took Long Way to Pennsylvania.

New Yorkers stared in wonder yesterday afternoon when Ivan Alexandroeffski and his family marched down Fifth Avenue from the Grand Central subway station to the Pennsylvania Terminal. For Ivan, 6 feet 6 inches in height and proportionately broad—black bearded, in fur coat and cap, and wearing the medal of the Order of St. George—headed a procession of his seventeen children and their mother, all of them fur clad and burdened with household effects ranging from tin cup to mattress. The caravan was on the last stage of its journey from Russia to the coal fields of Scranton, Penn., by way of the Far East and Alaska. Luckily they met a guide and interpreter at the Van Cortlandt Park Station of the subway or they might still be making the journey back and forth between the Bronx and Brooklyn, thinking they were on their way to Scranton. At Van Cortlandt Park a countryman, who, himself had run away from Russia years ago and would not give his name for fear that the military police would get him, rescued Ivan and his tribe.

In contrast to the Tartar build of her husband was the short and stocky appearance of the wife. While she, too, wore a fur coat, her headgear consisted of a vari-colored silk handkerchief. Pendant from her ears were brilliant red coral beads, and in her arms was the youngest Alexandroeffski, a baby boy. Of the seventeen children, eight were boys. Not only did the mother carry the baby, but strapped to her back were the baby's bedding, blankets, pillows and a samovar, frying pan and breadbox. Each of the children carried his or her own eating utensils. This had its advantages, for when they exhibited signs of thirst and hunger on their way down to the Grand Central the father gave a military command, and out flashed seventeen tincups, into each of which Ivan poured a drop of whisky. Then came herring (even for the baby) and the blackest of black bread. Finally there was strong—very strong—Russian cheese, and more, there was exodus on the part of the other occupants of the car.

PRAISE BRITISH SURGEONS.

Kingsbridge "First Aid" Classes Hear of Efficient Work at Front.

British soldiers who had been wounded in battle told the "first aid" classes held at the Kingsbridge Police Station last night of the first aid treatment given to the men on the battlefield by the members of the Royal Medical Corps, and expressed the opinion that the efficient work of the British surgeons and their assistants in the first few hours' treatment of an injury was largely responsible for the low death rate among the wounded. Private George N. Dimond of the Essex Regiment told of the efficient treatment given to him a few minutes after he was wounded, and said that the surgeons in the base hospital, who took up the work, declared that they could not have saved his life if the stretcher bearers and surgeons on the casualty dressing stations had not given first aid treatment quickly and thoroughly.

Inspector John F. Dwyer, in command of the police reserves; Colonel W. E. Wood, also of the reserves, and Captain Matthew McKeon, in command of the Kingsbridge Station, told of the value of a knowledge of first aid treatment, and pointed out that 1,000 persons with such a knowledge in every precinct in the city would ease much suffering, and perhaps save many lives in any calamity. Edward C. Podvin said that the knowledge was as necessary as that of swimming. He lectured upon the technique of first aid to the injured. It was announced that the classes, in which about 200 women are enrolled, would take up the bandaging of wounds and injuries next week.

HOUSES FOR SHIPBUILDERS.

Shipping Board's Commission Examines Staten Island Sites.

Members of the Housing Commission of the United States Shipping Board yesterday visited several villages on Staten Island in a search for sites for cottages for shipbuilders and other workers in the war factories in Richmond. They said that work upon the cottages would be begun soon, so that accommodations for several thousand workers would be ready before Winter, and they said that ultimately it was expected that houses for about 30,000 workers and their families would be built in the borough.

George Van Pelt, architect of the commission, with Walter Green, engineer, and William Clunt, a real estate expert, conferred with Calvin C. Van Name, President of the borough, on Monday, and he accompanied them upon their tour of the shipyards and the sites available for colonies. Among the places visited were Arlington, Bloomfield, Chelsea, Graniteville, Linoleumville, and Bull's Head, but the commission gave no indication of the sites to be used.

Louis Lowenstein Drops Dead.

Louis Lowenstein, a member of the law firm of Wentworth, Lowenstein & Stern, 60 Wall Street, died suddenly yesterday at the corner of Broadway and Ninety-third Street, as he was on his way from his home at 202 Riverside Drive to his office. Death was due to acute indigestion. He was in his fifty-third year. He was counsel for many American piano manufacturers and for the Piano Manufacturers' Association. Mr. Lowenstein was born in this city and was graduated from New York University. He was a member of the New York

HUGE THRONG THRILLED BY COUNTRY'S LEADING BOXERS IN BENEFIT BOUTS AT GARDEN

GARDEN IS JAMMED AT BOXING BENEFIT

Ring Gladiators Raise More Than $20,000 Toward Equipping Soldiers.

SPIRITED BOUTS ARE HELD

Loadman and Lynch Pound Each Other to Delight of Mixed Assemblage.

New York's greatest war charity boxing show for the Committee on Training Camp Activities jammed Madison Square Garden to capacity last night and netted nearly $20,000 for athletic equipment for the soldiers.

It was the greatest of all the boxing shows that have been held here since the fistic game has been tabooed. More than 10,000 spectators were packed in the amphitheatre, the gathering including many of New York's prominent citizens. Hundreds of women had seats in the ring boxes, and there has been no such demonstration at a fight here since the Willard-Moran fight a few years ago.

Jack Dempsey was unable to go on in his bout with Billy Miske because of a sprained ankle. Dempsey limped into the ring with his manager, Jack Kerns, who explained that Dempsey was unable to box, and displayed the swollen ankle. The crowd was disappointed and plainly displeased. They hooted and hissed Johnny Dunn's explanation of Dempsey's injury. George Ash of Philadelphia took Dempsey's place against Miske. A large part of the crowd showed its displeasure at the substitute bout by leaving the garden before it was finished.

A sensational bout resulted in the clash between Joe Lynch of the west side and Dick Loadman of Buffalo. Both are ambitious to become aristocrats of bantamweight society. Loadman was making his first appearance here since he knocked out Johnny Ertle. Both lads were fast, and Loadman at times was irrepressible. Lynch jabbed the Buffalo boy repeatedly with short, swift lefts, and Loadman sent Lynch's head back with hard rights and lefts. Loadman became daring and boastful in the third round, and stuck out his unprotected jaw and permitted Lynch to bound blows off his face. Loadman was as hard as nails, and wanted to show how much punishment he could take. He took all the blows that Lynch gave him with a smile. Lynch had the better of it at the end. He was tired hitting the Buffalo boy.

Upton Glee Club Spilled.

The historic old Garden ring collapsed under the weight of the Camp Upton Glee Club when the soldiers massed on the platform to begin their concert. As the flooring of the ring gave way the soldiers showed remarkable discipline, and there was no commotion and no one was injured. The ring was duly repaired in time for the boxers, the glee club giving their concert on the more stable floor.

Albert Strauss, the national amateur sabre champion, and Private George Reinherr gave an exhibition of bayonet fighting and swordsmanship. In the opening bout Sergeant Johnny Terrano of Camp Wadsworth won from Jimmy Dolan of Pelham Bay on a foul.

Corporal Yankee Brandt, formerly known as "Dutch," and Private Johnny Solberg fought a fast four-round draw.

Sergeant Ross, a protegé of Packy McFarland, from Camp Zachary Taylor, was pitted against Augie Ratner of Camp Wadsworth. Jack McAuliffe refereed the fracas. Ratner's long ring experience was too much for Ross, but the newcomer had a stinging left and showed great promise. It was Ratner's bout on points.

Kid Norfolk, the negro boxer, gave the huge Battling Jim Johnson a smart trimming for four rounds. Johnson was too fat to move fast and the pounding Norfolk gave him was plenty.

Packy McFarland, the former lightweight, boxed three exhibition rounds with Danny Fields of the Naval Militia. McFarland has taken on enough weight to make him a heavyweight, but he showed flashes of his old-time skill.

Leonard Warmly Greeted.

Benny Leonard, the lightweight champion, received an ovation which lasted several minutes when he was introduced for his bout with Willie Jackson. The four-round bout was only a canter for Leonard and he tapped Jackson with rights and lefts at will. The champion was in superb shape and in the first two rounds he simply gave Jackson a boxing lesson.

Jackson rushed from his corner aggressively in the third and tried to shower Leonard with blows, but the champion's skillful defense baffled Jackson and his rushing tactics were quickly checked.

The most thrilling scrap ever witnessed in Madison Square Garden was the "No Man's Land Fight," which brought together teams of three soldiers each from the 1st and 2d Battalions of the 152d Depot Brigade, Camp Upton. The fight consisted of a free-for all mêlée for the possession of a raised platform in the middle of the ring.

It was a battle royal and in deadly earnest. The soldiers went at each other hammer and tongs, and as they fought each other desperately with boxing gloves for the supremacy of the platform eyes were blacked and blood flowed freely from many noses. The fight took the Garden by storm, and the clever boxing of the professional ringmen faded into the background.

The battle raged furiously for several minutes, and when time was called the fighting soldiers of the 1st Battalion reigned supreme in "No Man's Land."

AUTO PILOTS ENTER RACE.

Leading Drivers to Compete on the Uniontown Speedway.

UNIONTOWN, Penn., July 16.—The greatest constellation of racing stars ever brought together on the Uniontown Speedway will compete in the Independence Auto Derby at Uniontown Thursday afternoon. Fourteen speed pilots have been entered in the 112½-mile event. Barney Oldfield and Arthur Duray will compete for the international championship and a purse of $10,000 in a special match race, while there will be two other special match races in which Mulford and Hearne and Chevrolet and Milton will be the competitors. Four local track favorites will compete in an Australian pursuit race, each driver starting at one corner of the track, the victor eliminating his opponents when he passes them on the course.

Entries already received at the Uniontown Speedway are Barney Oldfield, Louis Chevrolet, Arthur Duray, Eddie Hearne, Tommy Milton, Joe Boyer, D. W. Hickey, Milt McBride, Red Feterman, De Lloyd Thompson, George Gardner, Omar Toft, Bobby Shoff, and Fred McCarthy. Oldfield will drive his famous Golden Submarine; Mulford, Boyer, and Chevrolet will pilot the speedy Frontenacs; Eddie Hearne will drive a Roamer car, equipped with a 16 valve Deusenberg motor; Milton a Deusenberg; D. W. Hickey will drive a Hudson; Duray will pilot a Peugeot; McBride the Comet; Fetterman his Peerless; Thompson a De Lage; Gardner a Hudson; Toft the Miller Special, and Bobby Shoff the Haynes.

BASEBALL

YESTERDAY'S RESULTS.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Detroit, 12; New York, 1. (First game.)

Detroit, 4; New York, 1. (Second game.)

Boston, 2; St. Louis, 1.

Washington, 4; Cleveland, 3. (Eleven innings.)

Philadelphia, 4; Chicago, 3.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

New York at Cincinnati (Rain.)

Pittsburgh, 7; Brooklyn, 6.

Philadelphia, 7; Chicago, 5. (First game.)

Philadelphia, 4; Chicago, 3. (Second game.)

St. Louis, 7; Boston, 6.

STANDING OF THE CLUBS.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Boston	49	33	.598
Cleveland	47	39	.547
New York	43	38	.531
Washington	42	40	.512
St. Louis	38	42	.475
Chicago	38	43	.469
Detroit	36	45	.444
Philadelphia	33	46	.418

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Chicago	55	25	.688
New York	48	30	.615
Pittsburgh	40	37	.519
Philadelphia	37	40	.481
Cincinnati	33	41	.446
Boston	35	45	.437
St. Louis	33	47	.412
Brooklyn	30	46	.395

WHERE THEY PLAY TODAY.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Detroit at New York.
(Game starts at 3:30.)
Cleveland at Washington.
Chicago at Philadelphia.
St. Louis at Boston.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

New York at Cincinnati.
Brooklyn at Pittsburgh.
Philadelphia at Chicago.
Boston at St. Louis.

HOME RUN BEATS DODGERS.

McKechnie Decides Free-Hitting Game in Eighth Inning.

PITTSBURGH, July 16.—Both sides changed pitchers in the Pittsburgh-Brooklyn game here today, in a free-hitting contest in which the home team won, by a score of 7 to 6.

Grimes and Cooper were called to relieve Coombs and Sanders in the eighth inning when the score was tied. McKechnie's home run in the eighth off Grimes scored the winning run.

Southworth made a wonderful catch of Wheat's fly in the fourth. He dropped the ball as he turned a somersault and Umpire Emslie refused to allow the out. As the result of the argument, which followed Mollwitz was put out of the game.

The score:

PITTSBURGH, (N.)	AB	R	H	Po	A	BROOKLYN, (N.)	AB	R	H	Po	A
Ellam,ss	3	0	0	0	2	Johnston,rf	5	2	4	4	0
Bighee,lf	5	2	2	2	0	Olson,ss	5	1	2	2	2
Carey,cf	4	2	2	5	0	Daubert,1b	5	1	1	12	1
Southw'th,rf	3	0	1	1	0	Z.Wheat,lf	4	1	4	2	0
Cutshaw,2b	4	0	1	3	1	Myers,cf	4	0	0	3	0
Mollwitz,1b	1	0	1	5	0	O'Mara,3b	4	1	0	0	2
Shaw,1b	3*	0	0	5	0	Doolan,2b	3	0	0	1	6
M'k'nie,3b	4	1	2	1	0	Miller,c	4	0	2	0	0
Schmidt,c	4	0	1	5	2	Coombs,p	2	0	0	0	1
Sanders,p	3	2	2	0	5	Grimes,p	1	0	0	0	0
Cooper,p	1	0	0	0	0						
Total...	35	7	12	27	10	Total...	37	6	13	24	12

Error—Daubert.

Pittsburgh	0	0	2	0	2	0	2	1	..	..	7
Brooklyn	1	0	0	2	0	0	3	0	0	0	6

Two-base hit—Z. Wheat. Three-base hits—Daubert, Carey, Southworth. Home run—McKechnie. Stolen bases—Carey, McKechnie. Sacrifice hits—Doolan, Ellam. Sacrifice fly—Z. Wheat. Double plays—Doolan, Olson and Daubert; Schmidt and Cutshaw. Left on bases—Brooklyn, 7; Pittsburgh, 7. First base on error—Pittsburgh, 1. Bases on balls—Off Coombs, 1; Grimes, 1; Sanders, 1. Hits—Off Coombs, 11 in 6 1-3 innings; Grimes, 1 in 1 2-3; Sanders, 11 in 7; Cooper, 2 in 2. Struck out—By Sanders, 1; Cooper, 2. Winning pitcher—Cooper. Losing pitcher—Grimes.

PHILS BEAT CUBS TWICE.

League Leaders Drop Pair of Games to Quakers.

CHICAGO, July 16.—Philadelphia won both games of a double bill from Chicago today by scores of 7 to 5 and 4 to 3, respectively. On both occasions the visitors came from behind.

Vaughn replaced Douglas in the ninth inning of the initial game with the tying run on base and was so unsteady that Philadelphia bunched hits to win.

In the second game with the tying and winning runs on base in the eighth, Meusel doubled and gave Philadelphia the game.

Hollocher who made two hits in the first game and four in the second passed the century mark for safe hits. His total now is 103.

The scores:

FIRST GAME.

Philadelphia	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	4	7	
Chicago	1	8	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	5	

SECOND GAME.

Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	0	4	
Chicago	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	

CARDS RALLY IN NINTH.

Score Three Runs and Beat Braves, 7 to 6.

ST. LOUIS, July 16.—St. Louis won from Boston 7 to 6 today in a sensational ninth-inning rally after the visitors had come from behind in their half of the ninth, driving May from the box and had taken a 6 to 4 lead.

With the game apparently won, Rudolph replaced Ragan, and after two were out Cruise walked, Paulette singled, McHenry tripled and Beall, batting for Betzel, singled, driving in the winning run.

The score:

St. Louis	3	0	0	0	0	1	0	3	..	..	7
Boston	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	4	..	4

MUFFED FLY BALL FATAL.

Foster Carries Over Winning Run After Cleveland Error.

WASHINGTON, July 16.—Farmer's muff of a fly ball in the eleventh inning permitted Foster, who had been passed, to score from first and gave Washington a victory over Cleveland, today, 4 to 3. The score:

Washington	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	4
Cleveland	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	3

CARDS TO LOSE HORNSBY.

Shortstop Ordered to Work or Fight May Play in Ship League.

ST. LOUIS, July 16.—Roger Hornsby, the St. Louis National League shortstop, will not oppose a "work or fight" order issued to him today from Fort Worth, Texas. Within a few days he will be signed to play with an Eastern shipbuilder's team, according to information received here. President Branch Rickey declared today that the club would not defend Hornsby's case.

"I will have nothing to do with the order," declared Rickey. "Furthermore I expect to be in France before Hornsby ever gets into uniform."

International League.

Jersey City, 3; Newark, 2.
Newark, 4; Jersey City, 0.
Rochester, 2; Toronto, 0.
Rochester, 3; Toronto, 3.

Baseball Today, 3:30 P. M. N. Y. Yankees vs. Detroit. Polo Grounds. Adm. 50c.—Advt.

TIGERS JOLT YANKS IN DOUBLE-HEADER

New York Thoroughly Beaten by Invading Host by 12 to 1 and 4 to 1.

Up to yesterday no one had regarded the Tigers as especially dangerous, and just when the Yanks were getting this same idea, the Detroits came to life and gave New York the worst drubbing of the season. It is the first time that Huggins's lads have dropped two games in a day. Detroit took the first by the ridiculous score of 12 to 1, and the second, 4 to 1.

Experts blame it on the heat. It was the first time since last Summer that the Polo Grounds lot has been blistering hot. It was pretty hot, but then it would take a lot of heat to make the Yanks play as badly as they did yesterday.

Harry Heilman was put out of the game by an accident in the second game. He banged into the concrete wall in front of the field boxes back of first base while chasing Pratt's foul fly. His neck collided with the top of the wall and knocked him out. Ty Cobb took his place at first and soon after Ty hurt his left arm trying to slide into first ahead of Pratt in the sixth. Ty, however, was able to resume playing. Oscar Vitt, the Tigers' third baseman, is out of the game, with a broken thumb. In spite of all this, they beat the Yanks easily.

Coach Wild Bill Donovan was nowhere to be seen and Manager Hughey Jennings had to do all the coaching. Every time that Jennings comes to town Henry Fabian, the ground keeper, gives the lawn mower a rest, for Jennings keeps the grass around third and first plucked down to the roots.

The first game found the Tigers banging Ray Caldwell all over the lot. Detroit loaded up the bases in the second with a pass to Veach, a double by Harper, and an intentional walk to Stanage. Dauss, who was doing the pitching for Detroit, plastered a single to centre and sent Veach and Harper home.

In the seventh Detroit lambasted Caldwell for five hits and as many runs, so Dazzy Vance made his first appearance on the home lot in the eighth. After getting three hits and two runs off Vance in the eighth and four hits and three runs in the ninth, Vance gave way to Bernhardt, a youngster who pitched for Pennsylvania last Spring. The collegian stopped the Tigers when all the damage had been done. The lone run the Yanks made in that first game came in the fifth on doubles by Caldwell and Peckinpaugh.

The second tilt gave promise of being a close pitching duel between Bernie Boland and Slim Love. Boland exercises the same jinx over the Yanks possessed by Stanley Coveleskie, and as soon as the megaphone announces that Boland is going to pitch, the Yank bats wither and blow away.

In the first inning Detroit was lucky to get a run over on three scratchy hits. Jones beat out a tap toward first, and Cobb bounded a lucky hopper just off Pratt's upraised hands. Veach hit through the infield, Cobb running in front of Pratt just long enough to spoil Del's chance of making a play. R. Jones scored on the hit.

New York tied it in the third and made the pastime look like a ball game. With one out, Walters singled and went to third when Bush missed Love's easy grounder. Walters scored on Gilhooley's single to left. It was a nip and tuck battle then right up to the eighth. Boland grew stronger as the game went along, but Love started to melt in the eighth.

With one out, Boland smashed a double to left centre and scored on a double to right by R. Jones. The Tigers made the victory a certainty in the ninth when, with one out, Coffey walked and Oscar Stanage pumped a home run into the left field bleachers.

The scores:

FIRST GAME.

DETROIT, (A.)	AB	R	H	Po	A	NEW YORK, (A.)	AB	R	H	Po	A
Bush,ss	4	1	1	2	3	Gilhooley,rf	3	0	2	2	0
R. Jones,3b	5	1	2	1	1	P'paugh,ss	3	0	1	1	3
Cobb,cf	4	2	2	1	0	Ward,ss	1	0	0	0	1
Veach,lf	4	2	2	2	0	Baker, 3b	4	0	1	2	2
Heilman,1b	5	1	1	14	0	Pratt,2b	3	0	1	4	2
Harper,rf	5	2	2	3	1	Pipp,1b	4	0	10	2	
Coffey,2b	4	1	1	2	6	Bodie,lf	4	0	1	2	0
Stanage,c	4	2	2	3	1	Miller,cf	4	0	0	4	1
Dauss,p	4	0	1	0	0	Hannah,c	3	0	0	2	2
						Caldwell,p	3	1	1	0	2
Total...	39	12	15	27	16	Vance,p	0	0	0	0	0
						Bernhardt,p	0	0	0	0	0
						Total...	32	1	7	27	18

Errors—Bush, Peckinpaugh, Ward.

Detroit	0	2	0	0	0	5	2	3	..	..	12
New York	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	..	1

Two-base hits—Baker, Gilhooley, Caldwell, Peckinpaugh, Veach, Harper, (2,) R. Jones, Pratt. Three-base hits—Heilman, Coffey. Stolen base—Pratt. Sacrifice hits—Gilhooley, Coffey. Double plays—Harper, Stanage, and Bush. Left on bases—New York, 6; Detroit, 5. First base on errors—New York, 1; Detroit, 1. Bases on balls—Off Caldwell, 4; Vance, 1; Dauss, 1. Hits—Off Caldwell, 8 in 7 innings; Vance, 7 in 1 1-3; Bernhardt, 0 in 2-3. Struck out—By Caldwell, 1; Bernhardt, 1; Dauss, 2. Passed ball—Stanage. Losing pitcher—Caldwell.

SECOND GAME.

DETROIT, (A.)	AB	R	H	Po	A	NEW YORK, (A.)	AB	R	H	Po	A
Bush,ss	4	0	0	1	2	Gilhooley,rf	4	0	1	1	0
R.Jones,3b	4	1	3	1	2	P'paugh,ss	3	0	0	1	5
Cobb,cf,1b	3	0	1	13	1	Baker,3b	4	0	0	1	3
Veach,lf	3	0	1	1	0	Pratt,2b	4	0	0	1	5
Heilman,1b	0	0	0	1	0	Pipp,1b	4	0	1	12	1
Cun'gham,rf	3	0	0	2	0	Bodie,lf	3	0	0	1	0
Harper,rf,cf	4	0	0	4	0	Miller,cf	3	0	0	3	1
Coffey,2b	3	1	1	1	2	Walters,c	3	1	1	7	4
Stanage,c	4	1	1	2	0	Love,p	3	0	0	1	1
Boland,p	4	1	1	1	3	a Caldwell	1	0	0	0	0
Total....	32	4	8	27	10	Total....	32	1	3	27	20

a Batted for Miller in ninth.
Errors—Bush 2.

Detroit	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	..	..	4
New York	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	..	1

Two-base hits—Boland, R. Jones. Three-base hit—R. Jones. Home run—Stanage. Stolen bases—Bodie, Pipp. Left on bases—New York, 6; Detroit, 5. First base on errors—New York 2. Bases on balls—Off Love, 4; Boland, 2. Struck out—By Love, 4. Wild pitch—Love.

RED SOX NOSE OUT BROWNS.

Double Steal by Ruth and Shean Produces Winning Tally.

BOSTON, July 16.—Boston took the opening game of the series from St. Louis today by winning in the last of the ninth, 2 to 1.

Shean singled and Strunk sacrificed. Ruth was intentionally passed by Leifield. Shean and Ruth then made a double steal and Shean continued to the plate, scoring the winning run when Nunamaker threw over Maisel's head to left field.

The score:

Boston	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1

WATSON'S HIT BEATS SOX.

Athletics' Recruit Pitcher Wins His Game with Two-Bagger.

PHILADELPHIA, July 16.—Watson, the Athletics' recruit pitcher, earned a 4 to 3 victory over Chicago today by driving in the tying and winning runs in the sixth inning, with a two-base hit.

He was hit freely in the early innings, while Shellenback held Philadelphia safe until the fifth, when E. Collins's fumble, after two were out, was followed by Kopp's double, scoring Jamieson from first base.

Burns's double opened the sixth, and singles by Gardner and Dykes helped drive Shellenback from the box.

The score:

Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	1	3	0	0	..	..	4
Chicago	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	..	3

Eastern League.

New London, 4; Bridgeport, 1.
New Haven, 3; Waterbury, 1.
Waterbury, 3; New Haven, 1.
Hartford, 6; Worcester, 4.
Providence, 12; Springfield, 6.

KISS AGAIN BEATEN BY UNKNOWN FILLY

Lady Rosebud Surprises Talent by Taking Demoiselle Stakes at Empire City Track.

Robert L. Gerry's colors were seen in front for the first time this season when his filly, Lady Rosebud, won the Demoiselle Stakes for two-year-old fillies at Empire City yesterday. The victory of this daughter of Ormondale-Ivory Bells was entirely unexpected, as she was one of the outsiders in a field of five, which included two added starters in Morton L. Schwartz's Joyful and R. F. Carman's Auntie.

W. R. Coe's Terentia, the conqueror of Elfin Queen, was one of the eligibles for the stake, which was worth $3,000, but Kiss Again was started instead, and she was made an odds on favorite, with the Schwartz entry, Flyaway and Joyful, the second choice. The fact that Lady Rosebud is a half sister to the great handicap horse, Old Rosebud, did not gain her much support, but she proved her gameness when pitted against Kiss Again in the final sixteenth.

Auntie was away flying and opened a big gap only to be overtaken before the turn by Joyful and Kiss Again. Lady Rosebud rushed up on the bend, and though Kiss Again got her head in front in the dash through the stretch she weakened at the finish, and Lady Rosebud squeezed home first by half a length.

The only other event which brought out horses of any clas was the Katonah Handicap at six furlongs, in which James Butler's High Noon held the post of honor with 138 pounds to carry. This weight effectually anchored the son of Voter, though he was in the van in the early part of the contest. Top o' Th' Morning, one of the best sprinters on his good days, was in light with 122 pounds, and besides had benefited by a good rest. He was capably ridden by Taplin, who kept him in restraint until the stretch, where he just had enough left to nose out the Quincy Stable's Star-Spangled, with Ima Frank, the favorite, in third place.

It took Lyke's best efforts to land the Cleveland Stable's Matinée Idol a winner over Orestes in the fifth race at a mile, but in three other races the crack jockey disappointed his followers. It was a sad day for the talent, as not a favorite won.

The summaries:

FIRST RACE.—For 3-year-olds and upward, claiming, purse $800; one mile and seventy yards. Time—1:46 2-5.

Sunny Hill, J. E. Griffith's b. g., 3 years, 103 pounds, by Lamberg-Leisure, 6 to 1, 2 to 1, even, (L. Ensor) 1st
N. K. Beal, J. H. Shreve's ch. c., 4, 120, by Glorifier-Puritan Girl, 4 to 1 and 2 to 1, (G. Corey) 2½
Aldebaran, Jefferson Livingston's b. g., aged, 115, by Planudes-Passan, 8 to 5, third, (A. Johnson) 3d
Chilium, Sea Gull, Whippoorwill, Dundreary, Clark M., Ocean Prince, and Stradivarius also ran. William Humphrey scratched.

SECOND RACE.—For maiden 3-year-olds and upward, selling, purse $700; one mile. Time—1:42 4-5.

Dragoon, Harford Stable's b. c., 3 years, 105 pounds, by Cunard-Mrs. F. G. Hogan, 18 to 5, 8 to 5, and 4 to 5, (A. Collins) ... 1st
Sun Gold, J. O. Talbott's b. g., 3, 105, by All Gold-Vespers, 3 to 1 and 8 to 5, (J. McTaggart) 2d
Thrift, J. F. Sweeney's b. c., 3, 109, by Von Tromp-Spinosa, 6 to 5, third, (L. Lyke) 3d
Puts and Calls, Fast Master, Royal York, Santiago, Starkey, Parable, Roederer, Chester Two, Broadnought, Dixie II., and Alburn also ran. Artist, Runecraft, and Miss Sterling scratched.

THIRD RACE.—The Katonah Highweight Handicap, for 3-year-olds and upward, by subscription of $10 each, with $800 added; about six furlongs. Time—1:10.

Top o' Th' Morning, W. C. Weant's ch. g., 6 years, 122 pounds, by Peep o' Day-Lady Balgowan, 4 to 1, 3 to 2, 7 to 10, (E. Taplin) 1st
Star Spangled, Quincy Stable's b. c., 3, 119, by Superman-Notasulga, 5 to 2 and 6 to 5, (G. Walls) 3d
Ima Frank, Beverwyck Stable's ch. m., 5, 128, by Abe Frank-Tex Anna, 1 to 4, third, (L. Lyke) 3d
Jusqu' au Bout, Assume, High Noon, and Hamilton A. also ran. Salvestra and Stargazer scratched.

FOURTH RACE.—The Demoiselle Stakes, for 2-year-old fillies, by subscription of $25 each, with $50 additional to start, guaranteed value $3,000; five and a half furlongs. Time—1:07 3-5.

Lady Rosebud, R. L. Gerry's b. f., 109 pounds, by Ormondale-Ivory Bells, 10 to 1, 5 to 2, and out, (J. Collins) 1½
Kiss Again, W. R. Coe's b. f., 113, by Tracery-Stolen Kiss, 1 to 5 and out, (C. Fairbrother) 2d
*Joyful, Morton L. Schwartz's b. f., 109, by McGee-Josie L., out for third, (A. Johnson) 3d
*Auntie and †Flyaway also ran.
*Added starters. †Coupled as Morton L. Schwartz entry.

FIFTH RACE.—For 3-year-olds, nonwinners of $1,500, by subscription of $5 each, with $800 added; one mile. Time—1:41.

Matinee Idol, Cleveland Stable's b. g., 108 pounds, by All Gold-Matinee, 13 to 5, 4 to 5, and out, (L. Lyke) 1½
Orestes, A. H. Diaz's ch. c., 115, by Tracery-Kildonan, 1 to 3 and out, (G. Walls) 2d
Jack of Spades, J. S. Tyree's blk. c., 110, by Celt-Toots, out for third, (J. McTaggart) 3d
Mistress Polly and Artist also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—For maiden 2-year-olds, colts and geldings, purse $700; five furlongs. Time—1:01.

The Boy, R. F. Carman's ch. c., 118 pounds, by Celt-Sand Dune, 2 to 1, 7 to 10, and 1 to 3, (L. Ensor) 1st
Glen Ryan, Brighton Stable's ch. c., 118, by Celt-Anerine, 3 to 5 and 1 to 3, (L. Lyke) 2d
Peter, J. E. Widener's ch. g., 118, by Peter Quince-Amy J., even money third, (W. Knapp) 3½
Thistledon, Romeo, Bright Lights, Young Adam, Mine Sweeper, Gilder, Liberty Light, Clean Gone, and Cavalier also ran. Balustrade scratched.
Weather, clear; track, good.

EMPIRE CITY ENTRIES.

FIRST RACE.—For mares, 3-year-olds and upward, selling, about six furlongs. Josefine Zarate, 107 pounds; Belle Roberts, 106; Meilora, 105; Dawn Star, 104; Miss Bryn, 104; *Appleton Winkie, (imp.,) 104; *Louisa V., 103; Busy Joe, 103; Miss Sterling, 102; *Wheat Cakes, 101; Teresa J., 98; *Miss Kruter, 98; Golding, (imp.,) 96; Onico, 96.

SECOND RACE.—For 2-year-olds, conditions, five and a half furlongs. Crystal Ford, 116 pounds; Sea Pirate, 116; Madge F., 113; Balustrade, 110; Sundial II., (imp.,) 110.

THIRD RACE.—For 4-year-olds and upward, claiming, one mile and a sixteenth. Barry Shannon, 118 pounds; Nightstick, 112; *Garbage, 111; G. M. Miller, 108; *Tekay, 108; *Dan, 107; Slippery Elm, 107; Paddy Dear, 105; N. K. Beal, 105; Dundreary, 103; *Kingfisher, 103; *Bar of Phoenix, 102; Starter, 101; Ballad, 101; *Greetings, 91.

FOURTH RACE.—The Mount Vernon Handicap, for 3-year-olds and upward, one mile. Roamer, 133 pounds; Old Koenig, 126; Pickwick, 113; Papp, 112; Fairy Wand, 104.

FIFTH RACE.—For 3-year-olds, selling, one mile and seventy yards. Elderken, 108 pounds; Starry Banner, 106; Austral, 107; Harry Burgoyne, 105; *Corydon, 100; *Millrace, 98.

SIXTH RACE.—For 2-year-olds, claiming, five furlongs. Dunedin, 110 pounds; Sky Man, 110; Belario, 110; Venetian Boy, 110; Wonderman, (imp.,) 110; Purling, 100; Nan Knoehr, 100; Lamentation, 107; *Sylvano, (imp.,) 106; *The Talker, 105; *Pluviada, 102. *Apprentice allowance claimed.

Bartfield Beats Greb.

PHILADELPHIA, July 16.—Soldier Bartfield, the New York middleweight, had the better of a six-round fight with Harry Greb of Pittsburgh in a boxing show tonight. George Chaney of Baltimore, who was to have met Frankie Callahan of Brooklyn, was unable to appear on account of illness. Phil Bloom of Brooklyn took his place, and was outclassed by Callahan in six rounds.

American Association.

Milwaukee, 2; Minneapolis, 1.
Kansas City, 3; St. Paul, 1.

BEGIN CRICKET PRACTICE.

British Officers Polish Their Play for International Contest.

British officers who had not held a cricket bat since pre-war days, some of them not since they were youths at schools in England, yesterday took their first practice on the grounds of the Staten Island Tennis and Cricket Club at Livingston, where the match between a team drawn from the War Mission and one from New York clubs will be played Saturday afternoon. The proceeds of this contest will be devoted to the British and Canadian Patriotic Fund, which is for the benefit of wives and children of those men who have gone to the British front from the United States.

F. T. Short will captain the New York team, and Lieut. Col. Jack Giffard, a man who excels in many lines of sporting activities, will be captain of the War Mission team.

WHITEHALL GOLFERS PLAY.

Beinecke Has Best Net Score in Knollwood Tourney.

More than thirty members of the Whitehall Golf Club turned out on the links of the Knollwood Country Club yesterday for their third one-day tournament of the season. Sweepstakes in two classes were held, the winner in the A set being Walter Beinecke, with 77, 13—64. E. J. Barber was second, with 78, 12—66, while F. B. Geddes, with 78, 8—70, was third.

L. H. Atkinson returned the low card in the Class B division, 94, 26—68, while C. H. Phelps had 93, 24—69. James Barber and G. F. Sanford tied for third, with respective cards of 92, 21—71, and 93, 22—71.

In the fourball competition, E. J. Barber and Oakley Wood led with 78, 10½—62½, while E. C. Johnson and A. H. Pogson had 75, 11½—63½.

RELAY FOR SERVICE MEN.

Fourteen Teams Will Compete in Knights of Columbus Event.

The army and navy mile relay race, which will be one of the feature events at the Knights of Columbus games at Celtic Park next Sunday, has attracted fourteen teams from the different camps about New York. Included among the entries are teams from Pelham Bay, Fort Slocum and Camp Upton.

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Grand Stand & Paddock, $3.30.
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TIRE & TUBE SALE
Price List

SIZE	TIRES	TUBES
28x3	$9.60	$2.00
30x3	10.35	2.00
30x3½	12.75	2.50
32x3½	15.40

GENERAL ASPHALT

The position and reasons for present activity of this issue are carefully discussed in current number of our weekly

MARKET REVIEW
NO. "311"
(Mailed free on request.)

Among others treated are:

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Aetna Explosives	Burns Bros. Ice
Merritt Oil	Pierce Oil
Wright-Martin	Submarine Boat

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LEXINGTON AV. LINE TO BE OPENED TODAY

Subway Service to East Side of Harlem and the Bronx Expected to Relieve Congestion.

BEGINS WITH LOCAL TRAINS

Running of Express Trains to Await Opening of Seventh Avenue Line of H System.

At 2 o'clock this afternoon the new Lexington Avenue subway will begin running between the diagonal station at Forty-second Street and 167th Street. For the present only the local tracks will be used. The express tracks will not be put into operation until through service is possible. No date has been set for this through service, although the Public Service Commission is preparing for it not later than early in August. It is the present plan of the commission to begin this service on the Seventh Avenue and Lexington Avenue lines at the same time. It is considered necessary to do this because through service on the trunk lines will turn the present tracks in Forty-second Street between the Times Square and Grand Central stations over to a shuttle service.

The ceremonies at today's opening of the Lexington Avenue line will be more or less perfunctory. A train carrying city officials, the Public Service Commissioners, railroad officials, and newspaper men will run over the tracks ahead of the first regular passenger train. There will be no order of exercises and no speeches. Concerning the new rapid transit route the Public Service Commission said:

"It is expected that the line will provide very great traffic relief for residents of the upper east side and for the eastern part of Harlem, who are now obliged to depend upon the Second and Third Avenue elevated railroads for rapid transit downtown. In addition, similar relief will be provided for a large section in the Bronx reached only by the east side elevated lines.

"It is regarded as also likely that the opening of the Lexington Avenue line will relieve, to some extent, the congested conditions existing in the subway north of Forty-second Street, although manifestly such relief cannot be fully realized before through service is given on the east and west sides under the H system of operation."

It is also pointed out that when through operation on the H system is established the present local station at Times Square and the present express station at the Grand Central will be used as the terminals for the shuttle service between the west and the east side lines. In addition to the existing passageways between the old local and the new express stations at Times Square, new passageways will be provided to make easier the transfer between the shuttle and the through lines. A similar layout will be found at the Grand Central station.

The Public Service Commission urges all those who expect to use the new trunk lines daily in their trips to and from their work to select the line which will make it unnecessary to transfer, even though it entails the walk of an extra block or two. The commission thinks that the extra walk will earn a large reward in saving delay at the transfer points and in avoiding the discomfort and possible danger of a change of cars at congested points.

EQUIPMENT BONDS.

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

Name.	Maturity.	Rate.	Bid.	Ask.
Baltimore & Ohio	1918-'27	4 @4½	6.25	5.75
Buff., Roch. & P.	1918-'33	4½@5	6.20	5.60
Canadian Pacific	1918-'28	4½	6.40	6.10
Ches. & Ohio	1918-'27	4½	6.80	5.70
Chicago & N. W.	1918-'23	4½	6.00	5.50
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	1918-'27	4½@5	7.00	6.00
C., St. L. & N. O.	1918-'24	5	6.00	5.50
Chickasaw Ref.	1918-'21	6	7.90	7.00
C., C., C. & St. L.	1918-'29	5	6.60	6.00
Del. & Hudson	1922	4½	6.30	5.70
Erie Railroad	1918-'27	4½@5	6.60	5.70
Illinois Central	1918-'26	4½@5	6.15	5.70
Louisville & Nash.	1918-'23	5	6.00	5.50
Michigan Central	1918-'30	5	6.25	5.75
Mo., Kan. & Tex.	1918-'23	5	6.75	6.00
Missouri Pacific	1918-'27	5	6.75	6.00
Mobile & Ohio	1918-'26	4½@5	6.50	6.00
N. Y. Central	1918-'32	4½@5	6.25	5.75
Norfolk & West'n.	1918-'24	4½	6.85	5.35
N. Y., N. H. & H.	1918-'28	4½@5	6.50	6.00
Penn. Gen. Fr't	1918-'23	4 @4½	5.90	5.30
Seaboard Air Line	1918-'26	5 @6	7.00	6.00
Sinclair Refining	1918-'21	6	7.50	7.00
Southern Pacific	1918-'26	4½	6.00	5.50
Southern Railway	1918-'24	4½@5	6.50	5.75
Union Tank Line	1918-'20	5	6.50	6.10

COURT CALENDARS.

FEDERAL.
Southern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Grubb, J.—In Room 227, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.—Jury calendar.

Ketkulic<L. V. RR.
Hoffman<same.
Neilson<same.
Reynolds<same.
Fitchel<same.
Di Guidici<D, L & W RR.
Quattrocchi<Cadillac Hotel Co.
Olsen<L. V. RR.
Erden<Penn RR.
Brennan<L. V. RR.
Suire & Priest Co<St Paul F & M Ins Co.
Re World Supply Corp
Jones<Warner Sug Ref
Granch<Erie RR.
Mourer<C, C, C & St L RR.
Marine Transport Co<Garret.

DISTRICT COURT—Hand, J.—In Room 285, P. O. Building. At 10:30 A. M.—Bankruptcy calendar.

Discharges:
Abraham Narbor,
Arthur R Conversano,
L & L Hershkovix.
Under objections:
Georgett A Conet,
Alfred J Ellish.
Motions:
Sousin Holding Corp,
Nathan Lending,
Clarence C Perpall,
F D Schussler Mfg Co
Richard Roth,
Solomon L Schaffer,
David Probstein,
Andrew Brose,
C C Perpall & Co,
O'Brien, Credaml & Co.
William H Rundolph,
Rosenthal Bros,
Loretta Corp,
Max Lillienstern,
Feiter & Martin,
Jewett Bros,
Meyer & Bernheimer,
David Stegel,
S B C Holding Corp,
Richmond Brick Co,
Samuel Cohen,
Grandin Films,
A & H Weinrieb,
Otto P Weiszwange,
Iraci & Russo,
Wells Eng Corp,
Plaza Garment Co.

Eastern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Garvin, J.—In Room 312, P. O. Bldg., Brooklyn, at 10 A. M.—Criminal.

US<Bullard et al, (on trial.)
US<Bullard et al, Motion calendar at 2 P. M.:
US ex rel Greenberg<Com of Camp Upton.
In re M Greenberg.
In re M Stein.
In re M Kirsayna.
Jumphreys<H & M RR.
Shapiro<Engel, Interchange, Ltd.
Flanagan<Coleman. et al.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Recess.
APPELLATE TERM—Recess.
SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Finch, J.—At 10:15 A. M.—Lttigated motions.

McGowan<Williams.
People ex rel Maies<Craig.
Riegel & Co<Dunston of Dunkirk.
CNT<Meyer.
Googins<Googins.
O'Hanlon<James McCreery & Co.
Watson<Angermann.
McKenney<O'Connor.
Fennell<Fennell.
Ingraham Corp<Agatha Glantz.
People ex rel Baff<Day, as Comm.
Schiff<Van Cortland.
Adelson<Newgold.
Re Gray.
Walker<Mears.
Falk<Falk.
Stockton Commission Co<Pitts.
Williston Mfg Co<same.
Hystock Dye Works<same.
Frankenberg<Berkovitz.
Pitts<Stockton Commercial Co.
Walter<Walter (2.)
Hall<Ziegfeld.
Re Jacobs (corporation voluntary dissolution.)
Schlin<Willard Storage Battery Co.
Pitts<Haines.
Kenney-May<May.
Lehmeyer<Marinello.
Di Natale<Clark.
Loomis<Hudson.
Hamilton, also known as "Jacobs"<Hamilton.
Blumberg<Zaedk.
Braun<Stockinger Photo-Eng & P Co.
Union Trust Co<Donnelly.
Grant<McCarty.
Picot<Dorr.
Rieser<Schlesinger.
Woodruff<Woodruff.
Untermeyer<Schlesinger.
Levy<Levy.
Hart<Hart.
Re Jacobs.
Taggart<Theo et al.
Nora<McVicar.
Johnson<Lewis.
Schulz<Schuls.
Dore-Sullivan<Sullivan.
Kirshbaum<Abrahamson.
Quinn<Church.
People ex rel Williams<Enright.
Re N E Equitable Ins Co (Schindler.)
Siskind<Flaks.
Jay<Chappell & Co (2.)
Times Sq Imp Co<McCreery Realty.
Winderroll<Winderroll.
Weinberg<Andrews Co, Inc.
Moscowitz<Moscowitz.
Re Levig & Meyer, Inc<Rothstein.
Picot<Dorr.
Pere<Pere.
Donohue<Koumoutsos.
Huson<Hawes.
Scammel-Water Garage Co<Greene.
People ex rel Friedman<Schwartz-Friedman.

PART II.—McAvoy, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Ex parte business.
SPECIAL TERMS—Part III.—Recess.
PARTS IV. to VIII., inclusive, adjourned for the term.
TRIAL TERMS—Part II.—Recess.
PARTS III. to XVIII., inclusive, adjourned for the term.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—Fowler, S.—At 10:30 A. M.
Estates:
Samuel Rosen,
Hugh Trainor.
Wills for probate:
Henrietta Hermann,
William L. Warner,
Joseph Schramek,
Eliza M Valdes,
David L Rubman,
Mary A Holverson.

TRIAL TERM—Adjourned for the term.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Walsh, J.—At 10 A. M.—Litigated motions.

Charnay & Freed<Esterson & Esterson.
Cameron<Springfield Motors Co.
Parnes<Winston Rty. Winter<same.
Kent<Eichler.
Bukaretsky<Rothman.
Barsky<663-665 Broadway Co.
Katz<same.
Simmons<Lanyon.
Adin G Pierce Co<Sanhop Con Co.
Goldstein<Miller.
Federman<Hahn.
C M Cecil Co<C D Wood Electric Co.
Meth<Tausig.
Goldner<Fitzgerald.
Korn<Korn.
Goldstein<Miller.
Ella<Hussey.
Schiller<Graham.
Fishman<Block.
New Amsterdam Cas Co<Dickstein.
Cohen<Diamondstone.
Lista, Lowenberg & Schlegel, Inc<Stomborg Exp & Imp Co.
Friedman<Schechter.
Burr<Jacobs.
Meyer<Dalberg.

PART II.—Walsh, J.—At 10 A. M.—Ex parte business.
TRIAL TERMS—Parts I., II., III., IV., V., VI., VII., and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Mullan, J.—Hoffman<Klein—Carroll H. Brewster, Bowery Savings Bank<Gans—B. N. B. Brown. Memorial Hospital for Cancer<Alexander—Samuel F. Levine. Coles<Cohen—William W. Hoppin. Matter of Miller—Richard J. D. Keating. Matter of Sasmor & Helfund, Inc.—Richard J. D. Keating.

SUPREME COURT—Ottinger, J.—Hersdorfer<Bernstein & Kramer Realty Corp.—Stanley M. Isaacs. Thorne<Lowenfeld—Samuel Falk.

SUPREME COURT—Finch, J.—Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank<Gold—Wilbur Larremone. New York Life Insurance Co.<Minsker—Ralph Folks.

SUPREME COURT—McAvoy, J.—Henes<Feets—Alfred Townley. Prenowitz<Schmulowitz—Daniel Vandernoot.

Receivers Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Mullan, J.—Central Trust Co.<Abraham Stone—John H. Murphy.

SUPREME COURT—McAvoy, J.—Lucie A. Buddington<Wove Realty Co.—Philip C. Samuels.

BRONX COUNTY.
Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM, (Chambers)—Tierney, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Ex parte business.
SPECIAL TERM—Tierney, J.—Motion calendar to be called Friday, July 19.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schulz, S.—Ex parte business.
Motions:
John O Bunting,
Materina Vohanka,
William Plenge,
William Simpson,
Henrietta Solomon,
Charles H Fox,
Abraham Goldstein,
David Carl Moon.
Wills for probate:
John Badoux,
Frances F De Ligardi (prospect)
Samuel W Clay,
William Landreth,
Jeremiah Connolly,
Yusefa Roszkowsky,
Girginia G W Von Glahn.
Accountings—Estates of:
Edward Houlihan,
Celestina Meo, formerly Celestina Barotta.

County Court.

SPECIAL TERM—(Chambers)—Gibbs, J.—Ex parte business.
SPECIAL TERM FOR MOTIONS—Gibbs, J. No day calendar.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Tierney, J.—Hadden<Geer—J Fairfax McLaughlin. Bumpus<V. Conkling—Charles M. O'Keeffe.

Receiver Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Tierney, J.—Frederick W C Sanford<Jacob H. Koch—William Peters.

KINGS COUNTY.
Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Second Department—Recess.
APPELLATE TERM—Second Department—Recess.
SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Benedict, J.—At 10 A. M.

Lohman<Barnes.
Ehlner<Yudel.
Kohn<Kohn.
Withnell<US Motor Cab Co.
Banner<Richter, (2.)
Beards<Alfred Benjamin Washington Co, Inc.
Re Union Bank of Bklyn, (Besdine.)
Karp<Atlas Press, Inc.
Re East 17th & East 18th Sts.
Karelsen<Hesse.
Polo<Scott.
Davis & Geck, Inc<Ingiass.
Siegel<Siegel.
Babcock<Babcock.
Heavy<Waterbury.
Wadler<Crovella, (2.)
Ritter<C J Wile & Co.
Unbach<Unbach.
Davidson<Habergritz.
Eagle Sav & Loan Co<Blackeley.
Same<Sawtelle.
Borgia<Di Dimenico.
Healy<Borch.
Re Rosenberg.
Re Eckert.
T F Martin Rty Co<Bay View Hts Land.

PART II.—Taylor, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.

Undefended divorces
Guarinick,
Pereia,
Chiodo,
Loring,
Nestor,
Lima,
Torres,
Alpert.
Chapman,
Struser,
Voucher,
Levine,
Lemon,
Ianno,
Ellis,
Abbene,
Foster.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Benedict, J.—At 2 P. M.

Hoppenstedt<Amy.
Maybeck<NY M Ry.

TRIAL TERM—Adjourned for the term.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Ketcham, S.—Day calendar at 10 A. M.

Wills of
Catherine O'Neill,
Abraham Hewlett,
William H Rahn,
Emma J Darriw,
Eugene McKenna,
Jacob D Blume,
Owen Loughan.
Carl A Johnson.
Administration of:
Posner<Salomonisky.
Accounting of:
Joseph Wilson.
Patrick H Kennelly,
Augusta Barnett,
Catherine Armstrong,
Hugh Kenny,
Helen Higbee,
Michael Daly.
Estates of:
Bartholomew McDermott.
Pauline Karcher,
Carrie C Jennings,
Bridget O'Donnell.

County Court.

CIVIL—No day calendar.

UNITED STATES GOVT. BONDS

	Bid.	Ask.
2s, registered, 1930	98½	99
2s coupon, 1930	98½	99
2s, coupon, '38, reg	98¼	98¾
3s, registered, 1918	99⅝	100
3s, coupon, 1918	99⅝	100
3s, registered, 1946	85	89
3s, coupon, 1946	85	89
3s, conversion, 1947	85	89
4s, registered, 1925	106½	107
4s, coupon, 1925	106½	107
2s, Panama, '38, coupon	98¼	98⅝
3s, Panama, '61, reg	86	89
3s, Panama, '61, coupon	86	89
5s, Fed. Land Bank, '38	102⅝	102⅞

NEW YORK CITY BONDS

	Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Ask.	Monday. Bid.
3½s Nov., 1955	81	82⅝	81
3½s Nov., 1954	81⅝	82½	82
3½s May, 1954	81½	..	81⅝

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

4½s 1924-1931	4.55	4.45	4.55
4½s 1921-1923	4.55	4.45	4.55
4½s 1919-1920	4.55	4.45	4.55
4½s 1918-1923	4.55	4.45	4.55
4½s 1924-1932	4.55	4.45	4.55
3½s 1940-1960	4.65	4.50	4.65
3½s 1930-1939	4.65	4.50	4.65
3½s 1922-1929	4.65	4.50	4.65
4s 1918	4.75	..	4.80
4s 1940-1953	4.70	4.50	4.70
4s 1926-1930	4.70	4.50	4.70
4s 1918-1925	4.70	4.50	4.70

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE

Gains from 1 to 3 points were registered in stock values in an active closing market yesterday on the Consolidated Stock Exchange. Final prices were the highest for the day. Favorable war news and confidence that the German drive would be checked was the inspiration for the general advance, which was most pronounced in the last hour of trading. Steel common was the dominant factor in the trading and led in the sharp advance of the final hour.

Sales.	High.	Low.	Last.
150 Alaska G. M.	37⅝	36½	37½
200 Alaska Jun.	2¼	2¼	2¼
10 Allis-Chalm.	33⅜	33⅛	33⅛
140 Am. Can	47⅜	47	47⅜
50 Am. C. & F.	84¼	84	84¼
60 Am. H. & L.	16⅜	16⅛	16⅜
10 Am. Linseed	41½	41½	41½
10 Am. Loco.	65⅝	65⅝	65⅝
380 Am. S. & R.	78⅛	77⅞	78⅛
850 Am. Su. Tob.	129⅜	123⅝	124
80 Am. St'l Fdrs.	71¼	69½	71½
10 Am. T. & T.	96	96	96
570 Anac. Cop.	68¼	67¼	68¼
1,900 Atch. Loco.	85¾	84¼	85¼
10 Balt. & Ohio	54⅞	54⅞	54⅞
1,030 Beth. St'l B.	81⅞	80⅞	81⅞
70 B'klyn R. T.	40	39⅝	39⅝
10 Butte & Sup.	28½	28½	28½
110 Cent. Leather	67⅞	67¼	67¼
10 Ches. & Ohio	56⅝	56⅝	56⅝
10 C., R. I. & P.	24	24	24
110 Col. F. & I.	45⅞	45½	45⅞
750 Corn Prod.	45¼	44	45
880 Crucible St'l	65⅝	64½	65⅝
180 Cuba Cane Su.	32	31⅜	32
170 Dist. Secur.	55⅝	55	55½
20 Erie	15⅝	15½	15⅝
90 Gen. Motors	150	150	150
10 Goodrich Co.	46½	46½	46½
70 Int. Mer. M.	27½	26⅞	27½
900 Do pf.	98⅝	95¾	98⅝
50 Int. Nickel	29⅜	29¼	29¾
15 Mass Con.	15¼	15¼	15¼
50 Mohawk	60	59⅜	59⅜
135 New Arcadian	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
35 Nipissing	8⅝	8½	8½
5 North Butte	14¾	14¾	14¾
170 Ojibway	65c.	55c.	60c.
500 South Utah	18c.	18c.	18c.
50 Super. Cop.	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜
25 Trinity	3½	3½	3½
200 Tuolumne	1¼	1¼	1¼
10 U. S. Sm. pf.	48½	48½	48½
25 Utah Cons.	10	9⅝	9⅝
10 Winona	1½	1½	1½
10 Wolverine	28	28	28

Railroads.

18 Bost. & Alb.	132	130½	130½
48 Boston Elev.	72	71⅜	71⅜
10 Bost. & Me.	32	32	32
265 Mass. Elec.	2¼	2	2¼
600 Do pf.	18	16	17⅜

Miscellaneous.

100 Am. Ag. Ch.	91	91	91
47 Do pf.	94	93½	93⅝
15 Am. Sug. pf.	106¼	109¼	109¾
529 Am. T. & T.	96½	95⅜	96
85 Am. Woolen pf.	94½	94	94½
1,760 Booth Fish.	27¾	26⅜	27⅜
140 Cuban Cem.	14¼	14	14½
1,700 Century Steel	13	12¾	12⅞
51 Edison	137	137	137
310 E. Bos. Land	5¼	5	5¼
2,115 Fairb'ks Co.	40	38	40
20 Gen. Elec.	146	145	146

Bonds.

$3,000 Anglo-Fr. 5s	92½	92¼	92½
6,000 A. G. & W. I. 5s	76	76	76
1,000 Mass. Gas 4½s	89½	89¼	89½
5,000 Punta Sug. 6s	80¼	80¼	80½
1,000 West. Tel. 5s	84	84	84

CHICAGO.
Stocks.

Sales.	High.	Low.	Last.
85 Am. Shipb'g.	128	126	128
980 Booth Fish.	27½	27	27¼
11 Chicago Rys., Series 2	12¼	12¼	12¼
50 Cudahy	113⅝	113⅝	113⅝
45 Com. Edison	101	101	101
70 Deere & Co. pf.	94	94	94
235 Lindsay Lt.	18½	18½	18½
20 M. Ward pf.	102	101½	102
20 Stew.-Warn.	59½	59½	59½
855 Swift & Co.	106¼	106	106
2,596 Union Carb.	58⅝	57½	58
15 Wilson pf	94	94	94

Bonds.

$1,000 City Ry. 1st 5s	85	85	85
1,000 Ch. Rys. 1st 5s	82	82	82
4,000 Chi. Tel. 5s	93¼	93¼	93½
$2,000 Com. Edison 1st 5s	90½	90¼	90½
1,500 Lib. 3½s	99.40	99.40	99.40

PHILADELPHIA.
Stocks.

Sales.	High.	Low.	Last.
15 Am. Gas	65	65	65
100 Brill	25	25	25
426 Elec. Storage	54½	53¾	54¼
350 Gen. Asphalt	35½	34½	34½
155 Do pf	70	69¾	69¾
4,177 L. Sup. Corp.	21½	20¾	21⅜
80 Lehigh Nav.	69	68¼	68½
35 Penn. Salt	84½	84	84
50 Phila. Co	29½	29⅜	29½
25 Do pf	84	84	84
289 Phila. Elec.	24½	24¼	24¼
920 P. R. T.	27	26½	26⅞
807 Tono. Belm't	8	2⅛	2⅛
280 Tono. Mining	2⅜	2⅛	2⅛
378 Unit. Gas Imp.	64¾	64¾	64½

Bonds.

$5,000 L. V. Coal 5s	100½	100½	100½
$2,400 Lib. 4½s	95.94	95.60	95.94

OUT-OF-TOWN EXCHANGES

BALTIMORE.
Stocks.

Sales.	High.	Low.	Last.
145 Cosden	6¼	6¼	6¼
4 Con. Power	98	98	98
18 Con. Coal	86¼	85½	86¼
5 Davidson	35	35	35
85 Hous. Oil pf.	78	78	78
3 North. Cent.	70¾	70¾	70¾
150 United Ry.	19	19	19

Bonds.

$1,000 City 4s	92⅜	92⅜	92⅜
1,000 Con. Coal 6s	98½	98½	98½
6,000 C. Pow. 5s, n.	90½	90½	90¼
1,000 Cos. 6s, A	79½	79½	79½
$1,000 Un. Ry. fg. 5s	73½	73½	73½
1,000 U. Ry. inc. 4s	52½	52½	52½
1,000 Do 4s	71½	71½	71½

BOSTON.
Mining.

Sales.	High.	Low.	Last.
205 Am. Zinc	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜
370 Alaska Gold	3⅜	2⅝	3⅛
98 Allouez	50	50	50
200 Ariz. Com'l.	14	13⅜	13⅜
50 Bingham	9¾	9¼	9¾
500 Bonanza	15	15	15
5 Cal. & Ariz.	68	68	68
2 Cal. & Hecla	460	457	457
6 Copper Range	48	47½	48
85 Davis-Daly	6¼	6¼	6¼
5 Granby	75	75	75
16 Island Creek	61	61	61
80 Isle Royale	26	26	26
10 Kerr Lake	5¾	5¾	5¾
25 La Salle	2½	2½	2½
50 Mass Con	15¼	15¼	15¼
50 Mohawk	60	59⅜	59⅜
135 New Arcadian	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
35 Nipissing	8⅝	8½	8½
5 North Butte	14¾	14¾	14¾
170 Ojibway	65c.	55c.	60c.
500 South Utah	18c.	18c.	18c.
50 Super. Cop.	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜
25 Trinity	3½	3½	3½
200 Tuolumne	1¼	1¼	1¼
10 U. S. Sm. pf.	48½	48½	48¾
25 Utah Cons.	10	9⅝	9⅝
10 Winona	1½	1½	1½
10 Wolverine	28	28	28

Railroads.

27 Old Colony	95	94	95
5 Rutland pf.	21	21	21
10 West End	49½	49½	49½
5 Do pf.	65½	65½	65½

Miscellaneous.

18 Mass. Gas pf.	67	67	67
27 Merg'thaler	114	112¼	114
62 N. E. Tel.	85	85	85
50 Punta Sugar	34½	34½	34½
107 Swift	106½	106½	106½
55 Do war.	106	105¼	106
64 United Fruit	125	124½	125
842 United Shoe	39¾	39	39
80 Do pf.	25¾	25	25¾
200 Ventura Oil	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞

Bonds.

$7,300 Liberty 3½s	99.60	99.34	99.34
8,000 Do cv. 4s	94.00	93.74	93.74
4,700 Do 2d 4s	94.00	93.74	93.74
4,000 Do 4½s	96.00	95.64	95.74

CHICAGO.
Stocks.

Sales.	High.	Low.	Last.
85 Am. Shipb'g.	128	126	128
980 Booth Fish.	27½	27	27¼
11 Chicago Rys., Series 2	12¼	12¼	12¼
50 Cudahy	113⅝	113⅝	113⅝
45 Com. Edison	101	101	101
70 Deere & Co. pf.	94	94	94
235 Lindsay Lt.	18½	18½	18½
20 M. Ward pf.	102	101½	102
20 Stew.-Warn.	59½	59½	59½
855 Swift & Co.	106¼	106	106
2,596 Union Carb.	58⅝	57½	58
15 Wilson pf	94	94	94

Bonds.

$1,000 City Ry. 1st 5s	85	85	85
1,000 Ch. Rys. 1st 5s	82	82	82
4,000 Chi. Tel. 5s	93¼	93½	93½
$2,000 Com. Edison 1st 5s	90½	90¼	90½
1,500 Lib. 3½s	99.40	99.40	99.40

PHILADELPHIA.
Stocks.

Sales.	High.	Low.	Last.
15 Am. Gas	65	65	65
100 Brill	25	25	25
426 Elec. Storage	54½	53¾	54¼
350 Gen. Asphalt	35½	34½	34½
155 Do pf	70	69¾	69¾
4,177 L. Sup. Corp.	21½	20¾	21⅜
80 Lehigh Nav.	69	68¼	68½
35 Penn. Salt	84½	84	84
50 Phila. Co	29½	29⅜	29½
25 Do pf	84	84	84
289 Phila. Elec.	24½	24¼	24¼
920 P. R. T.	27	26½	26⅞
807 Tono. Belm't	8	2⅛	2⅛
280 Tono. Mining	2⅜	2⅛	2⅛
378 Unit. Gas Imp.	64¾	64¾	64½

Bonds.

$5,000 L. V. Coal 5s	100½	100½	100½
$2,400

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FINANCIAL MARKETS

War News Cheers Financial Community and Stocks Advance Further.

With further details of the war news confirming and amplifying Monday's tale of French and American success against the German attack, the financial community increased its cheerfulness over developments in the great struggle on the western front yesterday. An outlet to the improvement of sentiment was found in the security market, where a firm to strong tone marked the progress of stocks throughout the full session and a rapid upbidding of some of the steel issues toward the close of business left prices about at their levels at the preceding day's opening. In case of particular issues such as Steel common, International Mercantile Marine preferred, Texas Company, Railway Steel Spring, and United Cigar Stores, the net gains ran from 2 to more than 3 points, but the general level of increases extended from large fractions to more than 1 point. The railroad stocks were largely neglected, although firm as a whole.

The small share of interest in banking and brokerage offices which was drawn from the war situation, appeared to be directed toward the problem of the tax measure under consideration at Washington. Dispatches from the centre of legislation indicated that those in authority in respect to the forthcoming revenue law are leaning more and more as time passes to an impost on excess profits in the neighborhood of 75 to 80 per cent. The Lackawanna Steel Company in its report on business during the first half of the year appeared a few days ago to have allowed in its tax reservation an amount practically double the total paid into the Treasury during the same period last year, and it is expected that the numerous quarterly and half-yearly statements by industrial corporations due within the next fortnight will show very large reserves for the war taxes. The steadiness of steel, rubber, and metal company stocks in recent weeks, except for the uncertain movements caused by occurrences in the war, have indicated a lack of apprehension among stockholders in regard to the effect of higher taxes on dividends. The Steel Corporation's statement for the second quarter, as well as the dividend action, on July 30, will be awaited as barometers for the future outlook of many companies whose business has been largely expanded by war demands.

The bond market was quiet. Most of the Liberty bond issues moved off slightly, but this department, as a whole, continued to act in as stable a fashion as the foreign bonds. The foreign exchange market was without feature, the sluggishness of rates on belligerent and neutral countries as well betokening a lack of sentimental influence, as yet, from the war news. In the grain market a fairly sharp decline in both corn and oats drew attention afresh to the good crop prospect and the probable result of rainfall in sections where it had been needed for some days past. Cotton fluctuated only moderately under trading operations for the most part.

CONFIDENT TONE IN LONDON.

Dealers Regard News from Front as Satisfactory.

LONDON, July 16.—Dealers on the Stock Exchange regard the news from the western front as satisfactory, and, while business naturally is restricted pending further developments, the tone today was quite confident.

Bonds, including French funds, were firmly maintained, and Russian issues were slightly more active and harder. Shipping shares continued prominent, but Cunards were easy. Marconi stock was strong, on the declaration of a 20 per cent. dividend, the rate paid before the war.

Money was in good supply and discount rates were quiet.

Trading Quiet on Bourse.

PARIS, July 16.—Trading was firm on the Bourse today. Three per cent. rentes, 61 francs 80 centimes for cash. Exchange on London, 27 francs 16 centimes. Five per cent. loan, 88 francs 50 centimes.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Market Continues Firm—Rates Unchanged—6% Prevailing Quotation.

The money market continues firm and rates are unchanged. All call loans and most of the time loans now being made are effected on a 6 per cent. basis. The banks are exercising discrimination in lending their credit, but are freely accommodating their out-of-town correspondents who require assistance for the purpose of buying their share of Treasury certificates of indebtedness.

Call Loans.

MIXED COLLATERAL	
High	6
Low	6
Renewals	6
Last	6

ALL INDUSTRIALS.	
High	6½
Low	6½
Renewals	6½
Last	6½

Time Loans.

MIXED COLLATERAL	
Sixty days	5½@5¾
Ninety days	5¾@6
Four months	5¾@6
Five months	5¾@6
Six months	6

ALL INDUSTRIALS.	
Sixty days	6
Ninety days	6
Four months	6
Five months	6
Six months	6

Bank Acceptances.

Eligible for rediscount with Reserve Bank, 60 to 90 days.....4½@4¾
Non-member and private bankers eligible, 60 to 90 days.....4¾@4½
Not eligible, 60 to 90 days.....5¼@5¾

Commercial Paper.

Best-Known Names.
30 to 60 days.....5¾
4 to 6 months.....6
Other Names.
4 to 6 months.....6

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

Range of Rates.

Sterling—	High.	Low.	Last.	Ch'ge.
Demand	4.75½	4.75¼	4.75¼	..
Cables	4.76⅛	4.76⅛	4.76⅛	..
Francs—				
Demand	5.71¾	5.71¾	5.71¾	..
Cables	5.69½	5.69½	5.69¼	..

Closing Rates.

Normal Rates of Exch.	Yesterday's Close. Demand or Checks.	Cables.
4.8665 London	4.75¼	4.76¼
5.1826 Paris	5.71½	5.69¾
China—		
Hongkong	80.00	80.25
Peking	121.50	121.75
Shanghai	114.50	114.75
19.30 Greece	19.45	19.50
40.20 Holland	51.25	51.75
32.44 India—		
Bombay	35.73	35.73
Calcutta	35.73	35.73
5.1826 Italy	5.80½	5.80
Japan—		
Kobe	52.50	52.65
Yokohama	53.25	53.40
19.30 Spain	27.50	27.75
50.00 Philippine Islands—		
Manila	49.875	50.00
26.80 Scandinavia—		
Stockholm	35.10	35.60
Copenhagen	30.80	31.20
Christiania	31.20	31.60
South America—		
24.42 Rio	23.65	23.75
42.84 Buenos Aires	44.50	44.60
9.1826 Switzerland	8.98	8.94¾
51.40 Russia—	Bid.	Asked.
100 rubles	13.98	14.10
500 rubles	13.85	14.00

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

Bankers. 60 Days.	90 Days.	Commercial. 60 Days.	90 Days.
$4.72⅛	$4.71	$4.71¾	$4.70¾

Clearing House Exchange.

Clearing House exchanges, $666,703,911; balance, $60,100,306; United States Treasury debit balance, $2,040,727; Federal Reserve credit balance, $45,682,425.

Domestic Exchange.

Boston, par; Chicago, par; St. Louis, 15c discount; San Francisco, par; Montreal, 20.9375 premium.

Silver Quotations.

Bar silver in London, 48 13-16d, unchanged; in New York, 99¼c, unchanged; Mexican dollars, 77c.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

TUESDAY, JULY 16, 1918.

	1918.	1917.	1916.
Day's sales	332,018	664,480	336,839
Year to date	77,473,621	109,194,963	90,836,583

Bid. (Closing.)	Ask. (Closing.)	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
40	41	200	Ad. Rumely pf	40⅞	41	40⅞	41	+1
..	..	100	Ajax Rubber	64	64	64	64	+¾
3⅝	3¾	8,100	Alaska Gold Mines	2⅞	4	2⅝	3¾	+1
2¼	2¾	7,400	Alaska Juneau	1⅝	2¼	1⅝	2⅛	+⅝
33½	34	1,400	Allis-Chalmers Mfg	33	33⅞	33	33⅝	+1⅛
90	92	200	Am. Agricul. Chem	91	92	91	92	+2¼
47⅛	47½	4,900	Am. Can	47⅛	47⅝	46⅝	47¼	+½
84½	84⅝	900	Am. Car & Fdry	84	84½	83⅞	84⅝	+1⅝
17¼	17⅜	1,100	Am. H. & Leather	16½	17⅜	16½	17¼	+⅝
76⅝	77	200	Am. H. & L. pf	76⅝	77	76⅝	77	+1⅛
31	32	100	Am. Ice	31	31	31	31	+½
41⅜	42	1,100	Am. Linseed	41⅞	41⅞	41⅜	41⅞	+½
80½	80⅝	400	Am. Linseed pf	80¼	80½	80¼	80½	+¼
66½	68¼	700	Am. Locomotive	65¼	66⅛	65¼	66⅛	+1½
5	6	300	Am. Malting	5¼	5¼	5	5	−½
78¼	78½	2,200	Am. Smelt. & Ref	77⅝	78¼	77⅝	78¼	+1⅝
105	106	100	Am. Smelt. & R. pf	105	105	105	105	..
87	90	100	Am. Smelt. S. pf. A	89¾	89¾	89¾	89¾	+1¼
97	103	100	Am. Snuff	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞	+1⅞
71	71¼	5,900	Am. Steel Fdries	68½	71	68½	71	+3
111½	112	300	Am. Sugar Ref	111	111½	111	111½	+½
110	112	700	Am. Sugar Ref. pf	111⅝	111⅝	110⅝	111⅝	+⅞
124½	125¼	22,500	Am. Sumatra Tob	123⅞	129⅞	123⅞	127⅞	+4
86	100	100	Am. Sumat. Tob. pf	98½	98½	98½	98½	−1½
50	60	50	Am. Tel. & Cable	51¼	51¼	51¼	51¼	..
95½	96	1,300	Am. Tel. & Tel	96¼	96¼	95½	95⅝	−⅛
159	162	100	Am. Tobacco	160	160	160	160	..
59½	59⅝	1,425	Am. Woolen	58⅞	59⅝	58⅞	59¼	+1½
93½	94½	200	Am. Woolen pf	94¼	94½	94¼	94⅝	+⅛
27½	28¾	1,100	Am. Writing P. pf	27½	28¼	27½	28	+1½
18⅝	19	400	Am. Zinc, L. & S	19	19	18⅝	19	+½
68½	68⅝	5,900	Anaconda Copper	67¼	68¼	67¼	68¼	+1⅛
84⅝	85	400	Atch., Top. & S. F	84⅝	84⅝	84⅝	84⅝	..
88½	88¾	13,500	Baldwin Loco	86⅞	89¼	86⅞	88⅝	+2¼
54⅞	55	300	Baltimore & Ohio	54¾	55	54⅝	55	+½
..	..	200	Bethlehem Steel	81	81	81	81	..
81⅜	82	8,400	Beth. Steel, class B	81¼	82	80⅜	81⅞	+1
104¼	105	1,000	Beth. Steel 8 p.c. pf	105¼	105¼	104½	104½	−½
27⅞	27½	2,300	Booth Fisheries	26¾	27½	26¾	27¼	+1
39¼	40	700	Brklyn Rapid Tran	39⅛	40	39¼	40	..
120½	122	100	Burns Brothers	121½	121⅞	121½	121½	..
11⅞	12	300	Butte Cop. & Zinc	11⅝	11⅞	11⅝	11⅞	+⅛
28½	28¾	700	Butte & Superior	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝	28½	+⅛
40⅝	41	100	California Packing	40⅞	40⅞	40⅞	40⅞	−⅛
18½	20	150	California Petrol	19	19	19	19	..
61	61⅝	200	California Pet. pf	61½	61⅝	61½	61⅝	+⅜
147¼	148	300	Canadian Pacific	147	147¼	147	147¼	+¾
67½	68¼	1,000	Central Leather Co	67⅜	68	67⅝	68	+1
34	34½	100	Cerro de Pasco Cop	34	34	34	34	+½
82¼	83	400	Chandler Motor	83	83	83	83	+⅛
56¾	56¾	700	Chesapeake & Ohio	57	57	56½	56½	−⅞
41¾	42	100	Chi., Mil. & St. P	41¾	41¾	41¼	41¼	+⅞
75½	76	300	Chi., M. & St. P. pf	75	75	75	75	+¼
23⅝	24½	1,200	Chi., Rock Isl. & P	23⅞	24	23⅞	24	+⅝
73½	74½	400	C., R. I.& P.7 p.c.pf	73	74⅝	73	74⅝	+1⅝
62½	63	200	C., R. I.& P.6 p.c.pf	62½	62½	62½	62½	..
16⅝	16⅞	200	Chile Copper	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	+⅜
39¼	40	500	Chino Copper	39⅞	40	39¼	39½	−⅜
45½	45⅝	100	Col. Fuel & Iron	45½	45¾	45½	45¾	..
33½	33⅝	1,400	Columbia Gas & El	33	33⅜	33	33¼	+⅛
45¼	45½	30,600	Corn Products Ref	44⅝	45⅝	44	45⅛	+⅝
65¼	65½	2,600	Crucible Steel	65	65¾	64½	65⅜	+⅞
31⅜	32	2,100	Cuba Cane Sugar	31¼	31⅞	31¼	31½	+⅜
80⅜	81⅝	100	Cuba Cane Sug. pf	81	81	81	81	..
107½	109	300	Delaware & Hud	108½	108½	108	108	−1½
160	162	100	Del., Lack. & West	162	162	162	162	..
55½	55⅝	3,800	Distillers' Secur	53¼	55⅝	55½	55½	+⅝
15¼	15⅝	200	Erie	15¼	15⅝	15¼	15⅝	+⅛
32¼	32½	200	Erie 1st pf	32¼	32½	32¼	32½	+⅛
37¾	38	100	Fisher Body	37½	37½	37½	37½	−⅛
48	48	100	General Cigar	46½	46½	46½	46½	+⅞
151	153	1,800	General Electric	151¼	152	151¼	152	+1½
80¼	81½	100	General Motors pf	81¼	81¾	81¼	81½	..
46	46⅝	800	Goodrich Co	45⅝	47	45⅝	46⅝	+1¼
77	78½	100	Granby Consol	77	77	77	77	+⅝
90	91	100	Great Northern pf	90⅜	90⅜	90⅜	90⅜	..
32¼	32¾	450	G. N. ctfs. for O. P.	32	32⅛	32	32¼	+⅜
42¼	42⅝	200	Greene-Cananea	42¼	42⅝	42¼	42⅜	+⅜
43⅞	43⅞	200	Haskell & Barker	42⅝	43¾	43½	43½	..
53	53½	1,800	Inspiration Copper	53	53½	52⅝	53	+⅞
37	37¼	100	Interboro Con. pf	37¼	37¼	37¼	37¼	+⅛
125	127½	100	Int. Harvester, N.J	123½	125¼	125¼	125½	+1¼
27¼	27⅝	1,100	Int. Mer. Marine	26⅝	27¼	26⅝	27¼	+⅝
98¼	98⅝	15,300	Int. Mer. Mar. pf	96¾	99⅛	95⅝	98⅝	+3⅛
29⅝	30	1,300	Int. Nickel	29½	30	29½	29¾	+⅛
37½	37¾	4,200	Int. Paper	36	37⅝	36	37¼	+1⅛
18	18½	100	Kansas City South	18	18	18	18	..
49	50¼	100	Kelly Spring Tire	49	49	49	49	+1
32	33⅞	1,400	Kennecott Copper	33⅜	33⅝	33⅜	33¾	+1
82½	84	200	Lackkawanna Steel	82¼	82¼	82¼	82¼	−1
83	83	100	Laclede Gas	82⅞	82⅞	82⅞	82⅞	+⅝
17	24	100	Lake Erie & W. pf	21	21	21	21	+1
25⅞	26¼	100	Loose-Wiles Biscuit	23½	25½	25½	25½	+½
86½	90	100	Loose-W. Bis.1st pf	86½	86½	86½	86½	..
55½	56¼	300	Max. Motors 1st pf	56	56¼	56	56¼	+1½
22⅜	22⅝	300	Max. Motors 2d pf	21¾	22¼	21¾	22¼	+⅞
98½	98⅝	6,100	Mexican Petroleum	98	99¼	97¾	98½	+1
29¼	29½	300	Miami Copper	29⅛	29⅝	29⅛	29⅜	+⅝
..	92	43	Michigan Central	91⅞	91⅞	91⅞	91⅞	+1
51¾	51⅝	1,700	Midvale Steel	51¼	51⅝	51	51⅝	+1⅝
..	5½	100	Mo., Kan. & Texas	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼	..
23¼	23½	1,100	Missouri Pacific	23¼	23⅝	23¼	23⅝	+⅛
55¾	56	200	Missouri Pacific pf	55⅞	56	55⅝	56	+⅛
18⅞	19	800	Nat. Cond. & Cable	18	19	18	19	+1⅜
51½	52½	200	Nat. Enam. & St	51	51½	51	51½	+⅝
58½	59½	100	Nat. Lead	59¼	59¾	59¼	59½	+⅝
19⅜	20	100	Nevada Con. Cop	19¾	19¾	19¾	19¾	+⅛
71½	72	500	N. Y. Central	71½	71⅝	71½	71½	+⅛
37⅞	38½	500	N. Y., N. H. & H	38½	38¾	38½	38⅝	+¾
103	104	100	Norfolk & Western	103	103	103	103	..
87⅜	88	200	Northern Pacific	87⅜	87⅞	87¼	87½	+⅝
36⅞	37¼	2,300	Ohio Cities Gas	37	37¾	36½	37¼	+1
41⅝	44½	100	Ohio Fuel Supply	43	43	43	43	..
11	11⅝	700	Ontario Mining	11	11	10⅞	11	..
43⅞	44	1,000	Penn. R. R	44	44	44	44	..
14	14½	100	Pere Marquette	14⅝	14⅝	14⅛	14⅝	+⅛
93	97	100	Pierce-Arrow pf	97	97	97	97	..
35	35⅛	600	Pitts. & West Va	35	35½	35	35½	+⅛
65	65½	100	Pressed Steel Car	65¼	65½	65¼	65¾	+1½
60½	60⅞	1,700	Railway Steel Sp	60	60½	59⅝	60¼	+2⅜
24	24½	500	Ray Con. Copper	24	24¼	24	24¼	+⅛
88	89	10,000	Reading	88	89	87¾	88¾	+1⅛
91⅛	92	5,500	Rep. Iron & S	91⅜	92	91	92	+1½
11⅜	12¼	200	St. Louis-San Fran	12	12	11⅜	11⅝	+⅛
31⅛	32	1,800	Sinclair Oil Refin	31¼	31⅝	31	31⅝	+⅛
83¼	84	200	Southern Pacific	83	83½	83	83½	+¼
..	..	200	So. P. R. Sug. rgts	..	5½	5½	5½	..
23⅜	23⅞	600	Southern Railway	23½	23⅞	23½	23⅞	+⅜
62½	63	300	Southern Ry. pf	62⅝	63	62⅝	63	+⅛
46¼	46⅝	700	Studebaker Co	45	46¼	45	46¼	+1½
19⅝	19⅞	1,200	Tenn. C. & C	19½	19⅝	19½	19⅝	+½
149¼	150	2,100	Texas Co	147	149¾	147	149¾	+3⅝
64½	64½	3,800	Tobacco Products	62⅜	64⅜	62⅜	64⅜	+1⅝
..	..	100	Underw. Typew. pf	104	104	104	104	−2
121½	122	800	Union Pacific	122	122¼	121⅞	121⅞	+⅞
98½	99	3,400	United Cigar Stores	97⅛	99	97	99	+2⅝
124⅝	126⅞	100	United Fruit	124¾	124¾	124⅝	124⅝	..
81	82	100	United Rys. Invest	81½	81½	81½	81½	−⅛
14⅝	15¼	300	U. S. C. I. P. & F	15	15	15	15	−⅛
124	124¼	1,500	U. S. Indus. Alco	123¼	124¼	123½	124½	+1½
94	96	100	U. S. Indus. Alco. pf	95¼	95¾	95¼	95¾	+⅝
62⅜	63	8,200	U. S. Rubber	61¾	63¼	61¾	63	+1⅜
105¼	105⅜	80,700	U. S. Steel	104½	105½	103⅝	105⅜	+¾
81	81½	600	Utah Copper	81	81½	81	81⅜	+⅞
40¼	40⅝	400	Va.-Car. Chemical	40¼	40¾	40¼	40⅝	+1½
10½	10⅝	200	Wabash	10½	10⅝	10½	10⅝	+⅛
41	41⅝	2,500	Wabash pf. A	41	41⅞	41	41⅝	+⅝
24½	25½	400	Wabash pf. B	25	25	25	25	+1
87¾	87½	200	Western Union Tel	87¼	87½	87¼	87½	+⅛
42⅜	43	1,000	Westingh. E. & M	42¼	42⅞	42¼	42⅞	+⅝
60¼	62	100	Wilson & Co	60¼	60¼	60¼	60¼	+⅛
19⅜	19⅞	1,800	Willys-Overland	19⅜	19⅜	19⅜	19⅜	+⅛
82⅝	83	100	Willys-Overland pf	82⅝	82⅝	82⅝	82⅝	+⅛
35	37	200	Wisconsin Central	35¼	35¼	35¼	35¼	−1½

MARKET AVERAGES

STOCKS.
YESTERDAY'S RANGE.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
25 railroads	60.89	60.74	60.82	+.17
25 industrials	82.61	81.73	82.35	+1.04
50 stocks	71.75	71.23	71.67	+.00

DAILY RANGE OF FIFTY STOCKS.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Ch'ge.
July 16	71.75	71.23	71.67	+.00
July 15	71.32	70.48	71.67	+.53
July 13	71.60	71.55	71.60	+.04
July 12	71.78	71.45	71.56	+.00
July 11	71.92	71.22	71.47	−.08
July 10	72.62	72.06	72.55	+.24
July 9	72.37	72.11	72.37	+.19
July 8	72.68	71.91	72.18	−.48

MONTHLY RANGE OF FIFTY STOCKS.

July.	—High.—		—Low.—		Last.
*1918	72.82	July 1	70.48	July 15	71.67
1917	82.44	July 2	79.85	July 19	80.50
1916	87.04	July 3	83.14	July 14	84.38
1915	75.34	July 29	66.96	July 10	73.53
1914	60.08	July 7	57.51	July 30	57.77
1913	70.24	July 28	65.80	July 9	69.34

YEARLY RANGE OF FIFTY STOCKS.

	—High.—		—Low.—		Last.
*1918	74.32	May 16	64.12	Jan. 15	71.67
†1917	90.46	Jan. 4	75.77	May 9	81.12
	Full Years.				
1917	90.46	Jan. 4	57.43	Dec. 20	65.88
1916	101.51	Nov. 20	80.91	Apr. 22	88.24
1915	94.13	Oct. 22	58.99	Feb. 24	91.50
1914	78.80	Jan. 31	57.41	July 30	60.20
1913	79.10	Jan. 9	63.09	June 10	68.06

*To date. †To corresponding date.

BONDS.
YESTERDAY'S CLOSE.

	Net Change— Day.	Month.	Year.
25 railroads	..72.54	−.06	−.10	−6.79
8 industrials	93.08	+.13	−.19	−1.64
6 pub. util.	68.83	−.19	....	−9.12
1 municipal	96.25	....	+2.25	−1.75
40 issues	76.67	−.04	−.06	−6.01

DAILY RANGE OF FORTY BONDS.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Ch'ge.
July 16	76.67	−.04	July 9	76.65	..
July 15	76.71	+.01	July 8	76.65	−.13
July 13	76.70	+.01	July 6	76.78	+.09
July 12	76.69	−.07	July 5	76.69	+.01
July 11	76.76	+.10	July 4	Holiday	
July 10	76.66	+.01	July 3	76.65	−.01

MONTHLY RANGE OF FORTY BONDS.

July.	—High.—		—Low.—		Last.
*1918	76.78	July 6	76.65	July 8	76.67
1917	83.77	July 2	82.61	July 9	82.71
1916	87.35	July 10	86.85	July 31	86.85
1915	82.57	July 1	81.94	July 9	82.15
1914	84.85	July 7	82.70	July 30	82.72
1913	87.21	July 30	86.30	July 14	87.21

YEARLY RANGE OF FORTY BONDS.

	—High.—		—Low.—		Last.
*1918	77.87	May 24	75.77	Apr. 9	76.67
†1917	89.48	Jan. 29	82.61	July 9	82.68
	Full Years.				
1917	89.48	Jan. 29	74.24	Dec. 20	76.80
1916	89.18	Nov. 27	86.19	Apr. 22	88.64
1915	87.62	May 24	81.52	Jan. 2	86.67
1914	89.42	Feb. 4	81.42	Dec. 2	81.96
1913	92.81	Jan. 10	85.46	Dec. 18	86.54

*To date. †To corresponding date.

THE TREASURY STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 16.—Receipts and expenditures:

	This Month.	Fiscal Yr.
Customs	$7,443,037	$7,443,037
Internal Revenue—		
Income and excess profits tax	459,606,669	459,606,669
Miscellaneous	61,893,343	61,893,343
Miscel. revenue	7,734,130	7,734,130
Total receipts	$536,677,200	$536,677,200
Excess of ord. disb. over ord. receipts	7,628,109	7,628,109
Excess of total disb. over total receipts	157,065,871	157,065,871
Expenditures	544,305,310	544,305,310

METAL MARKET REPORT.

These prices were quoted on the local Metal Exchange:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Monday. Bid.	Asked.
Spelter	8.70	8.85	8.70	8.85
Antimony	13.00	13.25	13.00	13.25
Quicksilver	$125.00	..	$125.00	..
Aluminium	..	..	*33.00	..	*33.00
Iron, No. 2X Fdy.	..	34.25	..	34.25

*Nominal.

Electrolytic copper was quoted in the open market at 26c.

London quotations were:

	Yesterday. £	s.	d.	Monday. £	s.	d.
Copper, spot	122	0	0	122	0	0
Tin, spot	365	0	0	355	0	0
Tin, futures	366	0	0	355	0	0
Spelter	54	0	0	54	0	0
Lead	29	10	0	29	10	0

BOSTON CURB.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Am Oil	6	6½	Iron Cap	18½	19¼
B S Gas	7	8	Iron Blos	35	45
Begole	50	70	La Rose	35	40
Black Hawk	1	1⅛	Majestic	23	25
Bohemia	85	95	Mex Metals	38	45
Boston Ely	80	85	Mex Tung	9	10
Boston & M.	52	53	New Baltic	90	99
Butte & L.	13	16	Nat Z & L	14	16
Bos & Ariz.	1	2	N Cornelia	18	18¼
Calaveras	75	1⅛	Nevada D	50	52
Cal & Ariz.	15	25	Nixon Nev	44	47
Cortez	7	15	Oneco	20	30
Champ. old	5½	6	Onondaga	20	25
Chief Cons	2½	2¾	SWMiami, pp	1	1¼
Eagle & BB	2¾	2¾	SWMiami, fpp	1	1¼
Earl-Eagle	2	3	U V Ext	30	35½
Fortuna	2	4	Victoria	37	40
Houghton	50	75	Yukon Gold	1	1¼
Homa Oil	67	70			

DIVIDENDS DECLARED.

| Company. | Rate. | Per. riod. | Pay. able.

American Light & Traction
Babcock & Wilcox
Canadian Car & Fdy., Com. & Pfd.
New Jersey Zinc Co.
Otis Elevator Com. & Pfd.
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WILMINGTON TORONTO
JENKS, GWYNNE & CO.
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TEL. HANOVER 7474
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MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

NOTICE OF SPECIAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE ATCHISON, TOPEKA AND SANTA FE RAILWAY COMPANY.

The President of the United States, having by proclamation dated the twenty-sixth day of December, 1917, taken over the possession, use, control and operation of the transportation system and appurtenances thereof of The Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railway Company and of its affiliated companies, to-wit: Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fe Railway Company, Panhandle and Santa Fe Railway Company, Rio Grande, El Paso and Santa Fe Railroad Company, The Kansas Southwestern Railway Company and The Grand Canyon Railway Company, effective twelve o'clock noon December 28, 1917, and having been authorized to agree with the carriers as to compensation for the property so taken over and other pertinent matters, by Act of Congress entitled "An Act to provide for the operation of transportation systems while under Federal control, for the just compensation of their owners, and for other purposes," approved March 21st, 1918:

Notice is hereby given that a Special Meeting of the Stockholders of The Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railway Company has been called by the Board of Directors to be held at the general office of the Company at Topeka, Kansas, on Thursday, August 1st, 1918, at twelve o'clock noon to authorize the Board of Directors of said Company, in its own behalf separately, or jointly with any one or more, or all of the above named affiliated companies, to execute with the President of the United States, or such Director General of Railroads, or such other person as the President may direct, and to deliver such contract as said Board shall deem expedient, relating to the compensation to be paid for the possession, use and control of the railroad and system of transportation and appurtenances thereof of this Company, or of this Company and such of its above mentioned affiliated companies, if any, as shall be parties to such contract, and relating to the operation, maintenance and return thereof, and to any other matter connected with or growing out of the taking over by the President of said properties; to alter, amend, or add to such contract, by mutual consent as may be signified in behalf of this Company by vote of its Board of Directors; to collect the aggregate compensation to be paid under such contract, and, if said contract be so made, to agree with said affiliated companies as to the distribution of said aggregate compensation; and, if in the meantime the said Board of Directors shall have entered into a contract with the President of the United States, or such person as he may direct, with respect to any or all of the above mentioned matters, to ratify and confirm their action; and to authorize the Board of Directors to take such other and further action as it shall deem necessary to secure adequate compensation, proper maintenance and a timely return of the property so taken over.

The Capital Stock Transfer Books of the Company will be closed at the close of business on Thursday, June 27th, 1918, and will be reopened at the close of said Special Meeting.

By order of the Board of Directors.

L. C. DEMING, *Assistant Secretary.*
New York City, June 4th, 1918.

IGNORES DRY PLANS IN FRAMING TAX BILL

Kitchin Proceeds on the Theory That Prohibition Will Not Be Adopted This Year.

ALARMS ANTI-LIQUOR MEN

Fear Proposal to Double Alcohol Tax Forecasts Veto Even if They Win in Congress.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 16.—In preparing the skeleton of the $8,000,000,000 revenue bill, Representative Kitchin, Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, has ignored sentiment existing in favor of a dry nation next January. His skeleton draft of the bill which he will submit to the committee tomorrow doubles the present tax on beer, wines and whisky, and considers them as taxables until July 1, 1919.

Mr. Kitchin, for the sake of having something to work with, has taken many of the recommendations contained in the luxury memorandum submitted last week by the Treasury Department. The memorandum contained this suggestion:

Double the present taxes on alcoholic beverages, viz.:

Distilled spirits, now $3.20 per gallon; proposed, $6.40.

Fermented, $3 per gallon; proposed, $6.

Wine, 8 cents a gallon, to be 16 cents a gallon.

In the skeleton bill the returns from these sources, now about $450,000,000, are increased to $900,000,000, along the recommendations made by the Treasury Department.

This step is taken by the committee despite the fact that there is pending in the Senate, with a chance of its passage, an amendment to the Food Stimulation bill which puts the country absolutely on a dry basis by January next. Mr. Kitchin is proceeding upon the premise that there will be no change in the status of liquor as a taxable article up to July 1, 1919.

It is understood that when Senator Simmons and Representative Kitchin conferred with President Wilson last Friday about legislation the liquor question was under discussion as a taxable. Mr. Simmons presented this phase of the problem to the President and told him that the nation would lose at least $450,000,000 in revenues if the country went dry next January. He also told the President that there would be about 80,000,000 gallons of whisky in bond next January, and the Federal Government would be in duty bound to pay for this whisky, which would cost at least $200,000,000.

Senator Simmons has frequently said that there will be a loss to the country of more than $700,000,000 in the first six months under a dry law.

Advocates of prohibition were greatly agitated when it was reported tonight that the skeleton bill taxed alcoholic beverages on the increased schedule recommended by the Treasury Department. They saw in the move what they feared was a determination on the part of the Democratic leaders to anticipate a veto of the prohibition amendment to the Food Stimulation bill.

British Marconi Earns $1,915,000.

The Marconi Wireless Company of America received a cable dispatch from Marconi's Wireless Telegraph Company of London yesterday saying that the profits in 1917 amounted to $1,915,000. The Directors recommended a final dividend of 15 per cent. on the ordinary stock and 10 per cent. on the preference shares, and carried $500,000 to the general reserve fund. The surplus at the end of the year amounted to $1,-880,000. The annual meeting of the British company is to be held in London on July 24.

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, July 16.—Twenty-two new corporations with an aggregate capitalization of $3,796,000, were chartered today. They include:

The Cross Co., Jewelers and Opticians, Inc., Middletown, $50,000; D. D. Clemenon, W. B. and F. C. Cross, Middletown.

Marvelous Ivory Co., Brooklyn, celluloid novelties, $5,400; L. A. Derosa, M. Steinberg, A. Tannanhaus, 393 South 4th St., Brooklyn.

G. W. Campbell Mfg. and Supply Co., Manhattan, shipbuilders' tools and supplies, $5,-000; G. W. Campbell, A. A. Linke, S. A. Howard, 504 West 112th St.

Liberty Button Corp., Manhattan, 250 shares preferred stock $100 each, 500 shares common stock no par value, active capital $27,500; H. H. Field, M. Reich, H. B. Moore, 512 West 123d St.

Wilson Tire and Accessory Co., Buffalo, $10,000; L. A. and L. E. Wilson, W. G. Daggett, Buffalo.

The White System Clothing Co., Manhattan, $50,000; J. and P. and S. Halpern, 992 Eastern Parkway, Brooklyn.

Hadden-Maninger Corp., Manhattan, automatic selling machines, $90,000; W. R. Lippert, J. S. Scheer, R. G. McCann, 40 Leonard St.

Beigel-Goodstein Co., Manhattan, women's dresses, $5,000; A. J. Kheel, S. Biegel, I. Goodstein, 663 Fox St.

Narelle, Noblett & Co., Manhattan, shipping and forwarding business, $10,000; H. L. Joyce, M. T. Noblett, R. G. Narelle, 17 Battery Place.

Community Restaurant, Manhattan, $50,-000; S. Parker, P. Bornstein, S. Wolf, 126 East 12th St.

Central Saw Mills, Manhattan, $150,000; W. C. Giles, Apostolo Antoniou, L. Karasik, 44 Court St., Brooklyn.

Paragon Games, Manhattan, games, puzzles, and novelties, $50,000; A. Wyse, W. G. Whilden, J. D. Lecky, 1,482 Broadway.

Ramberg Dry Dock and Repair Co., Brooklyn, $3,000,000; H. W. Ramberg, F. Schmidt, C. Sendixen, 51 75th St., Brooklyn.

Bertha Holley, Inc., Manhattan, costumers and milliners, $50,000; B. Holley, I. Keller, Ez. Fairfield, 360 East 195th St.

C. F. Hernandez Sons & Co., Manhattan, exporters and importers, forwarders and brokers, $100,000; A. G. Lampke, B. F. and C. F. Hernandez, 17 Battery Place.

The Garjeen Co., Manhattan, taxitles, $25,-000; H. S. Stewart, A. G. and J. A. Garnaus, 89 Barclay St.

Bella Reynolds, Inc., Manhattan, agents and brokers in transportation, $9,000; C. W. Harrison, H. G. Williams, W. A. Moore, 215 Montague St., Brooklyn.

Nilfal Corp., Manhattan, realty, $50,000; L. L. and M. Kellogg, A. Brauer, 24 St. Nicholas Place.

CAPITAL INCREASES.

Oneonta Department Store, Oneonta, $35,-000 to $100,000.

Carr Clothing Co., Oneonta, $20,000 to $25,-000.

The Palmer Lumber Co., North Tonawanda, $100,000 to $200,000.

Mills Remnants Co., Manhattan, $10,000 to $50,000.

CHANGE OF NAME.

Brenner-Deckinger Co., Inc., Manhattan, to Herbert Deckinger Co.

Pfanstiehl Co., Inc., Poughkeepsie, to Fansteel Products Co.

AUTHORIZATIONS.

Homestead Valve Mfg. Co., Pennsylvania, $50,000; representative, P. I. Rhodes, 1 Franklin St.

DISSOLUTIONS.

Kaufman Milling Co., Manhattan.
Tu-Shu Tire Corp., Manhattan.

Delaware Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

DOVER, July 16.—Charters filed:

Republic Carbon Co., $2,500,000; M. L. Rogers, T. A. Irwin, and W. G. Singer of Wilmington.

United Securities Corp., $1,000,000; John C. Draper, C. L. Rimilinger, and M. M. Clancy of Wilmington.

Northern Smelting Co., $500,000; M. L. Rogers, L. A. Irwin, and W. G. Singer of Wilmington.

International Alloys Co., $500,000; M. L. Rogers, L. A. Irwin, and W. G. Singer of Wilmington.

Owl Creek Oil and Gas Co., $100,000; J. M. Freze, H. Bonsal, and A. W. Posey of Wilmington.

The Home Ice and Coal Co., $100,000; John C. Draper, C. L. Rimilinger, and M. M. Clancy of Wilmington.

Maylayan Export and Import Co., Inc., $100,000; A. W. Britton, Pau' S. Smith, and Clarence S. Rice of New York.

McIntyre & Co., $100,000; F. R. Hansell, J. Vernon Pimm, and S. C. Seymour of Wilmington.

INCREASE IN CAPITAL STOCK.

Castle Hill Orchard Co., Philadelphia, from $20,000 to $75,000.

WAR FINANCE BOARD ADVANCES $2,400,000

This Is Toward Retirement of $8,047,000 Bonds of Commonwealth Power Company.

The Commonwealth Power, Railway & Light Company announced yesterday that the War Finance Corporation had agreed to advance $2,400,000 toward the retirement of its $8,047,000 convertible 5 per cent. bonds, provided the company obtained an extension of the balance of the obligation. The bonds fell due May 1 last. As in case of the $57,000,000 note issue of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company, the funds to be raised by the War Finance Corporation amounted to approximately 30 per cent. of the Commonwealth's bonds.

In a letter signed by Anton G. Hodenpyl, President, two plans for carrying out the operation were offered holders of the bonds yesterday. Under one plan owners have the opportunity of taking in exchange for their matured bonds a new $1,000 five-year 7 per cent. secured convertible gold bond and $25 in cash, representing 2½ per cent. discount on the new bond, for each $1,000 old bond. The other proposal calls for a new $700 five-year 7 per cent. convertible gold bond, together with $17.50 representing a discount of 2½ per cent. on the $700 bond, and $300 in cash for each $1,000 of bonds matured. The larger cash payment would represent a payment on principal and to it will be added interest on $300 at 7 per cent. from May 1 to date of payment.

The old bonds of $500 and $100 denomination will be entitled to one-half and one-tenth, respectively of the amounts set out in the offers. By reason of the discount the price of the new bonds is equivalent to 97½ and holders will receive a return of 7½ per cent. if they keep the bonds to maturity.

The letter asked owners of the old bonds to deposit them under one of the plans as soon as possible with the Bankers Trust Company of New York, the National City Bank of Chicago, the Fidelity Trust Company of Philadelphia, the Citizens Savings and Trust Company of Cleveland, the Fidelity and Columbia Trust Company of Louisville, the Rhode Island Hospital Trust Company of Providence or the Michigan Trust Company of Grand Rapids. After Aug. 5 deposits will be received only with the consent of the company. When the plan is declared operative, notice will be sent to all owners of deposit receipts who may receive then their cash and new bonds.

TAKES CHLORINE PLANTS.

War Board to Control Industry to Supply Gas to the Army.

WASHINGTON, July 16.—To assure sufficient chlorine for manufacture of gas shells and other war purposes, the War Industries Board, with the approval of President Wilson, took over the chlorine industry of the United States.

For the present, the board announced, the Government will do no more than allocate the product under the direction of H. G. Carrell, chief of the alkali and chlorine section of the board.

ARREST CUBAN BANK HEAD.

President of Hispano Bank Held When Payments Are Suspended.

HAVANA, July 16.—The Hispano Bank here has suspended payments and its President, Arturo Beale, has been arrested at Antilla. The depositors are for the most part Chinese colonists.

No statement of the assets or liabilities has yet been given out.

Print Paper Supply Still Low.

WASHINGTON, July 16.—Mill stocks of news print paper showed virtually no improvement during June, according to the Federal Trade Commission's monthly review of the industry. At the end of the month only about one week's output, 26,161 tons, was on hand. Reports from eleven mills at the end of the month showed no production, and nine others only a small percentage of their normal capacity. The principal reasons assigned for the loss are repairs, fire, and lack of help and fuel.

Belgium Gets $1,680,000 More.

WASHINGTON, July 16.—Belgium received a new credit of $1,680,000 today, making the totals of her loans from the United States Government $183,-480,000, and total loans to all Allies $6,268,270,000.

COMMODITIES MARKETS.

RYE.

Market nominal. No. 2 Western, $1.70, cost and freight, New York.

CORN.

The local cash market is nominal, fresh shelled No. 2 yellow being quoted at $1.93¾, cost and freight, New York; No. 3, $1.78¾.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
July	$1.64	$1.60¾	$1.60¾	$1.63	..
August	1.65	1.60¼	1.61¼	1.63¼	..
September	1.64¼	1.60⅞	1.61⅛	1.63¼	$1.60

OATS.

In the local cash market standard was quoted 89@89½c; No. 2 white, 89½c; No. 3 white, 89c; No. 4 white, 87½@88c; ordinary clipped, 88@89c.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
July	76¾	75¾	75½	76¾	68¼
August	73¾	72½	72¼	73¾	..
September	72⅛	70⅝	70⅝	71¼	54⅝

PROVISIONS.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
Lard—					
July	26.10	26.15	26.15	26.20	20.65
Sept.	26.17	26.15	26.15	26.25	20.90
Ribs—					
July	24.85	24.80	24.80	24.87	21.42
Sept.	24.70	24.80	24.62	24.63	21.57
Pork—					
July	45.00	44.80	44.80	44.70	40.50
Sept.	45.20	45.00	45.00	45.50	39.80

COFFEE.

Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
July	..	..	8.84	8.29
August	..	..	8.42	8.48
September	8.60	8.46	8.49	8.57
October	..	..	8.55	8.64
November	..	..	8.62	8.71
December	8.72	8.66	8.69	8.79

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.

BUTTER.—Receipts yesterday, 10,751 packages. Continued good trading and prices ½@1c higher on most grades of creamery. Feeling firm at the advance. Renovated butter, the sales and ladles and packing stock are hardening a little. Creamery, higher than extras, a pound, 45¾@46¼c; extras, 92 score, 45@45¼c; firsts, 88 to 91 score, 43½@44c; seconds, 83 to 87 score, 40½@43c; thirds, 80@40c; unsalted, higher than extras, 47@47¼c; extras, 46@46½c; firsts, 44@45½c; seconds, 41½@43½c; State dairy, tubs, finest, 44½@45c; good to prime, 41½@44c; common to fair, 30@40½c; renovated, extras, 39½@40c; firsts, 38@39c; lower grades, 34@37c; imitation creamery, firsts, 36½@37c; lads, current make, No. 1, 33½@34c; No. 2, 33c; lower grades, 30@32½c.

EGGS.—14,053 cases. Trading is a little quieter as a rule; strictly fine to fancy Northern graded goods are rated steady to firm, and there is continued prompt outlet for good and ordinary grades, including checks and dirties. The medium grades are rather quiet and some lots can be had on little better terms than of late, although the range of prices is without quotable change. Nearby white eggs of strictly fancy quality are working out fairly well, but there are many such, and there is accumulation of average good and ordinary grades which at very irregular prices, although the full range of values is without material change; many individual lots have to be sold lower than heretofore. Fresh gathered extras, a dozen, 46c; regular packed extra firsts, 44@45c; regular packed firsts, 42@43c; seconds and poorer, 37@41c; fresh gathered dirties, No. 1, 37@38c; No. 2 and poorer, 32@36c; fresh gathered checks, good to choice, dry, 34@35c; undergrades, 26@33c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby Western hennery whites, fine to fancy, 52@54c; gathered extras, 45@51c; gathered whites, ordinary to fine, 43@52c; Pacific Coast whites, firsts to finest, 50@52c; Western and Southern, gathered whites, 43@48c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby hennery browns, 47@50c; gathered brown and mixed colors, 38@46c.

REPORTS DECLINES IN LIQUOR REVENUES

Census Bureau Shows Only 3.5% of Total in 219 Cities Is from That Source.

QUESTION OF NEW TAXATION

Problem of Raising Funds by Levies on Other Business and by Licenses Discussed.

WASHINGTON, July 16.—During the fiscal year 1917 the 219 American cities having more than 30,000 inhabitants derived only 3.5 per cent. of their total revenues from the liquor traffic. The proportion represented by this figure has shown a continuous decline during recent years, having fallen from 6.4 per cent. in 1907 to 5.5 per cent. in 1909, 5 per cent. in 1911, 4.8 per cent. in 1913, 4.2 per cent. in 1915, and 3.5 per cent. in 1917.

These proportions refer in each case to the group of cities estimated to have more than 30,000 inhabitants in the year specified. This group comprised 157 cities in 1907 and 1909, 193 in 1911, 199 in 1913, 204 in 1915, and 219 in 1917.

The foregoing are among the outstanding facts presented in a report entitled "Specified Sources of Municipal Revenue: 1917," soon to be issued by Sam L. Rogers, Director of the Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce, and compiled under the supervision of Starke M. Grogan, chief statistician for statistics of States and cities.

For the 219 cities of over 30,000, taken as a group, the proportions which the various classes of revenues formed of the total during the fiscal year 1917 were: Property taxes, 63.9 per cent.; earnings of public service enterprises, 10 per cent.; special assessments and special charges for outlays, 7.8 per cent.; highway privileges, rent, and interest, 5.5 per cent.; subventions, grants, gifts, donations, and pension assessments, 4.1 per cent.; liquor taxes, 3.5 per cent.; earnings of general departments, 2.5 per cent.; business taxes other than liquor (including those collected without the issue of licenses) and nonbusiness license taxes, 2.1 per cent.; fines, forfeits, and escheats, five-tenths of 1 per cent., and poll taxes, two-tenths of 1 per cent.

The progress of the movement for the suppression of the liquor traffic since 1908 is indicated in a rough way by a comparison of the proportions which the numbers of cities receiving liquor taxes represented of the total numbers covered by the 1908 and 1917 reports, respectively. In the earlier year 133 cities out of a total of 146, or more than nine-tenths, received liquor taxes; whereas in the later year only 155 cities out of a total of 219, or about seven-tenths, received such taxes. So pronounced has been the decline in municipal revenues from the liquor traffic during recent years that the gross amount of such revenues dropped from $41,364,527 for 199 cities in the fiscal year 1913 to $39,605,966 for 204 cities in 1915, and to $36,974,797 for 219 cities in 1917.

The falling off in this class of municipal revenues has become a matter of sufficient importance, in the judgment of the Census Bureau, to justify a study of certain sources from which can be derived revenues to take the place of those formerly supplied by the liquor traffic. These sources are specified as "special assessments, business taxes other than on the liquor traffic, general license taxes, and license taxes on dogs."

The percentages which the receipts from taxes on the liquor traffic formed of the total revenues in the cities which collected liquor taxes during the fiscal year 1917, ranged from 16.2 per cent. in East St. Louis, Ill., to seventeenths of 1 per cent. in New Castle, Penn. For the ten cities which, according to the census of 1910, ranked highest in population the percentages that liquor contributed to the total revenues during the fiscal year 1917 were as follows: New York, 2.2; Chicago, 8; Philadelphia, 4.1; St. Louis, 4.2; Boston, 2.7; Cleveland, 4.1; Baltimore, 5.6; Pittsburgh, 3; Detroit, 3.1, and Buffalo, 3.2.

Although the revenues obtained from the liquor traffic in American cities have always been small in comparison with those from property taxes, nevertheless they have been very much greater than those accruing from licenses on business other than the liquor traffic. These "other business licenses" yielded only nine-tenths of 1 per cent. of the total revenues of cities of over 30,000 during the fiscal year 1917; and during preceding years the corresponding proportion varied but slightly, having been equal to either 1 per cent. or 1.1 per cent for each of the years for which figures are given in the report.

Some of the cities, however, raised considerable proportions of their revenues through license taxes of this character. Following is a list of those which reported 5 per cent. or more of their total revenues as derived from such sources during the fiscal year 1917:

	Per Cent.		Per Cent.
Birmingham, Ala.	17.1	Nashville, Tenn.	8.3
Montgomery, Ala.	14.8	Portsmouth, Va.	7.5
Lynchburg, Va.	14.8	Macon, Ga.	7.4
Savannah, Ga.	11.3	Chattanooga, Tenn	7.1
Norfolk, Va.	11.2	Shreveport, La.	6.9
Roanoke, Va.	11.0	Wilmington, N. C.	6.3
Mobile, Ala.	10.6	Atlantic City, N.J.	6.4
Charleston, S. C.	10.6	Springfield, Mo.	6.2
Columbia, S. C.	9.5	Atlanta, Ga.	6.1
Knoxville, Tenn.	8.5	Joplin, Mo.	5.5
Augusta, Ga.	8.4	Tampa, Fla.	5.0

Those cities in which municipal revenue from the liquor traffic is no longer received, or in which this form of revenue is about to be discontinued, and which are, therefore, in search of other sources of revenue, will find in the census report a valuable collection of data. There is given for each State a brief summary of the methods of raising revenues through special assessments, business taxes other than on the liquor traffic, general license taxes, and license taxes on dogs, and for each city of over 30,000 a detailed list showing the kinds of business on which license taxes are collected and the rates of levy.

American Woolen Mills Co. Sold.

ROCKVILLE, Conn., July 16.—Sale of the American Mills Company, woolen manufacturers, to the Hockanum Mill Company was announced today. The sale price is about $800,000. The American Mills Company was capitalized for $100,000. The mill was built in 1847 and the company was reorganized in 1885.

Express Companies Still Losing.

WASHINGTON, July 16.—Although operating revenues increased, the eight interstate express companies sustained a net loss of $945,741 last February, compared with a loss of $132,911 the same month last year. Operating revenues were $19,333,000, compared with $15,384,000 in February, 1917. The Southern Express Company was the only one of the eight which did not show a net loss.

FINANCIAL NOTES.

The Equitable Trust Company of 37 Wall Street, which has a branch at 618 Fifth Avenue has made arrangements for the transfer of that office to new quarters at the corner of Madison Avenue and 45th Street. The change will be made on or about Sept. 1. The Equitable also maintains a branch at 222 Broadway.

The Chicago Clearing House has adopted a sliding scale of interest rates paid on deposits, similar to the plan recently adopted by the New York Clearing House. Under the new rule, the maximum rate that may be paid on deposits at the present time is 2½ per cent. The maximum rate is regulated by the Federal Reserve Bank rate for ninety-day discounts.

Alfred Rau has retired from the Stock Exchange firm of Sutro Bros. & Co. He joined the firm only recently, having been previously a partner in the firm of H. P. Goldschmidt & Co.

The Brazilian Government has authorized the London & Brazilian Bank, which has a branch in this city, to establish additional branches in the cities of Campos, State of Rio de Janeiro, and Victoria, State of Espirito Santo.

N. H. Loomis, formerly General Solicitor of the Union Pacific Railroad Co., has been appointed Corporation Counsel of the company with headquarters in Omaha.

TRADERS HAVE A DAY ON COTTON EXCHANGE

Net Result Is a Gain of 10 to 29 Points with the Tone Very Steady at the Close.

It was a traders' market almost exclusively on the Cotton Exchange yesterday. Spot houses may have sold a little cotton on the bulges, or the South may have done likewise, and spinners' representatives may have taken a little on the dips, but in the main contracts were simply moved back and forth around the ring. Naturally, in the circumstances, the course of prices turned on the technical position of the market, and, as it is still predominantly oversold, the net result was a gain of 10 to 29 points, with the tone very steady at the close.

July opened slightly more in demand than of late, being 7 points up on some demand for cover, but the other months ranged off from no change over Monday's close to 22 points down. Most of the active months were only a few points off, purely on lack of interest, the loss of 22 points being shown by September on the liquidation of a few long contracts in this relatively inactive option. Indications were that some persistent bear operators were trying to cover themselves in July, while at the same time selling short in the new crop.

The early trading was rather listless, more attention being paid to news from France than to market news, but prices gradually climbed as cover was sought for several small short lines. The report of the Watkins Bureau on crop prospects, which always receives respectful attention, was taken as bearish, as, although the condition of 83.6 which it reported showed deterioration, it was less than the normal for this season. Prices eased off somewhat on this, and the perennially optimistic prognostications of rain in the dry section of Texas, but the trend of the market was not that way, and all the lost ground was regained, with a little to spare, before the close.

Yesterday's quotations follow:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Previous Day.
July	28.00	28.25	27.99	28.15@28.20	27.98
Aug. off at	28.20	28.45	28.20	28.44 bid	28.15
Sept.	28.35	28.48	28.35	28.57 bid	28.57
Oct.	24.75	24.98	24.73	24.97@24.98	24.80
Nov.	....	....	....	24.47 bid	24.84
Dec.	24.18	24.39	24.11	24.37@24.39	24.14
Jan.	23.85	24.08	23.83	24.06@24.09	23.92
Feb.	....	....	....	24.06 bid	23.85
March	23.80	23.97	23.72	23.97@23.99	23.85
April	....	....	....	23.97 bid	23.85
May	23.80	23.92	23.82	24.03 bid	23.87

The local market for spot cotton was 20 points higher, at 33.15, for middling upland; sales nil.

Southern spot markets were: Galveston, 30c; New Orleans, 29.75c; Savannah, 30.25c; Augusta, 29.25c; Memphis, 30c; Houston, 30c; Little Rock, 30c.

Yesterday's cotton statistics were:

	Yesterday.	Last W'k.	Year.
Port receipts	4,552	7,473	6,018
Exports	14,740	2,200	1,911
Exports, season	3,927,137	3,903,863	5,498,544
N. Y. stocks	120,360	128,831	39,658
Port stocks	1,050,965	1,084,735	647,382
N. Y. arrivals	1,552	3,788	....

Liverpool cables: Spot cotton quiet and unchanged; middling, old contract, 22.04d; good middling, new contract, 21.50d. Sales, 2,000; American, 1,000. Futures opened quiet, 8 to 6 points advance. Closed quiet, but steady, 18 to 16 points decline on new, unchanged on old contracts. July, 21.99d; August, 20.70d; September, 19.74d; October, 19.20d; November, 18.98d. Manchester: Yarns and cloths quiet.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 16.—Forecast:

N. C.—Showers Wed. and Thurs.
S. C.—Showers Wed., fair Thurs.
Ga.—Cloudy Wed., fair Thurs.
Ala. and Miss.—Cloudy Wed. and Thurs.
Fla.—Showers Wed. and Thurs.
Tenn.—Cloudy and showers Wed., fair Thurs.
Ky.—Cloudy and cooler Wed., fair Thurs.
Ind.—Fair Wed. and Thurs.
Mich.—Fair Wed. and Thurs.
Ohio—Cloudy Wed., fair Thurs.
La.—Wed. and Thurs. partly cloudy, not much change in temperature.
Ark. and W. Tex.—Wed. and Thurs. partly cloudy.
Okla.—Wed. and Thurs. partly cloudy to cloudy weather.
E. Tex.—Wed. and Thurs. partly cloudy, cooler in n. Wed.

PROTEST AT FREIGHT RATES

McAdoo Accused of IDscriminating Against New England.

BOSTON, July 16.—Edgar J. Rich, formerly general counsel of the Boston & Maine Railroad and now counsel of the Associated Industries of Massachusetts, speaking today at a conference between Public Service Commissioners of the New England States and shippers, charged William G. McAdoo, Director General of Railroads, with discrimination against this part of the country in fixing freight rates after political and sectional pressure had been brought to bear upon him.

It was also asserted by Henry I. Harrigan, President of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, that Mr. McAdoo exceeded the authority granted him by Congress in fixing freight rates in New England. Declaring that the last increase of 25 per cent. was unnecessary, Mr. Harriman pointed out that increases totaling 80 per cent. had been put upon shippers of the six Northeastern States in the last five years.

The conference was called to determine the advisability of requesting the Railroad Administration to grant lower rates to shippers in this region, but there were so many speakers to be heard that the conference adjourned until tomorrow.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Alpha	.02	Julia	.01
Alta	.03	Justice	.01
Andes	.03	Mexican	.26
Best & Belcher	.03	Occidental	.51
Bullion	.01	Ophir	.10
Caledonia	.03	Overman	.02
Challenge Con.	.03	Potosi	.05
Chollar	.03	Savage	.03
Confidential	.04	Seg. Belcher	.01
Con. Imperial	.01	Sierra Nevada	.09
Con. Virginia	.31	Union Con.	.44
Gould & Curry	.01	Utah	.01
Hale & Norcross	.01	Mexican dollars	.77
Jacket	.06		

TONOPAH.

Belmont	2.90	Florence	.10
Cash Boy	.04	Goldfield Con.	.29
Halifax	.13	Goldfield Merger	.01
Jim Butler	.56	Great Bend	.03
McNamara	.02	Jumbo Exten.	.07
Midway	.04	Kawana	.02
Mizpah	.06	Lone Star	.05
Monarch Pitts.	.08	Silver Pick	.02
Montana	.06	MANHATTAN.	
North Star	.06	Consolidated	.06
Rescue	.07	Union Amalg.	.01
Tonopah Divide	1.50	White Caps	.33
Tonopah Exten.	1.01	OTHER DISTRICTS.	
West End	.01	Nevada Ellis	.02
West Tonopah	.19	Packard	.27
GOLDFIELD.		Rochester	.38
Atlanta	.09	Round Mountain	.18
Booth	.02	United Eastern	3.00

COLORADO SPRINGS.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Cresson	4¼	4½	Isabella	8	....
Dr. J'pot	3	5	McKinney	5¼	7½
Elkton	4	5	Portland	80	94
El Paso	14	25	U. Gold M.	13	15
Golden C.	162	165	Vindicator	40	50
Granite	19½	25	Rose Nicol.	6	7;

SAVINGS AND LOAN ASSOCIATIONS.
4½ PER CENT. on Savings
This rate has been paid many years by the conservatively managed
Franklin Society
FOR HOME BUILDING AND SAVINGS
38 PARK ROW, NEW YORK.
Ask for Pamphlet, "The Proverbs of Franklin."—Mailed Free.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE WALSH & NELSON MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

Notice is hereby given that a Special Meeting of the Stockholders of the Walsh & Nelson Manufacturing Company will be held at the office of Matthews Brown, 82 Beaver Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 19th day of July, 1918, at 11 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of voting upon the proposition that the said corporation be forthwith dissolved.

Dated New York, June 19th, 1918.

J. SAMPSON,
MATTHEWS BROWN,
ERNEST MARTIN,
E. T. BRACKEN,
Directors.

MORE STEEL NEEDED TO RUSH SHIP OUTPUT

Government Moves to Expand Mills So Yards Can Work at Utmost Capacity.

CANVASS NATION'S SUPPLY

Non-War Industries May Be Required Further to Curtail Their Requirements.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 16.—Plans to increase the capacity of the steel plate mills by 750,000 tons a year are being formulated by the War Industries Board and the Shipping Board, as a result of the unexpectedly heavy demands which have been made upon the industry by the extended war program.

Many of the shipyards have turned out vessels in record time, and it is now believed that five ships can be built on each way in a year in some of the plants which have reached the highest efficiency. Lack of steel, however, would make such an unusual feat impossible.

Other yards in which it was figured that only three ships would be built on each way during a year's time now promise to deliver not fewer than four if the steel plates are supplied. Very few of the yards will deliver fewer than three ships from each way.

Already there have been complaints that delay in the delivery of steel plates has threatened to hold back construction in some of the yards, and officials are determined to concentrate the nation's output on this work where steel can be spared from other than the absolutely vital war plants.

While the speed att

STEAMSHIPS.

Arriving at
Historic Quebec

Every hour of this wonderful all-water journey has its revelation of beauty and historic interest—Niagara, the Sublime, Toronto—"The Queen City of Canada," the Venetian-like Thousand Islands, the thrilling descent of the marvelous rapids, the Canadian Metropolis Montreal, the miracle-working shrine of Ste. Anne de Beaupré—an hour from Quebec, the stupendous Capes "Trinity" and "Eternity"—higher than Gibraltar—are all on this route.

Complete; all expense; tours planned and standard service fully maintained.

For full information call or telephone (Broad 2785). J. W. Canvin, General Agent, Dept. 102, 34 Whitehall St., or any tourist agent.

CANADA STEAMSHIP LINES

South America
Brazil, River Plate

Twin Screw Steamer FRISIA under Neutral Flag is expected to sail shortly from NEW YORK, carrying 1st and 2d class passengers.

For reservations apply to the General Passenger Agency of the

ROYAL HOLLAND LLOYD
2 Battery Place, New York.

AMERICAN LINE
Frequent Sailings
WHITE STAR LINE
Frequent Sailings
NEW YORK-LIVERPOOL
DRAFTS & MONEY ORDERS
Britain—Ireland—Italy—Scandinavia.
Offices, 9 Broadway, New York

FRENCH LINE
Compagnie Generale Transatlantique
Express Postal Service
NEW YORK—BORDEAUX—PARIS
WEEKLY DEPARTURES
Company's Office 19 State St., N. Y.
Phone Broad 4900.

SPANISH ROYAL MAIL LINE
(COMPANIA TRASATLANTICA)
FREQUENT SAILINGS, Direct to Vigo, Corunna, Gijon & Santander; Cadiz & Barcelona; Havana & Vera Cruz.
J. LLANSO, Agt., Pier 8, E. R. Tel. Hanover 316.

Continued Coastwise Passenger Service Between New York and New Orleans.
SEMI-WEEKLY SAILINGS.
MORGAN LINE, L. F. SUTTING, Agent, 165 Broadway.

SOUTH AMERICA, New York to Valparaiso through Panama Canal, calling at principal ports of Peru and Chile. Sailing dates on request. U. S. & Pacific Line Pass. Dept., 104 Pearl St., New York. Phone Broad 5570.

COMMERCIAL SOUTH AMERICAN LINE
WEST INDIES AND
SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS.
PASSENGER AGENTS, 398 BROADWAY.
FREIGHT AGENTS, 29 BROADWAY.

STEAMBOATS.

HUDSON RIVER
DAY LINE

DAILY, INCLUDING SUNDAY.

Direct Rail Connections to all points in the Catskills, Saratoga, the Adirondacks, the West and North. All through rail tickets between New York and Albany and Troy Evening Line tickets accepted. Music. Restaurant.

Religious and patriotic services each Sunday, 2:15 P. M., in Pavilion No. 2, Bear Mountain.

Half-fare for all soldiers and sailors in uniform.

UP BOATS	A. M. Through Service	A. M. Poughkeepsie Service	P. M. Saturday Special
New York:			
Desbrosses St..	8:40	10:00	2:00
West 42d St..	9:00	10:20	2:20
West 129th St.	9:20	10:40	2:40
Yonkers	9:50	11:10	3:10
Bear Mountain..	*11:30	*12:50	*4:50
West Point (weekdays only)	*11:50	*1:15	*5:15
Cornwall		1:40	5:40
Newburgh	*12:20	*2:00	6:00
Poughkeepsie	*1:10	*2:50	7:00
Kingston Point..	2:10	....	7:50
Catskill	3:25	....	9:15
Hudson	3:40	....	9:35
Albany	4:30	....	7

Saturdays Only

*Return boats same day from points marked * affording ideal one-day outings.

For information telephone Canal 9300.

Iron Steamboat Co.
CONEY ISLAND
Special Schedule WEDNESDAY, JULY 17.
Lv. W. 129th St., 9:30, 10:40, 11:40, 12:40, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6:20, 7:30, 8:30. Pier 1, N. R., 10:15, 11:25, 12:25, 1:25, 2:35, 3:45, 4:45, 5:45, 7, 8:20, 9:30. Canal Island, 12:25, 2:25, 3:45, 4:45, 5:45, 6:30, 7:25, 8:25, 9:25, 10:30.
ROCKAWAY BEACH
Lv. W. 129 St., 9:30 A.M.; PIER 1, N.R., 10:15 A.M. Rockaway, 5:30 P. M. Tel. Rector 872.

FALL RIVER LINE
Inside Route to Boston

Steamers leave Pier 14, N. R., foot Fulton St., daily at 6:00 P. M. Music.

NEW LONDON (NORWICH LINE), Str. lvs. Pier 40, N. R., Houston St., weekdays only, 5:30 P. M. Lv. Pier 70, E. R., 22d St., 6 P. M.

NEW BEDFORD LINE, Lv. Pier 40, N. R., week days only, 6:00 P. M.

THE PUBLIC BE PLEASED.
COLONIAL LINE
BOSTON BY BOAT AND RAIL
PROVIDENCE Boat Direct
ALL OUTSIDE STATEROOMS, $1 TO $3.
Week Days and Sundays at 5:30 P. M. from Pier 32, N. R., foot West Houston St.
Phone Spring 9491.

STEAMER
"Mandalay"
Day and Night Trips DOWN THE BAY
To Atlantic Highlands. Fare 35c Each Way
Lve. N. Y., Battery Pier, *9:30 A.M., 1:45, 8 P.M.
Ret. Lv. Atlantic Highlands 10:30 A.M.; 5, 9:45 P.M.
Music, Dancing (*9:30 trip omitted Mondays)
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METROPOLITAN LINE
To **BOSTON $5.23**
via CAPE COD CANAL
Steamers lv. Pier 18, N.R., ft. of Murray St. daily (Sundays included)
Staterooms, Meals—The Best
TELEPHONE BARCLAY 5000

WEEKDAY and SUNDAY TRIPS To
BEAR MOUNTAIN
45 MILES UP THE HUDSON
Str. "Grand Republic" Lvs. Battery 9 A.M., W. 132d St. 9:45 A.M.
MUSIC DANCING REFRESHMENTS
Round Trip Weekdays, 55c; Children, 30c. Sundays, 35c; Children, 55c. Incl. War Tax. Bear Mountain Line. Tel. Broad 1708

RED BANK LINE
For Highlands, Oceanic, Locust Point & Red Bank. Week days lve. Franklin St., Pier 24, 8:30 A. M., 2:45 P. M.; Battery, 8:35 A. M., 3:15 P. M. SUNDAYS, Franklin St., 8:30, 9:15; Battery, 8:55, 9:35 A. M.

NEWBURGH, POUGHKEEPSIE, KINGSTON, Franklin St., 4 P. M., W. 129th St., 4:30 P. M. Phone 1675—Franklin.
CENTRAL HUDSON LINE.

HUDSON RIVER NIGHT LINES.
From Pier 32, N. R., foot Canal St., week days, 6 P. M.; Sundays and holidays, 9 P. M. West 132nd St., half hour later. Due Albany 6 o'clock following morning.
TROY EVENING LINE, Daily exc. Sat. To Troy Direct.
Pier 43, N. R., N. Y. Tel. Spring 1845.

CALLS 10,876 MEN UNDER DRAFT HERE

Sherrill's Order Affects Largest Number at One Time Since Nation Entered War.

14,924 FROM ENTIRE STATE

Registrants Will Be First New Yorkers to Go to Cantonments in Maryland and Virginia.

Adjutant General Charles H. Sherrill, following receipt of instructions from Provost Marshal General Enoch H. Crowder, called an additional 14,924 selective draft registrants of New York State to the colors yesterday afternoon. New York City will furnish 10,876 of the men. The movement of the men to cantonments will begin next Monday morning and will continue until the following Friday. The camps to which the men are ordered are Camp Upton, to which will go 8,249, all of whom, with the exception of 589 from Suffolk and Nassau Counties, are from New York City; the Engineer Camp at Camp Humphreys, Va., to which will proceed 2,000 New York City registrants, and Camp Meade, Md., which will receive 4,675 men, of whom 1,216 will be from this city.

This is the largest single movement of draft men ordered since Congress declared war in April of last year, and it is the first time that New Yorkers have been ordered to the Maryland and Virginia cantonments. The mobilization order was transmitted to the 189 local draft boards in this city last night by Martin Conboy, Director of the Draft.

The following table gives the number of men, with the date of departure, and the camps to which they will be sent of the New York City registrants called to the colors next week:

Leave Monday, July 22.

CAMP UPTON.

Board.	Men.	Board.	Men.	Board.	Men.
23	67	30	62	36	87
25	51	31	40	37	148
26	174	32	118	38	133
27	72	33	76	39	119
28	143	34	60		
29	43	35	136		

CAMP MEADE, MD.

Board.	Men.	Board.	Men.	Board.	Men.
92	10	132	20	186	26
97	32	135	30	187	9
98	36	141	61	189	88
102	170	158	170		
117	290	168	80		

Leave Tuesday, July 23.

CAMP HUMPHREYS, VA.

Board.	Men.	Board.	Men.	Board.	Men.
99	56	107	114	111	114
101	132	110	99	112	82

Leave Wednesday, July 24.

CAMP UPTON.

Board.	Men.	Board.	Men.	Board.	Men.
40	108	52	154	66	93
41	63	57	45	67	73
42	24	58	24	68	87
43	53	59	25	69	63
44	78	60	167	70	158
45	77	61	141	71	116
46	93	62	49	72	47
47	40	64	40		
49	95	65	66		

CAMP MEADE, MD.

Board.	Men.	Board.	Men.	Board.	Men.
5	40	100	284	113	25
9	11	105	12	114	138
87	4	106	200		

CAMP HUMPHREYS, VA.

Board.	Men.	Board.	Men.	Board.	Men.
116	55	145	39	157	50
120	22	148	88	164	118
126	18	153	40		
143	28	154	36		

Leave Thursday, July 25.

CAMP UPTON.

Board.	Men.	Board.	Men.	Board.	Men.
50	65	76	49	86	30
51	170	77	78	171	141
53	27	78	75	173	70
54	87	79	122	178	6
55	63	80	15	180	108
56	168	82	100	181	48
73	110	83	8	182	60
74	156	84	8	184	108
75	106	85	8	185	19

CAMP HUMPHREYS, VA.

Board.	Men.	Board.	Men.	Board.	Men.
95	118	121	80	125	40
115	148	124	93	130	7

Leave Friday, July 26.

CAMP UPTON.

Board.	Men.	Board.	Men.	Board.	Men.
90	118	127	106	160	74
91	124	128	124	162	26
93	93	133	84	172	120
94	119	137	89	174	75
103	17	138	24	175	106
109	45	142	61	176	72
119	108	150	140	177	83
122	78	155	38		
123	140	156	15		

CAMP HUMPHREYS, VA.

Board.	Men.	Board.	Men.	Board.	Men.
120	58	146	178		
131	148	163	12	170	71

The 2,619 men ordered mobilized last week began moving yesterday, when 1,052 New Yorkers reported for duty at Fort Slocum. Today 967 more men from this city will proceed to Slocum. In addition, 600 negro registrants are ready to report at Camp Dix, N. J. One thousand of the Bronx registrants who went to Fort Slocum yesterday was Policeman Julius P. Morlang of the West 125th Street Station. He was escorted to the railway station by the Police Department Band. Morlang was a drummer in the band, and the bandsmen gave him a gold wrist watch just before the military special started for New Rochelle.

CALL FOR 7,000 DRAFT MEN.

15 States Ordered to Send Registrants to Schools, Beginning Aug. 1.

WASHINGTON, July 16.—Fifteen States were called upon by Provost Marshal Gen. Crowder today for 7,000 draft registrants fit for general military service to be sent to schools for special training. The movement will be between Aug. 1 and 15.

Registrants may be voluntarily inducted for this service until July 22. A special call also was issued for 399 draft men qualified as cooks, to move Aug. 1 and to be accepted as volunteers until July 23. California is asked for 128 cooks, Louisiana for 86 and New York for 235.

The allotment for the school call is divided as follows:

Connecticut, 106; University of Maine, District of Columbia, 100; Alabama Polytechnic Institute.

Indiana, 460; Indianapolis Chamber of Commerce.

Kansas, 360; University of Kansas.

Kentucky, 219; Alabama Polytechnic Institute.

Louisiana, 200; Alabama Polytechnic Institute.

Massachusetts, 100; University of Maine.

Minnesota, 412; University of Minnesota, and 515 to the University of Minnesota Agricultural College.

Nebraska, 500; no school assignment given.

North Carolina, 150, (colored;) Negro Agricultural and Technical College, Greensboro, N. C.

Ohio, 500; Bahe Auto School, Kansas City, Mo.

Pennsylvania, 412 to the University of Pittsburgh, 144 to the Erie School Board, Erie, Penn.

West Virginia, 138, (colored;) Negro Agricultural and Technical College.

Wisconsin, 1,900; Sweeney Auto School, Kansas City, Mo.

STEAMBOATS.

SIGHT SEEING YACHTS
Around Manhattan Island
Lv. Battery Pier 10:30, 2:30. Tel. Broad 3873
Short Up Hudson Trips every hour, 25c.

TOURS.

VISIT YOUR NORTHERN ALLIES
For illustrated guide address John F. Pierce, Dept. 102, Canada Steamship Lines, Montreal, Can.

THE BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

50 Cents per agate line each insertion.

BROADCLOTH Wanted.—Black, spot cash. Chelsea 9513.

CAMISOLES Wanted.—Large jobber placing Fall orders for silk camisoles. T. S., D 6 Times.

CHIFFON VELVETS Wanted.—Black and colors. Mad. Sq. 8564.

CHILDREN'S COATS Wanted.—Western jobber open for large quantity of junior and children's coats of better grades. Z 251 Times Annex.

CLOTH Wanted.—Chase's sibelines, Dorset glazette, pannette, or similar material; also whipcords, any quantity, all colors; spot cash. Harry Kitzinger & Co., 1,333 Broadway. Greeley 2030.

COATS Wanted.—Large jobber placing stock orders on new and snappy models of ladies' and misses' coats. 22 West 32d, 13th floor.

COATS, SUITS Wanted.—Jobber placing stock orders on snappy styles only. 15 West 26th, 1st floor.

COATS Wanted.—Large jobber now placing orders on new, snappy Fall coats. 82 West 27th St., 10th floor.

COATS, Suits, Dresses Wanted.—High grade, for cash. Gottdiener. Franklin 4183.

COATS Wanted.—Open for better grade coats, 8th floor, 40 West 27th St.

COATS, SUITS Wanted.—Jobber looking all week. Room 804, 27 West 24th.

COATS Wanted.—Jobber placing orders on better coats. Rosing & Cohen, 1,388 B'way.

CORDUROY Wanted.—Velveteen serges and other materials suitable for children's (boys') suits and overcoats; send swatches. R 271 Times Downtown.

COTTON Mixed Shepherd Checks Wanted.—Cheap, 36 and 54 inches. Madison Sq. 1572.

CREPE DE CHINES Wanted.—4 threads; quantity; mostly flesh. Schlang Co., 151 West 26th St.

CRYSTAL CORD Wanted.—Holden Leonard and Tricotine, F. & H. and Garfield; spot cash. Madison Square 6045.

CRYSTAL CORD and Crystal Cloth Wanted.—Pompom 0816, F. & H. bolivia. Gram. 1074.

CRYSTAL CORD Wanted.—Holden Leonard, all colors; will pay $5.50 yard. Farr. 2816.

DRESSES Wanted.—Large jobber placing stock orders on all grades wool jersey, serge, satin, and meteor dresses; will look at samples 8:30 to 12:30 daily. Wiener, 53 West 36th St.

DRESSES Wanted.—Will buy for spot cash any quantity Jersey, satin, or taffeta dresses to close out; submit samples 8:30 to 12:30 daily. Wiener, 53 West 36th St.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobber looking all week at serges, jerseys and satin dresses; large orders placed, with our material. Apply 1,199 Broadway, 1st floor.

DRESSES, COATS AND SUITS Wanted.—Open for jobs, spot cash. Handels, 330 6th Av.

DRESSES Wanted.—5,000 georgette and silk; also waists; cash. Telephone Franklin 2412.

DUVET DE LAINE Wanted.—Broadcloths, American poplins, all colors. Farragut 554.

FLANNEL POLONIA and duckling fleece wanted in large quantities. Call, with samps, 11th floor, 118 West 22d St.; Chelsea 8650.

GABARDINES Wanted.—Navy and black, also colors; broadcloth. Farragut 8868.

GEORGENE Wanted.—We are open for 500 pieces of Georgene. Shapiro Bros., 514 Broadway.

GROS DE LONDRES Wanted.—In evening shades only, for cash. Cohen, Mad. Sq. 128.

HOLDEN LEONARDS Wanted.—702, duotone, brown, and navy. Madison Sq. 6375.

JERSEYS Wanted.—Dress weight, for cash. L. Nonchikes, 37 West 28th.

JERSEY WOOL Wanted.—All colors. Maurice & Hyman Co., 35 West 31st.

KHAKI Wanted.—All cotton, 28-inch, army shades. 354 4th Av., Room 1613.

KITENZER Wanted.—A. D. Juilliard, style 6717, all shades. Telephone Chelsea 3050.

OXFORDS Wanted.—Gilbert's 13091, Sanford & Russel, 1520-1. Chelsea 8296.

OXFORDS Wanted.—All-wool cloth; will pay cash. Evans Bros., 404 4th Av.

PEAU DE CYGNE Wanted.—Any quantity T. Weinberg & Son, 38 West 26th.

POMPOMS Wanted.—Pompoms for cash; all shades; 0816. Farragut 9060.

POMPOM Wanted.—Will exchange burgundy or pekin 0816 for navy. Mad. Sq. 3935.

POM POMS Wanted.—0816, all shades; will pay cash. Mad. Sq. 2094.

POPLINS Wanted.—3-ply 36-inch wide, silk and cotton. Republic Textile Co., 244 5th Av.

POPLINS Wanted.—Open for Selden 1057, black. Chelsea 5098.

SERGES Wanted.—11433, 4061, 0086, 838, 0070; also cotton broadcloth. M. Weinstein & Co. Mad. Sq. 4620.

SERGES Wanted.—Cash; $3.50 for 17450; $3, 2206; $3.55, 9613, black; $3.10, 982; $3.20 for D. 217, $3.10 for D. 4517. D 49 Times.

SERGE Wanted.—1210 cotton warp serge for cash. Gramercy 4447.

SERGES Wanted.—Red, 36-inch, 43 or 50. Telephone Greenpoint 4275.

SERGES Wanted.—Storm; open for Amoskeag, 7301, black. Chelsea 5099.

SERGES, VELOURS and POPLINS Wanted.—For cash. Call 11-2, Madison Square 3578.

SHEPHERD CHECKS Wanted.—All constructions, 54-inch. Call 354 4th Av., Room 1613.

SILKS Wanted.—Stripes, plaids, plain taffeta, and satins; also silks and cotton poplins; any quantity; spot cash. Room 1106, 44 East 23d.

SILKS, Crepe de Meteor, Taffetas, Satins, and Messalines Wanted.—In all colors. M. Weinman & Sons, 115 West 22d St.

SILKS Wanted.—Open to buy discontinued lines of silks, georgette, any quantity. Madison Square 5666. Ask for Mr. Hart.

SILKS Wanted.—Open to buy discontinued lines of silks; large or small lots; can use seconds. Spring 7934.

SILKS Wanted.—Open for silk remnants, small and large quantities. Y 370 Times Annex.

SILKS Wanted.—We buy for cash silks of any description; large or small quantities. Madison Square 3867 or 1251.

SILVERTONE Wanted.—Duvet delaine velour 0816, pompom. Greeley 2354.

SKIRTS Wanted.—Fall lines; manufacturers catering to jobbers' trade; Wednesday, 9-12, Room 904, 1,182 Broadway. Madison Square 2224.

SUITS, COATS Wanted.—Better grade checker models. 122 West 26th St., 7th floor.

SUITS Wanted.—Placing large stock orders on snappy suits. Rothstein & Melson, 129 West 29th.

SUITS Wanted.—Jobber placing stock orders on Fall suits; call all week, 11th floor, 1,140 Broadway.

SUITS Wanted.—Jobber placing stock orders on suits. Call all week, fifth floor, 11 West 32d St.

TAFFETA AND SATIN Wanted.—Quantity, black and colors. Liman Dress Co., 17 West 17th.

TAFFETA AND MESSALINE Wanted.—5-10 pieces white, about 90c. Greeley-1294.

VELOURS Wanted.—American heavy weight, must be reasonable; cash. Madison Square 9837.

VELOURS Wanted.—F. & H. velour, Pekin, or any other similar make. Niedelman & Hoffman, 45 West 25th St.

VELVETEENS Wanted.—22 inches wide, black and colors, twilled and straight backs. Phone Kraus, Madison Square 8644.

VENETIANS Wanted.—Can sell quantity on commission basis. William V. T. Samuel, Piece Goods Broker, 17 Madison Av.

VOILE Wanted.—Open for black all wool voile, 54 inches preferred; all qualities; submit samples. Chelsea 8073.

WOOLENS Wanted.—Open for woolen remnants, small and large quantities. Y 371 Times Annex.

WOOL JERSEY Wanted.—Can use quantities of navy, taupe, pekin, plum, burgundy, dress weights. King & Appelbaum, 15 East 26th St.

WOOL JERSEY Wanted.—Light weight Jersey in large quantities. Abraham Lustgarten, 8-10 West 19th St.

WOOL JERSEY Wanted.—Dress weight in Fall shades. Costanza Glasser Co., 22-24 West 26th St. Farragut 9062.

WOOL JERSEY Wanted.—Open to buy 100 pieces. Gross & Liebowitz, 134 West 26th St.

WOOL JERSEY Wanted.—Any quantity; will pay spot cash. Marion Dress Co., 16 West 23d St.

WOOL JERSEYS Wanted.—All shades, dress weight. Louis Albert, 44 East 32d.

Contracts Wanted.

CONTRACTOR of ladies', misses' and children's coats; flannels a specialty; looks for work to cut, make, and trim; have a large factory at 4 Great Jones St. Tel. Spring 5102.

CONTRACTOR, reliable, with loft and 10 sewing machines, desires cutting up contracts; commercial references. S. D., 294 Times Downtown.

LADIES' and Children's pile fabric coats; sub-manufacturing for jobbers and manufacturers; large, sanitary shop, 30 machines in operation; neatly worked; best securities. Rose Coat Co., 261 West 36th St., Greeley 2927.

$100 REWARD.

A reward of $100 will be paid by The New York Times for information leading to the arrest and conviction of any person publishing an advertisement in The Times containing false or misleading information.

Offerings to Buyers

50 Cents per agate line each insertion.

ALFORDS.—40 inches, black; Duchess satin, 25 pieces, $1.50, 7 p. c. cash. S. Simon Co., Farragut 4444.

AMERICAN VELOUR 032, and 12075 pom pom; will sell for best offer. Goldberg, Farragut 90.

BOTANY YALAMA, 5985, good assortment. Madison Square 8724.

BROADCLOTH, all shades, pompom 0816, velours 0390, and others 0609, 09070. Gramercy 1807.

BROADCLOTH-POPLIN.—F. & H., Botany 315, all colors; Brightwood 4860 navy. Yale, Madison Square 1280.

BROADCLOTH, poplins, Am. pompom, serges, velours, 11060, and K 544; also lightweight M. F. L. in quantity. Eureka Woolen Mills, Madison Square 6517.

BROADCLOTH. — Serges 838, 9, velveteen, black, twill back; sell for best cash price. Room 1307, 220 5th Av.

BROADCLOTH.—F. & H., Columbia, black, navy; $3.25. Farragut 4072.

BROADCLOTH.—Botany 315, all colors, $3.35 cash. Chelsea 8039.

BROADCLOTH for sale, Talbot H 90, 7 black, 5 green; price $3.40 net. Farr. 2930.

BROADCLOTH.—Clark & Dana, 5420, taupe and burgundy. Farragut 3264.

BROADCLOTH and velours, all descriptions Bachman's Bolivia 10216, $3.50. Gram. 2066.

BROADCLOTH.—White 50-inch botany. Madison Square 6590.

CELLULOID SHEET MATERIAL, all colors and thicknesses. D-B-L Products Corporation, Woolworth Building. Barclay 5497.

CHIFFON VELVET.—All shades, to close out. Madison Square 6890.

CLOAKINGS, Overcoatings. — Velours, meltons, thibets, mackinaws; suitings, 6-4, 4-4, 3-4; cheap. Gramercy 1338.

COATS.—Snappy Fall models, made of Botany broadcloth, 48 inches long, large coney collar, good venetian lining and interlining; price $20.75, 2-10. Levine & Ehrenpreis, 142 West 24th St.

COATS, suits, and capes, F. & K. tweeds, polo cloths, and velvet coatees on the racks; balance of Spring coats, suits, capes, and slip-ons to close out. 5% Cloak Co., 11 West 32d St.

COATS.—7,000 ladies', misses', and children's all wool Fall coats for immediate delivery at closing out prices. A. Cohen, 34 W. 27th.

COATS.—For immediate delivery; scal and cotton plush, velours, and broadcloth; also mixtures. Ulin Bros., 34 East 12th.

COATS.—Velours, plush, pom poms, and broadcloths, to close out. J. Lesser, 47 West 34th St.

COATS.—Smart styles in better grade coats at surprisingly low prices. I. Novick & Co., Inc., 45 West 27th St.

COATS.—Several hundred children's coats to close out. Lezitan Bros. & Zarkower, 136 West 21st St.

COATS.—100 very fine velours and plushes to close out cheap. The Progress Garment Co., 1,133 Broadway.

COATS.—Plush, velours, mixtures, advanced styles, fur trimmed, cheap. Hutner, 48 West 26th.

COATS.—Ladies', juniors', children's; velours, plush; cheap. Fuchinsky, 166 Osborne St., Brooklyn.

COATS.—Headquarters on all wool pompom coats; 40 styles, all shades. Shapiro-Davis, 29-33 West 35th.

COATS AND SUITS.—Better grade, popular prices; also stylish stouts. Klar Bros., 36 West 20th St.

COATS AND SUITS.—Job to close out; all sizes. Apply 6 West 22d St., fifth floor. Miller & Siegel.

COATINGS.—Brown, green, and navy, ¾ width, style 400. Chelsea 4492.

COATS AND SUITS.—Stouts, at popular prices. Dunn, 127 West 25th St.

COATS.—Pompom, fancy silks, tussah lined, $17.65. Harry Greenberg, 137 West 25th St.

COATS.—Velour coats, fur trimmed; better kind for jobbers. Feldman, 54 East 13th.

COATS.—200 newest Fall models at low prices. Room 407, 1,170 Broadway.

COATS.—Flapper coats, hard-to-fit girls. Julius Goldstein, 153 West 23d.

COATS.—1,000 velours and others, 6 to 14 years, $3.50. Nivel, 151 West 36th St.

COATS AND SUITS.—Stouts, at popular prices. Dunn, 127 West 25th St.

COATS.—Job velour and plush, $7.50 and higher. Rineberg, 41 West 25th St.

CORDUROYS.—28 boxes light blue; also velveteens, black. Farragut 3625.

CORDUROYS.—All shades. Rosh & Mayers, 17 West 28th St.

CORDUROYS.—Blue, brown, and green. 6th Av., 5th floor. Stuyvesant 413.

COTTON FLANNEL.—2,000 yards 36-inch white and gray; close out for cash. Goldstein, 76 Smith St., Brooklyn.

COTTON FLANNEL NAP CLOTH.—Plain, colors; 15,000 yards; price 32½ cents. Stuyvesant 3857.

COTTON GOODS.—6-4 heavy cotton, black and white checks; also fine wool poiret twill. 24 East 21st St., Room 806.

COTTON GOODS.—Two cases; navy sateen; cheap. 3d floor, 29 W. 21st St. Gram. 3738.

COTTON DRESSES, voiles and ginghams, at sacrifice prices. Queen, 149 West 36th.

COTTON.—Linenes and printed voiles to close out below market. Gramercy 3004.

COVERT SKIRTS, all wash material, $8 per dozen up. Queen, 149 West 36th.

COVERT CLOTH.—2,000 yards, $2.45 net cash. Sonny Dress, 5 West 31st St.

CREPE DE CHINE, meteors, georgettes, satins, taffetas, wash satins, fancies. The Moses & Samson Silk Corporation, 44 East 23d.

CREPE DE CHINE.—70 pieces, all colors, 40 cents, spot delivery. Call Stuyvesant 4786.

CREPE DE CHINE, all colors, immediate delivery, $1.05. M. Marks Co., 354 4th Av.

DRESSES.—Have 2,500 voile and gingham dresses to close out at reduced prices; also 500 georgettes and taffetas; good assortment; satins, serge, and jersey for immediate delivery. Redfern Costume Co., 22 West 27th.

DRESSES.—Have for immediate delivery dark ground flowered voile dresses; also other good assortment of linenes and voiles; prices $3.75 up. New York Dress Co., 35 West 35th.

DRESSES.—Styled to the minute, made of Shreiber's all wool Jersey, from $9.75 to $18.50; we are the leaders in jersey, satin, and serge dresses, $9.75 to $20. I. Rand & Co., 37 West 28th.

DRESSES.—1,200 beautiful white dresses for better shops; organdies, imported embroidered voiles, at slaughtering figures; ideal for July and August sales. Emanuel Co., 43 West 27th.

DRESSES.—1,000 fine cotton dresses at a price; also 5,000 silk and serges on the rack for immediate delivery. Pan American Dress Co., 12-14 West 21st.

DRESSES.—Better kind of novelty voiles, organdies, Anderson's, Scotch; also imported ginghams; immediate delivery. Glockner, 40 West 27th.

DRESSES.—Better kind, novelty voiles, Normandy, also serge, satin dresses; immediate delivery. Ideal Dress Manufacturing Co., 134 West 29th.

DRESSES.—1,000 cotton to close out at a price; also silk and wool jersey for immediate delivery. Gross-Liebowitz, 134 West 26th.

DRESSES.—1,000 silk to sell at a price; first-class assortment; large sizes, in all materials, always on hand. Princess, 19 West 24th St.

DRESS GOODS.—Pacific CSG, WSG, CFL, FSW, PPL, VSL; Hamilton 1855, 4002; good assortment; reasonable prices. A. Agress & Son, 27 West 26th.

DRESSES.—On hand to close out, 2,000 assorted dresses of gingham, dimity, and dark background voiles. Bee Emm Dress Co., 101 West 28th.

DRESS GOODS.—Pacific CSG, WSG, CFL, FSW, PPL, VSL; good assortment; reasonable prices. A. Agress & Son, 27 West 26th.

DRESSES, Waists, and skirts; silks, satins, taffetas, georgettes, cottons. Hutner, 48 West 25th St.

DRESSES.—Better grade cotton voile, novelty designs, closing out; no reasonable offer refused. W. & B. Dress Co., 19 West 21st.

DRESSES.—Wash and taffeta dresses; close out cheap. Globe Dress and Suit Co., 19 West 27th St.

DRESSES.—Job of silk and serge dresses to close out at a sacrifice. Normanna Dress, 279 5th Av.

DRESSES.—Taffeta and satin, $5.75 to $6.50; skirts, striped and fancy novelties, $2.75 up. Lauretta Skirt Co., 450 4th Av.

DRESSES.—1,500 satin dresses on hand; latest styles; also show new models in serge. Pincus & Hershkowitz, 31 West 31st.

DRESSES. — 500 voile, organdie, and net dresses, colors and white, to close out. Rosenmeyer & Schwartz, 31 East 32d St.

DRESSES.—Wonderful values; satins, serges, jerseys, from $6.50 to $10.75; ginghams to close out. Loeb Nussbaum, 31 West 26th.

DRESSES.—Job of gingham and voile dresses; also job of better kind Georgette dresses at a price. Big N Dress Co., 15 West 26th St.

DRESSES.—2,000 satin, serge, taffeta, crep de chine, and cotton at a price; wonderful values. Paragon Dress, 130 West 25th.

DRESSES. — Bargains, satins, silk jerseys, washables, including stouts. Deutsch, 23 West 32d St.

DRESSES.—White and colored voile for immediate delivery. Weinberg & Geist, formerly B. Geist & Co., 28 West 25th St.

DRESSES.—Special offering in 2,000 silk, taffeta, satin, and serge; snappy styles. Kirschner & Bosnlak, 20 West 27th St.

DRESSES, Taffetas, and silk Foulards at sacrifice prices. Queen, 149 West 36th.

DRESSES. — Georgette taffeta combination; close out. Theo. Wolfert, 1,185 Broadway.

Offerings to Buyers

50 Cents per agate line each insertion.

DRESSES.—For immediate delivery, taffeta, satin, georgette, large variety of styles; low prices. 194 West 29th St., 4th floor.

DRESSES.—300 clever Summer dresses, close out; see our smart serge, satin dresses. J. L. Friedman, 15 East 32d.

DRESSES.—Job of 75 gingham dresses, up-to-minute style, at sacrifice. Essanay Dress, 14 West 17th St.

DRESSES.—To close out, serge, satin, and fancy voile dresses. Sam Finkelstein, 39 East Broadway.

DRESSES.—500 satin and georgette dresses to close out. 22 West 15th St., 5th floor. Chelsea 1979.

DRESSES.—Satins, georgettes, serges, organdies, voiles; immediate delivery. Bodow, 145 Madison Av.

DRESSES.—Closing out all our wash dresses at a great reduction. Ipp & Kwint, 118 West 22d St.

DRESSES.—Satin, Georgette, styles to the minute, to sell at a price. Feuer Dress, 142 West 24th.

DRESSES.—500 satin Fall dresses to close out. 1 East 27th St., 3d floor.

DRESSES.—300 smart wash dresses; sell in job. Supreme Dress, 114 West 27th.

DRESSES.—Job of 500, $5.50 up, taffeta and satin. Pauleni, 36 West 38d.

DRESSES.—Sptin and georgette to close out at a price. T. Lesser, 47 West 34th St.

DRESSES.—Cotton; desirable styles; interesting prices. Star Dress, 122 West 26th St.

DRESSES, gingham and voile; special prices. Annetta Dress, 111 West 27th St.

DRESSES.—150 silk dresses to close out. Lentz Bros. & Co., 136-140 West 21st St.

DRESSES.—Final clean-up wash dresses below cost. I. Frank, 48 West 22d.

DRESSES.—Job 200 silk, to close out. Bernard N. Frank, 120 West 28th St.

DUVET DE LAINE.—F. & H., Bolivia, Riedel, tricotines, Garfield 4718, all colors. Yale, Madison Square 1280.

DUVET DE LAINE, $3.85; phone between 10 and 12 or 4 and 6, Madison Square 1850.

FIBRE SILK JERSEY CLOTH, all colors, in stock. Phone Chelsea 866 for representative to call. Alan Westheimer Co., 114 5th Av.

FIBRE CLOTH, all colors, in stock. Phone Chelsea 866 for representative to call. Alan Westheimer Co., 114 5th Av.

FRENCH SERGE.—Julliards 4408, 38 navy, 2 green, 3 tan; will sell entire lot at $1.37½ net cash. Farragut 9075.

FURS.—500, three-skin kid, coney collars; $1.65 net cash. Siegel Co., 78 5th Av.

FURS.—Lot of foxes, wolves, all colors, to close out. Farragut 5058.

FURS.—Hudson seal edging, 1¼ inch, at $15 dozen yards. Chelsea 9761.

GABARDINES.—Cotton, 34-inch, olive drab, in stock. Reynolds Textile Co., 36 East 31st St. Phone Madison Square 7774.

GABARDINES.—Very fine quality, taupe, burgundy, brown, navy and

BUYERS

now swarming into New York from all sections of the country will be pleased with this announcement because it gives them an opportunity to buy some real bargains for the folks back home—bargains that they will appreciate in these days of rising prices.

BUYERS

understand human nature. They know that their customers like nothing better than to be treated occasionally to a genuine bargain; therefore, they always welcome the chance to buy up-to-the-minute merchandise from a dependable wholesale house, at a price which will permit them to favor their trade.

BUYERS

are our friends because they know our business is to sell them regular, perfect goods at fixed market prices; that we are not an every-day bargain house; that, therefore, when we offer something special, it is a real bargain. They know that our principle is never to mix "firsts" and "seconds" in a general melting pot, and then offer them at a slight reduction in price to give the appearance of a big bargain.

BUYERS

know that we draw a strict line of demarkation between "firsts" and "seconds"—that we are pretty severe on ourselves in this respect. They have told us many times that our "seconds" are so nearly like our "firsts" that we are foolishly particular; but that which is not absolutely perfect becomes a "second" according to our standard. We always sell "seconds" at a bargain. Of course, "seconds" represent a very small percentage of our total production.

BUYERS

who have been our customers for years know that we keep our mills going all the time in order to be ready always to supply them with regular merchandise—a stock so complete and so varied as to styles that they are always certain of getting what they want. We are unusually well prepared now, and these are war times, but we have worked harder than usual because we regard it as a patriotic duty to keep business very active.

BUYERS

will appreciate this statement: When mills speed up their production—as ours have been doing—there is certain to be more "seconds" than usual. During the past few months we have accumulated about 20,000 dozens of "seconds" in Hockey and Sport Caps, and Skating Sets, and Sweaters for infants, children, misses and ladies, which is a very large quantity. We offer them at 60 cents on the dollar, net cash, 10 days, and immediate delivery.

BUYERS

know that we do not play favorites. All are given equal opportunity, but they must come to our salesrooms, 16, 18 & 20 West 32nd Street, New York City, and make their selection. We cannot send samples to anybody. This special stock is stored in a warehouse at 32 West 32nd Street, just a few doors west of us—240,000 separate pieces make quite a pile of merchandise.

BUYERS

Here is a real opportunity, but you know that without our telling you. The character of the merchandise justifies you in buying a large quantity and inaugurating a special but genuine sale, for by buying from us at 60 cents on the dollar wholesale you can sell at 60 cents on the dollar retail and still make your legitimate profit, and yet give your customers a fine bargain.

Cohen Brothers
The Leading Sweater House
16, 18 & 20 West 32nd St.
New York City

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

Arriving Buyers may register in this column by telephoning Bryant 1000.

ALLENTOWN, Penn.—Farr Brothers; J. L. Farr, dry goods; Wallick.
ALLENTOWN, Penn.—Adams Co.; R. E. Hollenbach, coats, suits; Imperial.
ALLIANCE, Ohio—Spring-Holswrth Co.; J. S. Spring, dry goods; St. Andrews.
ATLANTA, Ga.—Ogus, Rabinovitch & Ogus; Mrs. M. E. Stuart, millinery; 35 W. 39th.
AUSTIN, Texas—T. H. Williams; Miss P. Davis, ready-to-wear; 1,150 B'way.
BALTIMORE—Hochschild, Kohn & Co.; A. J. Fry, coats, suits, skirts, dresses; 220 5th Av.
BALTIMORE—A. Eisenberg; M. J. Weisman, ready-to-wear; 404 4th Av.
BALTIMORE—H. Sonneborn & Co.; B. Mahover, woolens; 200 5th Av.
BALTIMORE—Goldenberg Bros; D. Rosenberg, silks; New Strand.
BALTIMORE—Goldenberg Bros.; M. Schneeberger, corsets, underwear, hosiery, jewelry; Longacre.
BALTIMORE — The Hub; Mrs. H. Sloman, women's, children's wear; 53 W. 14th.
BALTIMORE—J. E. Hurst & Co.; A. C. Wilson, underwear, sweaters, men's furn. goods; 1,170 B'way.
BALTIMORE—John E. Hurst & Co.; J. H. Wells, dress goods, silks; 1,170 B'way.
BELLINGHAM, Wash.—J. B. Wahl, ready-to-wear; 1,170 B'way.
BESSEMER, Ala.—Erlick & Lefkowitz; S. Lefkowitz, millinery, ready-to-wear; Marlborough.
BOISE, Idaho—The Mode; H. L. Falk, coats, suits; 44 East 23d.
BOSTON—R. H. White Co.; A. F. Dalton, waists, sweaters; D. C. Theall, upholstery goods; Miss L. Walsh, notions; 470 4th Av.
BOSTON—Wm. Filene's Sons Co.; Mr. Beekman, silk dresses; Miss Louis, trimmed, untrimmed millinery; Mr. Heller, men's suits; Miss Otis, women's suits; Miss O'Reagon, misses' coats; Miss Murphy, misses' suits; basement buyers, Miss Sweeney, millinery; Mr. Levy, waists; Miss Williams, women's, children's knit underwear; Mr. Raphael, general mdse.; 116 W. 32d.
BOSTON—M. J. Collins, mfr's duck, coats; Marlborough.
BOSTON—Farley, Harvey & Co.; J. H. Walsh, wash goods; 108 Franklin.
BOSTON—Farley, Harvey & Co.; F. W. Marston, dress goods, woolens; 103 Franklin.
BOSTON—Jordan, Marsh Co.; Miss B. Amstrong, cotton waists; Miss A. V. Burns, dresses; J. A. Keough, men's clothing; D. Robillard, boys' clothing; S. J. Styffe, men's furn. goods; W. F. Varnum, boys' clothing; 432 4th Av.
BOSTON—Gilchrist Co.; Miss Wall, infants' wear, capes, coats; basement buyers; A. Cohen, ready-to-wear; Miss Palmer, waists; Miss E. Keltner, muslin underwear, house dresses, kimonos, negligees, aprons; 200 5th Av.
BRIDGEPORT, Conn.—Howland D. G. Co.; J., E. Kelly, notions, laces; Miss M. Lyneham, millinery; Miss P. M. Simons, underwear, corsets, misses', infants' wear; 404 4th Av.
BROWNSVILLE, Tenn.—B. R. Sherman, waists, dresses, skirts; 116 W. 32d, Room 1611.
BUFFALO—J. N. Adam & Co.; F. C. Stinehart, upholstery goods, draperies, lace curtains; 2 West 37th.
CHICAGO—Lilliputian Bazaar; Mrs. E. Dobbins, infants' wear; Miss Rein, children's dresses; Collingwood.
CHICAGO—N. Shure Co.; N. Shure, stationery; Imperial.
CHICAGO—Celtic Co.; L. L. Dent, men's women's garments; Holland House.
CHICAGO—Ogus, Rabinovich & Ogus; H. Rosen, millinery; 35 W. 39th.
CHICAGO—J. Schwartz & Sons Co.; J. Schwartz, woolens; Imperial.
CHICAGO—Spaulding Waist Shop; H. Nathan, waists; Claridge.
CHICAGO—Sears, Roebuck & Co.; H. Felsenthal, baby merchandise; 115 5th Av.
CHICAGO—Marshall Field & Co.; G. L. Veatch, bedding, burlap; 1,107 B'way.
CHICAGO—The Famous; H. Simon, clothing, furn. goods; Breslin.
CINCINNATI—Levy & Schild; J. Schild, woolens, cottons, suitings; Cumberland.
CINCINNATI—A. Bloch & Co.; F. Elsbach, trimmings; 229 4th Av.
CINCINNATI—Ogus, Rabinovich & Ogus; L. Sontag, millinery; 35 W. 39th.
CLARKSVILLE, Texas—The Rosenfeld Co.; S. Rosenfield, ready-to-wear; 1,199 B'way.
CLEVELAND—Root & McBride Co.; N. F. Gunther, hosiery, underwear; 72 Leonard.
CLEVELAND — May Co.; J. A. Swanson, basement suits; 37 W. 26th.
CLEVELAND—The E. Sperling Co.; R. M. Hexter, piece goods; 320 5th Av.
COLUMBUS, Ohio—Friedman Cloak Co.; A. D. Freedman, jobs wash silk dresses; 1,140 B'way.
DALLAS, Texas—Ogus, Rabinovich & Ogus; F. Butterfield, millinery; 35 West 39th.
DENVER—Denver D. G. Co.; H. L. McWhirter, laces, gloves; 200 5th Av.
DES MOINES, Ia.—J. Mandelbaum & Sons; C. B. Hinman, ready-to-wear; 404 4th Av.
DETROIT—Crowley Bros.—W. C. Crowley, prints, ginghams, wash goods, white goods, flannels; A. J. Guimond, dress goods, silks; 48 Leonard.
DETROIT—Tuttle & Clark; G. E. Tuttle, leather goods; Woodward.
DETROIT—L. D. Healy Shops; M. Freid, Miss A. Levine, ready-to-wear; 1,270 B'way.
DULUTH, Minn.—F. A. Patrick & Co.; V. R. Waldo, prints, ginghams, linens, dress goods, flannels, white goods; 43 Leonard.
DURHAM, N. C.—Strauss-Rosenberg Co.; S. Strauss, dresses; 30 W. 32d, Room 1506.
FORT WORTH, Texas—Monnig D. G. Co.; O. E. Verity, ready-to-wear, children's wear, neckwear, hosiery, gloves, millinery, dress goods, silks; R. L. Mims, wash goods, linens, staples, art goods, toys, toilet goods; Somerset.
FORT SMITH, Ark.—Leader Dept. Store; M. B. Marks, general mdse.; Breslin.
FRESNO, Cal.—E. Gottschalk & Co.; T. R. Swanwick, ready-to-wear; 116 W. 32d.
GRAND RAPIDS, Mich.—Herpolsheimer Co.; Miss Hagan, art goods; 1,170 B'way.
GREAT BARRINGTON, Mass.—E. P. Hunt & Co.; E. P. Hunt, ready-to-wear; 404 4th Av.
GREENSBORO, N. C.—Ellis, Stone & Co.; W. H. Stone, notions, ready-to-wear; Wallick.
GREENBURG, Penn.—J. Strouse, ready-to-wear; 1,270 B'way.
HARRISBURG, Penn.—Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart; I. C. Schaffer, corsets, muslin underwear; 230 5th Av.
HARRISBURG, Penn.—Kaufmann's Underselling Store; J. M. Lloyd, silk, serge dresses, coats, suits, skirts; 37 W. 26th.
HARTFORD, Conn. — Sage, Allen & Co.; Wm. Seery, millinery; 404 4th Av.
HARTFORD, Conn.—Sage, Allen & Co.; D. Krauss, T. Thomas, silks, velvets; 404 4th Av.
HUNTINGTON, W. Va.; Zenner, Bradshaw Co.; H. C. Gerlach, rugs; Hermitage.
HUNTINGTON, W. Va.—Watts, Ritter & Co.; Mr. Watts, dry goods; 43 Leonard.
INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.—Goldstein Bros.; A. H. Goldstein, hosiery, underwear; S. Goldstein, women's, children's ready-to-wear; 1,150 B'way.
KALAMAZOO, Mich.—B. E. Heller Co.; A. Goldstein, silk waists; 1,170 B'way, Room 800.
KANSAS CITY, Mo.—Emery, Bird, Thayer D. G. Co.; J. B. Duncan, furs; 25 Madison Av.
KANSAS CITY.—Emery-Bird-Thayer D. G. Co.; J. W. Carlyle, upholstery goods, curtains; 25 Madison Av.
KANSAS CITY.—Jones Store Co.; Mrs. O. Austin, women's suits; A. Weinberg, women's suits, waists; 28 East 26th.
KENTON, Ohio—L. Schick, ready-to-wear; 1,150 B'way.
KNOXVILLE, Tenn. — Anderson-Dulin-Varnell Co.; F. Ramsey, ready-to-wear; 1,150 B'way.
LAMPASAS, Texas—Senterfitt, Andrews Co.; R. B. Senterfitt, ladies' ready-to-wear; 1,182 B'way.
LANCASTER, Penn.—Hager & Bro.; J. P. Little, coats, suits, waists, infants' wear; 404 4th Av.; Gregorian.
LANCASTER, Penn.—Stuffer, Breneman Co.; M. Breneman, clothing, furn. goods; Imperial.
LANCASTER, Penn.—Watt & Shand; P. Watt, white goods; 432 4th Av.
LAWRENCE, Mass.—A. B. Sutherland Co.; D. F. Beggs, white goods; Miss Regan, children's wear; 432 4th Av.
LOS ANGELES—J. M. Hale Co.; G. E. Pannell, cloaks, suits, furs, millinery; 3 West 20th.
LYNCHBURG, Va.—Finkel & Schewel; A. M. Schewel, ready-to-wear; 25 W. 33d; Grand.
MANSFIELD, Ohio—Brown Mdse. Co.; G. R. Waring, notions; Herald Square.
MARIETTA, Ohio—J. Katzenstein; ready-to-wear; 1,150 B'way.
MARSHALL, Texas—J. Weismann & Co.; C. Jarrand, J. Hirsch, general mdse.; 1,150 B'way; Aberdeen.
MERIDEN, Conn.—A. S. Thomas; J. J. Killeen, notions, hosiery, furn. goods; 220 5th Av.; Somerset.
MIDDLETOWN, Conn.—Wrubel's; Miss R. Wrubel, ready-to-wear; Park Av.
MINNEAPOLIS—L. S. Donaldson Co.; J. Erion, housefurn. goods, china; 280 5th Av.
MINNEAPOLIS—E. E. Atkinson & Co.; M. F. Rosucker, ready-to-wear; 110 W. 32d.
MINNEAPOLIS—H. Sweet & Co.; H. Sweet, hats, caps, cap woolens; Latham.
MONTGOMERY, Ala.—Fashion Shop; N. W. Thompson, ready-to-wear; Imperial.
NEW BEDFORD, Mass.—New Bedford D. G. Co.; G. A. Buckley, representing; 404 4th Av.
NEW ORLEANS—M. S. Hersfeld, millinery, ready-to-wear; Wallick.
NEW ORLEANS—Maison Blanche Co.; Mrs. Stern, art needlework; 116 W. 32d.
NORFOLK, Va.—D. Samler, women's wear; Herald Square.
OAKLAND, Cal.—H. C. Capwell Co.; J. O'Donnell, basement, ready-to-wear; 116 W. 32d.
OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla.—Ogus Rabinovich & Ogus; Miss Broughton, millinery; 35 W. 39th.
OMAHA, Neb.—Byrne & Hammer D. G. Co.; T. C. Byrne, domestics, flannels, blankets; F. J. Turinsky, white goods, linens; 43 Leonard.
PALESTINE, Texas—Grand Leader; P. F. Meyer, domestics; 1,181 B'way; Monterey.
PAULS VALLEY, Okla.—Surprise Store; I. J. Patterson, variety goods; 22 West 21st.
PEORIA, Ill.—Block & Kuhl Co.; Miss Spellman, waists; 404 4th Av.
PETERSBURG, Va.—A. Rosenstock & Co.; B. Rosenstock, ready-to-wear; 44 East 23d.
PHILADELPHIA—Gimbel Bros.; D. L. Scott, men's furn. goods; E. Bohn, leather goods; Miss A. Guggenheim, unbrellas; Broadway and 32d.
PHILADELPHIA—Gimbel Bros.; A. Loewenthal, basement ready-to-wear; B'way and 32d.
PHILADELPHIA—Blauners; Miss Weiss, Fall blouses; 15 East 26th.
PHILADELPHIA—Stewart's; Miss Bernstein, Fall skirts; 15 East 26th.
PHILADELPHIA—Frank & Seder; Miss Abrams, jobs suits, Fall suits; Miss Weinstein, jobs dresses, Fall dresses; 364 5th Av.
PHILADELPHIA—Dreyfous & Lang; S. Dreyfous, clothing materials; Latham.
PHILADELPHIA—Paris Cloak & Suit Co.; S. Kolinsky, coats, suits; New Strand.
PHILADELPHIA—N. Snellenberg & Co.; Miss H. Darmstaedter, jewelry; 1,261 B'way.
PHILADELPHIA—L. Levy, millinery; Aberdeen.
PHILADELPHIA—John Wanamaker; A. G. Creasman, muslin underwear, infants' wear; B'way and 10th.
PIQUA, Ohio—E. Kahn & Co.; E. Kahn, cloaks, suits, waists, dresses; 1,133 B'way.
PITTSBURGH—Frank & Seder; A. Armfeld, men's hats, furn. goods; 364 5th Av.
PITTSBURGH—Frank & Seder; A. Armfeld, men's furn. goods, hats; 364 4th Av.
PITTSBURGH—Lewin, Neiman Co.; Miss Loeb, Fall waists; H. Lewin, jobs Georgette crepe hats; 470 4th Av.
PITTSBURGH—Kaufmann Dept. Store; E. Meyers, men's clothing; C. Kline, domestics, linens, blankets, wash goods; 1,261 B'way.
PITTSBURGH—M. Berman & Co.; N. A. Berman, pants, overalls, work shirts; Herald Square.
PITTSBURGH—Kaufmann's Dept. Store; C. Kline, domestics; 1,261 B'way.
PITTSBURGH—Wearfine Clothing Co.; N. Brookstone, men's, boys' clothing; Herald Square.
PITTSBURGH—McCreery & Co.; A. N. Brown, waists, muslin underwear; B. S. Chapin, Miss J. Davis, ready-to-wear; 23 East 26th.
PITTSBURGH—Pittsburgh D. G. Co.; F. H. Lloyd, domestics; W. McKelvy, notions, fancy goods; 43 Leonard.
PORT HURON, Mich.—L. Higer & Son. Miss M. Reedy, ladies' suits, coats, dresses; P. Higer, ready-to-wear; 29 West 30th, eighth floor.
PORTLAND, Me.—Porteous, Mitchell & Braun Co.; A. L'Homme, white goods; 432 4th Av.
PORTSMOUTH, Va.—L. A. Isaacs, men's furn. goods; Martinique.
PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Callender, McAuslan & Troup Co.; A. Reid, domestics; 230 5th Av.
PUEBLO, Col.—Crews-Beggs D. G. Co.; Miss Morrissey, millinery; 230 5th Av.; Herald Square.
PUEBLO, Col.—Crews, Beggs D. G. Co.; E. Cooper, men's furn. goods; 230 5th Av.
READING, Penn.—Kline, Eppihimer Co.; D. Mould, coats, suits; 44 E. 23d; Latham.
READING, Penn.—C. K. Whitner & Co.; J. H. Servis, coats, suits; Park Avenue.
RICHMOND, Va.—Crowell & Son; S. Crowell, waists, dresses, skirts; 1,161 B'way.
RICHMOND, Ind.—A. H. Bartel Co.; J. H. Saylor, domestics, silks, white goods, linens; 43 Leonard.
RICHMOND, Va.—Kaufmann & Co.; E. J. Kaufmann, Miss E. M. Merritt, coats, suits; 383 5th Av.
RICHMOND, Va.—Miller & Rhoads; W. C. Chenault, white goods; 432 4th Av.
ROANOKE, Va.—M. Rosenberg & Son; Mr. Rosenberg, dresses; 30 W. 32d, Room 1506.
ROANOKE, Va.—W. J. Willauer, ready-to-wear; Longacre.
ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Sibley, Lindsay & Curr Co.; W. N. Baxter, knit underwear; 432 4th Av.
ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Sibley, Lindsay & Curr Co.; S. P. Caldwell, coats; 432 4th Av.
ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Michaels Stern & Co.; H. M. Stern, M. A. Stern, piece goods; 220 5th Av.
SALT LAKE CITY, Utah—Batavia Fashion Stores; M. Batavia, coats, suits, dresses; 48 W. 27th.
SALT LAKE CITY, Utah—Auerbach Co.; M. J. Friedman, dress goods, silks, cloaks, suits; 123 West 24th; Great Northern.
SAN DIEGO, Cal.—Bullard & Brockett; Mr. Brockett, ready-to-wear; 1,170 B'way.
SAN FRANCISCO—O'Connor, Moffatt & Co.; R. J. Walsh, blankets; 114 5th Av.; Latham.
SAN FRANCISCO—O'Connor, Moffatt & Co.; W. Fleming, infants' wear; 114 5th Av.
SAULT STE. MARIE, Mich.—D. K. Moses & Co.; D. K. Moses, ready-to-wear; 404 4th Av.
SAVANNAH, Ga.—L. Jacobson; Mrs. L. Jacobson, baby goods, embroideries; Imperial.
SCHENECTADY, N. Y.—H. S. Barney Co.; V. S. Siegler, coats, suits; Miss A. Cole, waists; 404 4th Av.; Park Av.
SEATTLE, Wash.—Seattle D. G. Co.; Miss M. Brown, muslin underwear, sweaters, corsets, infants' wear; 225 4th Av.
SEATTLE—MacDougall & Southwick Co.; Mrs. Lynch, coats, suits, dresses; 28 East 26th.
SIOUX CITY, Iowa—Davidson Bros. Co.; R. W. Orcutt, notions, jewelry, leather goods; 1,261 B'way; Latham.
SIOUX CITY, Iowa—The Pelletier Co.; Miss N. Griffith, muslin underwear, infants' wear, negligees; 116 W. 32d.
SOUTH BEND, Ind.—Emporium Cloak & Suit Co.; Mr. Friesen, cloaks, suits, waists, dresses; 1,183 B'way.
SPOKANE, Wash.—Palace Dept. Store; C. P. Abraham, dry goods; Broztel.
SPOKANE, Wash.—Spokane D. G. Co.; C. C. Mecum, rugs; O. Van Dorn, linens, white goods, blankets; 225 4th Av.
SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—Forbes & Wallace; A. Alexander, domestics; W. F. Maloney, millinery, muslin underwear, corsets, gloves; 280 5th Av.
SPRINGFIELD, Ohio—S. J. Jassa, coats, suits, dresses; McAlpin.
STEUBENVILLE, Ohio. — The Munker Co.; C. Webber, ready-to-wear; 1,270 B'way.
ST. JOSEPH—Wheeler & Motter Merc. Co.; C. B. Farish, domestics; T. J. Beaumont, dress goods, silks, velvets; 72 Leonard.
ST. LOUIS — Famous & Barr Co.; T. D. Page, basement suits; 37 W. 26th.
ST. LOUIS—Max Michel, millinery; McAlpin.
ST. PAUL, Minn.—Stronge & Warner Co.; Miss B. Weir, millinery; 621 B'way.
ST. PAUL, Minn.—Tailor Lee; H. W. Ley, woolens; Great Northern.
SYRACUSE, N. Y.—Syracuse D. G. Co.; J. W. Gersbacher, notions; 15 W. 34th; Herald Square.
TACOMA, Wash.—McCormack Bros.; P. Driscoll, coats, suits, waists; 405 Lexington Av.
TOLEDO, Ohio—W. L. Milner Co.; J. B. Johnson, men's, boy's clothing; 116 West 32d.
TUSCOMBIA, Ala.—H. John; Mrs. H. John, ready-to-wear; 1,170 B'way, Room 500.
UTICA, N. Y.—Rathbun & Co.; V. J. Crowner, hosiery yarns, underwear; 60 Worth.
WACO, Texas—Ogus, Rabinovich & Ogus; D. Romm, millinery; 35 West 39th.
WASHINGTON, D. C.—Palais Royal; A. W. Whitelaw bargain, basement; 220 5th Av.
WILMINGTON, Del.—Pusey-Jones Co.; J. E. Sloan, representing; York.
WILMINGTON, N. C.—J. H. Rehder & Co.; A. Allgood, suits, coats, notions, laces, waists, infants' wear; Breslin.
WORCESTER, Mass.—J. C. McInnes Co.; G. L. Moran, white goods; W. T. Cosgrove, silks; 432 4th Av.
WORCESTER, Mass.—Denholm & McKay Co.; F. A. Krim, ready-to-wear; 230 5th Av.
WORCESTER, Mass.—Denholm & McKay Co.; A. E. Fish, white goods; 230 5th Av.
WYNNEWOOD, Okla.—Surprise Store; O. C. Karkolits, variety goods; 22 West 21st.
YORK, Penn.—J. McLean & Sons; G. E. Klinedinst, white goods; 432 4th Av.
YORK, Penn.—P. Wiest's Sons; A. C. Goodling, domestics; Mr. Wiest, dry goods; 105 Grand.
YORK, Penn.—P. Wiest's Sons; A. Chronister, linens; Mrs. L. B. Culbertson, dresses; 404 4th Av.

BUSINESS RECORDS

In Town.

A. MASSAD & CO.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Aref Massad, trading as A. Massad & Co., manufacturer of kimonos at 19 West 36th St., by the following creditors: K. L. Abbott, $500; M. Doody, $200, and H. R. Rosenberg, $150. Judge Hand has appointed Bertha Rambaugh receiver in $15,000 bond. Liabilities are said to be approximately $60,000, and the assets, consisting of merchandise, fixtures, accounts receivable, machinery, &c., are given as about $31,000.

BENJAMIN WEINTRAUB.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Benjamin Weintraub, manufacturing and selling at retail sweaters, &c., at 124 Essex St., by the following creditors: Isidor Roge, $120; Jacques Kirsch, $290, and Abraham Seril, $200. Liabilities are said to be about $5,000, and assets about $900.

CONCOURSE MOTOR CAR CO., INC., of 2,400 Grand Concourse.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against this corporation by the following creditors: Ruth Harris, $668, and W. E. Brearly, $872.

RAYMOND MacCRACKEN, a salesman, of 111 Manhattan St., has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities of $8,571, and no assets. Among the largest creditors are Joseph Providento, $1,096, and S. F. Bowser & Co., $746.

EDWARD MARTIN of 384 Fifth Av., and in business at 20 West 37th St., has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities of $26,059, of which $20,118 are secured claims, and assets of $12,040, consisting of machinery and tools, $40, and 90 shares of capital stock of Edward Martin-Otto Kohn, Inc., which, it is said, were sold on March 20, 1918, for $12,000, and the proceeds of the sale held for the benefit of creditors. Martin & Kohn, Inc., are said to be furriers at 20 West 37th St. Among the largest secured creditors are Ferguson Brothers Mfg. Co., $11,742; New Netherland Bank of New York, $5,304, and Eisenbach Bros. & Co., $3,010.

JUDGMENTS.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

In New York County.

Amounts of $100 and over.

Adams, Frank, and Samuel Markowitz—People, &c. $500.00
Ashman, Samuel—D. Tomback 352.65
Blumberg, Joseph—J. Neugeboren et al. 217.45
Brown, John L.—L. Cohen et al. 221.04
Bell, Winslow M.—T. C. Hollander et al. 164.95
Buchanan, Carol—People, &c. 500.00
Bogen, Margaret or Margaret Murphy—A. Koechy 277.25
Buckley, John J., and Frank C. Hurley—Koppler Glass Const. 784.81
Caligiuri, Pasquale—A. Raffa et al. 980.40
Congdon, Charles—American Book Co. 271.20
Dreyfus, Philip, and Fidelity and Deposit Co. of Md.—People, &c. 1,000.00
Dignonwitty, Grace—E. C. Douglas 445.20
Foster, William G.—N. D. Becker .. 31,000.45
Farber, Max—H. Altman 167.92
Flotiner, Elizabeth—L. Rechi 215.22
Gainsborough Studio—P. Courtney ... 2,639.41
Goldners Express Co., Inc.—George J. Stier, Inc. 185.40
Green, Benjamin, and Mary Stein—People, &c. 300.00
Hirsch, Charles—S. Dannenberg 219.20
Hook, William—M. Csernay 250.11
Joseph E. Vidal Co.—Star Rubber Co. 123.60
J. M. B. Co.—Jacob Leitner 220.14
Henig, Jacob, and Alexander Tucker—E. Palmer 173.60
Long, Henry C.—American Exchange Natl. Bank 4,618.14
Manheim, Louis—M. Donohue 16,159.30
Mackay, Geo. D.—Perlstein & Rosenthal 299.20
Miller, Edw. M.—American Import Co. 670.76
McCutcheon, Chas. W., Philetus H. Holt and Wm. L. Amerman, (Holt & Co.)—Boston & Maine R. R. et al.; costs.. 108.78
Naylor & Newton—G. V. Cooper 2,582.34
O'Donohue, Mildred or M. Teresa—E. Ullmann 248.68
O'Reilly, Chas. J.—Tegetmeier & Riefe Co. 135.35
Phillips, Matthew—V. Thurston 641.00
Pye, John E., Jr., and Dorothy—C. D. Stillman 181.05
Rector, Churchwardens, &c., of Trinity Church in the City of N. Y.—M. A. Daly 5,181.50
Rogers, Frank—Bonwitt, Teller & Co. 226.75
Steff, Stanton and Samuck Markowitz—People, &c. 500.00
Sharfman, Albert and Eck—J. Lichtenberg 163.22
Stern, David—P. Schorr; costs 100.62
Schwartz, Sadie and Benj. Green—People, &c. 300.00
Stoltz & Greenberg—G. Feinberg 111.91
Shearer, Henry P.—Ironbound Trush Co. 718.84
Sherman, Harry A. and Louis Feinstein—Mass. Bonding & Ins. Co. 341.60
Turevan, Tony—W. W. Smith 755.75
Same—Same 998.72
Turner, Henry C.—Higgins & Soiter ... 122.38
Wolf, Annie—People, &c. 300.00
Wallowitz, Harry—B. T. Construction Co., Inc. 291.45
Wiseman, Lee A.—Pure Oil Co. 348.00
Wild, Chas. W.—M. S. Hutchinson 313.11

In Bronx County.

Hoering, Fred W.—Mosaic Tile Co. 3459.91
Peskin, Herman—S. Fine 104.77

SATISFIED JUDGMENTS.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor, and the date when the judgment was filed:

In New York County.

Erickson, Alex. H.—Mandel Bros., Dec. 31, 1917 ..... $445.18
Herman Beach & Co., Inc.—L. Brimberg, Jan. 16, 1918 ..... 5,036.17
Lewis, Wm. A.—G. Herlihy, June 21, 1918 ..... 265.45
McGrath, Lorenzo C.—D. Goldstein, June 7, 1918 ..... 1,085.20
Star Mica Mining Co., Inc. — F. M. Wells, Dec. 17, 1917 ..... 1,639.13
Seymour, Frederick, John P. Seymour, and Wm. A. McGrath—West Pub. Co., Apr. 19, 1917 ..... 147.50
Schwab, Joseph E.—E. C. Benedict et al., June 14, 1918 ..... 1,561.81
San Jacinto Hotel, Inc.—S. B. Balcom, Sept. 5, 1917 ..... 258.54
Same—M. S. Douglass, Sept. 18, 1917.. 313.21
Seymour, John S. and Frederick—J. R. C. Brown, Jr., June 14, 1917 ..... 275.71
Seaboard National Bank, Arthur F. Lake, Henry W. Banks, Jr., and John L. Weeks—C. L. Mackenzie et al., March 5, 1917, reversed 362,875.98
Thomas E. Wilson & Co.—Arthur S. Cragin, Nov. 20, 1917, vacated 10,138.85
John R. Thompson Co., Inc.—G. A. Newgold, May 1, 1918 ..... 247.50
Whalen, John L.—City of N. Y., May 19, 1914 ..... 259.80
Weidmann, Louis—F. W. Dodge Co., April 16, 1918 ..... 272.20

In Bronx County.

Gerken, Berent C.—S. Altman, July 5, 1917 ..... $272.40

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"THE NATION'S HEALTH SHOP"
HEALTH IS EFFICIENCY
A Germicide Climate and Clean Streets. No Dust. No Dirt. Innumerable Outdoor Recreations and Indoor Entertainments.
Ownership Management. Josiah White & Sons Co.

ROYAL PALACE HOTEL
COTTAGES AND CASINO
On the Beach, ATLANTIC CITY, N.J.
Coolest location on the Coast
Near all Piers and Amusements
Swimming Pool, Tennis, Surf-bathing
Special Diet Kitchen
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ALAMAC HOTEL
OCEAN FRONT, IN THE HEART OF ATLANTIC CITY. AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN PLANS.

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VIRGINIA AVENUE near BEACH
Capacity 600. Private baths. Rooms with running water. Elevator. Notable table. White service. American plan, $5 up daily. Booklet. Auto meets trains. Ownership management. W. F. SHAW.

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Atlantic City's Newest Fireproof Hotel
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Capacity 600. Strictly European Plan

The Loraine St. Charles Place and Beach. Private fresh and sea water baths; running water in rooms; elevator; superior table; special early season rates. Coach at train.
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NEW HAMPSHIRE
WHITE MOUNTAINS
NEW PROFILE HOUSE
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(One cottage for rent for season, nonhousekeeping. Hotel Service.) Accommodations for 450 Guests. Opened June 20th. Closes Sept. 25th. Altitude 2000 ft. All Summer sports. Fine garage. On "IDEAL TOUR." Management of
C. H. Greenleaf Everett B. Rich
Affiliated City Hotel—Hotel Vendome, Boston.

HOTEL PURITAN
Commonwealth Ave. Boston
Famous for its 20th century hotel comforts, combined with the charm of a New England homestead. A motorists' favorite. Send for booklet, 30 Motor Runs and Boston guide. N. T. COSTELLO, Mgr.

An Ideal Summer Home for 400 Guests.
Ocean View
The Leading Hotel of Block Island, Rhode Island.
Rates—$4, $5; with bath, $6, $7. Weekly, $25 to $45.

THE CHILDREN'S HOTEL
WABANAKI LODGE
Conducted on the lines of the Children's Hotel in England, at Greenwich, Conn., one hour from New York.
Wholesome food. Expert supervision. Resident trained nurse. Moderate terms.
Children received by week or month, with or without governess or nurse.
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BAR HARBOR, MAINE,
NOW OPEN.
ERNEST G. GROB, Manager.

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Hotel De Luxe. Now Open.
Ownership management G. H. BRACKETT
Faces All the Yachting.

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EAST GLOUCESTER, MASSACHUSETTS.
Open June 15. A house of refinement for select people. Cool situation. Attractively appointed. Excellent table. Cleanliness a feature. Rooms en suite with private bath. Address BUELL & CROSBY.

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WHITE MOUNTAINS, N. H.
The Mount Pleasant. Open June 22 to Oct. 1.
C. J. DUNPHY, Mgr.
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For information, Rates, etc., address Hotels.

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DIXVILLE NOTCH, N. H.
June to October.
Golf Lakes Camps Touring
DAVID B. PLUMER, Manager.
New York Office, The Spur, 425 Fifth Ave.
Phone 5335 Murray Hill.

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East Gloucester, Mass.
Situated Directly on Gloucester Bay.
Piazza 400 feet long. Private telephone exchange connecting rooms; tennis court.
Table a Special Feature. Booklet.
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Cottages for rent. Gateway to the White Mountains; golf, tennis, fishing, boating, good motoring, dancing, etc. Write for circular. W. W. BROWN.
Winter season: Hotels, Indian River and Rockledge, Rockledge, Florida.

Finest Seashore Resort in America.
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Eastern Point, NEW LONDON, Conn.
OPEN JUNE 15 TO SEPT. 15.
Best Golf in New England.
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Wykeham Inn
WASHINGTON, CONN.
IN THE BERKSHIRES.
Write for Circular.

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Wabanaki Lodge, Greenwich, Conn.
Children received by week or month, with or without governess or nurse.
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MAINE — NEW HAMPSHIRE
THE IDEAL VACATION LAND
Cool and Delightful Climate—Wonderful Scenery—Social Attractions—All Pastimes.
HOTEL WENTWORTH Newcastle-by-the-Sea, Portsmouth, N. H. Write for information.

THE REAL TOUR
TO AND THRU THE BERKSHIRES.

BUILDING TRADES FORM $3,000,000,000 UNION

Committee Elected to Seek Concessions to Save Industry—Calder Criticises Government.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., July 16.—Provisional organization of the $3,000,000,000 Federation of the Building Industries of the nation was effected this afternoon at the convention here of leading representatives gathered in response to the emergency call of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States. A war industries committee was elected to establish headquarters in Washington and work for concessions which will enable the building trade to survive material and transportation embargoes. The board includes:

B. F. Affleet, Chicago; Colonel John R. Wiggins of Philadelphia; John H. Raul, Birmingham, Ala.; A. M. Maddock, Trenton; Charles Gumpert, San Francisco; John A. Kling, Cleveland; W. L. Klaues, Pittsburgh; Walter S. Dickey, Kansas City, and Rudolph P. Miller, New York.

Whether trades unions are to be admitted to the new federation, bringing capital and labor into one body, was left to the Executive Board, after R. K. Cochrane of Pittsburgh had made a strong protest against part of the report of the Committee on Permanent Organization, as presented by Colonel Wiggins of Philadelphia.

"Soldiers of the mines, the steel mills and the shipyards, the munition plants and the factories, working with a high sense of patriotism to win the war, are to be ranked just as highly as the soldiers who go over the top abroad," Louis A. Post, Assistant Secretary of Labor, declared before the convention today in defining the labor attitude of the Wilson Administration.

William M. Calder, United States Senator for New York, a building contractor, criticised the Government's attitude with respect to the building industry at the convention. He said:

"I have complained more than once that it was a mistake for the Treasury Department to discourage the building of houses and the financing of building operations. I have pointed out that while in 1915 the total building operations of the country reached the enormous sum of $1,800,000,000 this year, outside of the Government construction, the total would be less than $300,000,000. I have indicated, too, that in many of the large cities of the country the failure to build homes for the people has brought about a condition whereby rentals have increased in some instances 50 per cent., and that next year, unless relief is obtained, there will be a dearth of living accommodations for the people."

New York's Postal Savings Grow.

Postmaster Patten announced yesterday that the increase for June of the balance of postal savings deposits was $429,221. The total on deposit in the New York Post Office and its branches, covering Manhattan and the Bronx, amounted at the end of the month to $32,107,195, with approximately 150,000 depositors. "The Post Office Department is particularly gratified at the increase in the deposits shown for June," said Mr. Patten, "since it has occurred notwithstanding the million of dollars New Yorkers have invested during this period in Thrift and War Savings Stamps."

Leaves All to Brother, Wm. Barnes.

The will of Thurlow Weed Barnes, brother of William Barnes, who died at the home of his brother at 29 East Forty-eighth Street on June 27, leaves his entire estate to his brother and does not men tion his daughters, Mrs. Murial Morris Moore of 925 Park Avenue and Mrs. Jean Ferris of Washington, D. C. The value of the estate is not disclosed, but is believed to amount to more than $50,000. The will was made in 1908 and appoints William Barnes executor.

Food Prices Mounting Steadily.

WASHINGTON, July 16.—Retail food prices in the United States increased 3 per cent. from April 15 to May 15 of this year, according to estimates today by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. During the year ended May 15 last there was an increase of 5 per cent. although most vegetables showed a decline. For the five years ended May 15 last there was an average increase of 63 per cent. in the price of food, according to the bureau's statistics.

RESORTS.
NEW ENGLAND.

The Ideal Tour
A Thousand Miles Through New England's Scenic Wonderland.
FEATURING A SECTION COMBINING WITHIN A COMPARATIVELY SMALL AREA MOUNTAINS, LAKES, AND SEA COAST OF INCOMPARABLE BEAUTY.
ITS ACCESSIBILITY MAKES NEW ENGLAND ESPECIALLY DESIRABLE FOR TOURING THIS YEAR WHEN NEEDED RECREATION MUST BE SECURED AND CLOSE TOUCH KEPT WITH WAR OR BUSINESS ACTIVITIES
Illustrated Route Book or Large Map in Colors Free at 1,180 Broadway, or by mail from ALMON C. JUDD
Hotel Elton Waterbury, Conn.

"On the Edge of the Ocean"
HOTEL PRESTON
AND COTTAGES
PEACH BLUFF, Mass.
Hotel Preston caters to a discriminating patronage who appreciate the comforts of a well appointed home combined with the equipment of a modern hotel.
This combination and its superb location makes Hotel Preston the "Ideal Resorts Hotel."
Management of
J. A. SHERRARD,
Proprietor.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Forest Park Hotel
FOREST PARK, PIKE COUNTY, PA. ON FOREST LAKE.
Only three hours from New York, by Lackawanna R. R.; in 3,000 acre pine park; finest bathing, boating, fishing, tennis and baseball; dancing every evening; every modern improvement; elevation, 1,600 feet; capacity, 350. Apply to ARTHUR LEDERER, Owner, 135 Fifth Av., N. Y. Gramercy 4199.

BUCKWOOD INN.
(Fireproof.) Shawnee-on-Delaware, Pa. All outdoor sports. Home of the Famous Shawnee Golf Course.
MOUNT PLEASANT HOUSE,
Mount Pocono, Pa. Private baths. Free garage. W. E. & H. M. Leech.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Burlington Hotel
431 Rooms, $2.50 to $5.00.
A safe place for your family.
WASHINGTON, D. C.

Grafton Hotel
CONNECTICUT AVE. & DE SALES ST.
WASHINGTON, D. C.
European Plan, $2 per day upward.
American Plan, $5 per day upward.
HARRINGTON MILLS, Proprietor.

CANADA.

Get away to happiness—away to the nerve-resting, pine-scented, sleep-giving air of the Muskoka Lakes. There you will find this Hotel, cheery rooms, good food, golf everything. No increase in rates. Booklet.
Royal Muskoka
Royal Muskoka Hotel, Lake Rosseau, Ontario.

REAL ESTATE FIELD

Woman Buys Apartment House Block Front on Heights in $500,000 Deal.

The cash sale of a new Washington Heights apartment house, covering an entire block front, was the feature of the realty market yesterday. Mrs. Elizabeth S. Buckley bought, through Leon S. Altmayer, from the 169th Street Realty Company, Jacob Axelrod President, the modern elevator apartment house known as the Woodrow, occupying the entire block on the east side of Broadway, from 169th to 170th Street. The building, which has just been completed and contains fifty apartments and twelve stores, is entirely rented, showing a gross rental of about $60,000 a year. It has been held for $500,000. The plot measurements are 176 feet on the avenue and 100 feet on each street. The deal was negotiated on an all-cash basis.

Heights-New Jersey Trade.

Emil Stohn of Jersey City has sold to the Woodward Realty Company, Morris Boyarsky, President, the vacant plot, 100 by 99.11, at the southwest corner of Amsterdam Avenue and 189th Street, assessed by the city at $38,000. The corner was given in part payment for the Windsor apartment house, a four-story, twenty-four-family building at 305 and 307 Academy Street, Jersey City. Morris Eichman negotiated the deal.

West Side Dwelling Buyer.

Dr. Edwin S. Robinson has sold 118 West Eighticth Street, a four-story dwelling, on a lot 17.5 by 102.2, between Columbus and Amsterdam Avenues. Pease & Elliman were the brokers in the deal.

Tenement Sales.

Sarah Abramowitz purchased from W. A. Slocum 338 Madison Street, a four-story tenement and store, on a lot 20 by 88.

G. Astaria purchased from M. J. Ryan the three-story flat, 357 Pleasant Avenue, on a lot 16.8 by 75.

Louis Jacobson purchased from J. C. Lawrence the five-story tenement 217 East Ninety-seventh Street, on a lot 24.6 by 100.10.

Bronx Flat Traded for Yonkers Property.

Cahn & Pittman, operators, purchased from Charles Wynne 1,044 Kelly Street, a four-story double flat, on a lot 25 by 100, held at $20,000. In exchange the buyers gave the dwelling at 14 and 15 Thomas Street, Yonkers, N. Y., on a plot 125 by 100, held at $7,000. The Newring Company and Harry Sugarman negotiated the deal.

Buying in the Bronx.

A client of G. J. McCaffrey has purchased from the Lawyers Mortgage Company the three-story tenement with stores at 2,027 Boston Road, on a lot 16.8 by 63.

The Lawyers Mortgage Company sold to James F. Donnelly, an adjoining owner, 1,451 Washington Avenue, a three-story dwelling, on a plot 29 by 140, located near 140th Street.

The Samuel Cowen Agency sold for the Olds Holding Corporation the six-family apartment house at 534 East 135th Street to an investor.

Brooklyn.

An investor has purchased from G. J. Woolstein the three-story brick store property at 1,407 Avenue J, Flatbush, on a lot 20 by 100. Samuel Galitzka was the broker.

E. J. Hollahan, Inc., sold the one-family cottage at 461 Seventy-ninth Street for the Wilma Construction Company to a client for occupancy, also resold for A. R. Stone the two-family house at 137 Bay Ridge Avenue.

Queens Borough Sales.

B. Ludwig sold to the Congregation Shaare Zedek of Edgemere a plot 135 by 176 feet, on the west side of Beach Avenue, 760 feet north of Spray Avenue, Edgemere.

F. Hague sold to M. A. Renson the dwelling on the northwest corner of Gheradi Avenue and Fulton Street, Jamaica.

E. Gress sold to J. Kurlander a plot 40 by 100 feet, on the northwest corner of Spritz Street and Whitelaw Avenue, and a plot, 80 by 100 feet, on the northeast corner of the same streets, Jamaica.

I. W. Brown sold to B. T. Allen the dwelling and plot, 60 by 100 feet, on the west side of Grenfell Avenue, 530 feet north of Audley Street, Kew Gardens.

Yonkers Hospital to be Enlarged.

St. Joseph's Hospital of Yonkers, at the northwest corner of South Broadway and Park Street, has added to its holdings by purchasing from Frederick Brown the plot on South Broadway, just to the north, formerly occupied by the Crescent Athletic Club. The newly acquired plot, which has been held at $90,000, has a frontage of 191.6 with a real line of 135 feet, and measures 230 and 189 feet, respectively, on the other lines. It has been bought to provide for the future growth of the hospital.

New Jersey.

The plant of the Bosch Magneto Company on South Avenue at Plainfield, which was recently acquired by the Wright-Martin Aircraft Company, has been resold to the Wasson Piston Company of New Brunswick.

Charles F. Kraemer sold at Newark the dwelling at 737 Parker Street on a plot 50 by 100, for Robert Kuebler to Edna M. Bates of Nyack, N. Y.; also for William Bohmels 90 South Eighth Street to Amy Balduc, and for Fred Diefenthaler 883 South Eighteenth Street to Paul Fuchs, who will alter the property for his own occupancy.

Commercial Leases.

M. & L. Hess, Inc., leased the store and basement at 25 to 29 West Thirty-first Street for a term of years to the Federal Snap Fastener Company at a rental aggregating $50,000; also, in conjunction with Hell & Stern, the store and basement at 50 to 54 West Seventeenth Street to Baruch Wolff & Co., woolens.

Pease & Elliman leased for a long term of years for H. H. Landon the five-story dwelling at 40 East Fifty-first Street, between Park and Madison Avenues, to the Club Operating Company, to whom the same brokers leased last week 49 East Fifty-first Street, opposite.

The Charles F. Noyes Company leased the store at 128 to 132 White Street for P. C. Wilson to the Wynkoop-Hallenbeck-Crawford Company at an annual rental of $4,000.

Recent Buyers.

Charles G. Wright is the buyer of the six-story apartment house on the southwest corner of Audubon Avenue and 170th Street.

Louis Jacobson is the buyer of the five-story tenement 217 East Ninety-seventh Street.

B. C. Gerken is the buyer of the six-story flat 534 East 135th Street.

Realty Notes.

The Board of Chosen Freeholders of Hudson County have commissioned John T. Rowland, Jr., of Jersey City to prepare plans for the construction of a new insane asylum. An appropriation of $600,000 has been made for the structure.

Shampan & Shampan are preparing plans for a two-story business school, to be located on the north side of De Kalb Avenue, 36 feet east of Tompkins Avenue, on a plot 60 by 117, for the Eastern District Business School, as owner.

RESULTS AT AUCTION.

By Henry Brady.

Amsterdam Av, n corner of 218th St, 99.11x150, vacant; S. E. Cook against Atlantic Realty Co. et al.; L. B. Hasbrouck, attorney; due, $32,137.93; taxes, &c., $905.60, to the plaintiff for $15,000.

55th St, 218 East, s s, 230 ft e of 3d Av, 25x102.2, five-story tenement; H. T. Molter against Sarah Stravitz et al.; W. A. Kroyer, attorney; due, $23,203.61; taxes, &c., $427.35; to Peter Kaeber for $23,750.

By Joseph P. Day.

2d Av, 125, w s, 91.10 ft s of St. Marks Place, 27.11x110.4, seven-story tenement and store; J. L. Buttenweeser against Annie Roth et al.; Unger & U., attorneys; due, $4,754.97; taxes, &c., $1,020; prior mtg $48,000; to the plaintiff for $49,450.

49th St, 534 West, s s, 488.6 ft w of 10th Av, 6.6x100.10x36.7x100.5, five-story tenement; Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank against Frederick W. Sherman et al.; R. & E. J. O'Gorman, attorneys; due, $6,561.67; taxes, &c., $249; adjourned to July 22.

By Herbert A. Sherman.

73d St, 211 East, n s, 160 ft e of 3d Av, 25x102.2, five-story tenement and stores; G. F. Droste against Hannah Bensinn et al.; G. H. Hyde, attorney; due, $21,830.86; taxes, &c., $1,245.92; to the plaintiff for $15,000.

By James L. Wells Company.

117th St, 220 East, s s, 225 ft e of 3d Av, 18.9x100.10, three-story frame dwelling; leasehold; A. E. Morrison against V. Mackeller et al.; Action 1; Robert Gerbracht, Jr., attorney; due, $1,144.49; taxes, &c., $475.19; to the plaintiff for $1,000.

117th St, 222 East, s s, 243.9 ft e of 3d Av, 18.9x100.10, three-story frame dwelling; leasehold; same against same; Action 2; same attorney; due, $1,144.49; taxes, &c., $474.04; to the plaintiff for $1,000.

117th St, 224 East, s s, 262.6 ft e of 3d Av, 18.9x100.10, three-story frame dwelling; leasehold; same against same; Action 3; same attorney; due, $1,144.49; taxes, &c., $475.19; to the plaintiff for $1,000.

117th St, 226 East, s s, 281.3 ft e of 3d Av, 18.9x100.10, three-story frame dwelling; leasehold; same against same; Action 4; same attorney; due, $1,144.49; taxes, &c., $477.45; to the plaintiff for $1,000.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

New Buildings.

Waldo Av, n w corner Greystone Av, for a two-story hollow tile dwelling, 46.8x25.6; Cornelius M. Bren, 485 East 180th St, owner; W. O. Taft, 476 Rossmore Av, Bronxville, architect; cost, $8,000.

Underhill Av, e s, 75 ft s of Randall Av, one-story frame dwelling, 19x28; Antonio de Gugor, Sound View Av, owner; Anton Pirner, 2,069 Westchester Av, architect; cost, $1,800.

Nelson Av, e s, 310 ft e of 174th St, six-story brick tenement, 50x93.4; J. T. Court Co., owner; Theias, 584 East 169th St, President, owners; Chas. Kreymborg, 2,240 Quimby Av, architect; cost $55,000.

Alterations.

Items under $5,000 omitted.

Christopher St, 23, to a three-story dwelling; Switzer Institute and Home, 27 Christopher St, owner; F. S. Vitolo, 56 West 45th St, architect; cost, $7,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

TUESDAY, JULY 16.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

AUDUBON AV, s w corner of 170th St, 50x100; George A. Fisher Co. to Charles G. Wright, bronxville, N. Y., mtg $35,000; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway, $100

GOUVERNEUR ST, e s, 74 ft s of Henry St, 24x105; Henry A. Friedman ref., to Blackburn Miller, 246 Central Park West; attorneys, Kornbluah & Hutter, 134 Nassau St. $10,000

MADISON St, e s, 75.5 ft e of Scammel st, 20x38x19.11x37; William A. Slocum to Sarah Abramowitz, 287 Henry St; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway. $100

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, e s, 100.10 ft s of 90th st, 106.5x96.11; Frank W. Chambers to Hy. F. Abeel, exr of George Abeel, White Plains, N. Y.; attorney, New York Title Co., 135 Broadway. $100

30TH ST, 160 East, n s, 135 ft e of Park Av, 25x98.9; George H. and Glenn C. Brown to Don H. Bacon, St. Augustine, Fla.; attorney, James D. Fessenden, 32 Nassau St. $1

80TH ST, n s, 348.6 ft w of 8th Av, 19.2x100.5; Emil Goldmark, ref., to Hessie Isaacnacht, 831 West 50th St.; attorneys, Dulon & Roe, 41 Park Row. $9,850

64TH ST, s s, 74 ft w of Madison Av, 21x100.5; Edward Jacobs, ref., to Dallas Holding Corp., 120 Broadway; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway. $48,000

68TH ST, s s, 80 ft e of West End Av, 25x100.5; 1024 St. s s, 377.7 ft w of Columbus Av, 20x100.11; Lewis G. Jordan to Teresa Gonoud, 126 West 102d St, 1-3 part. $1

87TH ST, n s, 106.7 ft e of Park Av, 26.8x100.8; Thomas A. Murray to same, mtg $15,000; attorney, same. $1

87TH ST, n s, 80 ft e of Park Av, 26.8x100.8; Thomas A. Murray to Agnes C. and Margaret M. Murray, 274 East 194th St., mtg $15,000; attorney, F. E. Holahan, 501 Tremont Av., Bronx. $1

97TH ST, n s, 262.6 ft e of 3d Av, 24.8x100.10; T. Caham Lawrence, admr, of Sarah E. Lawrence, to Louis Jacobson, 135 East 103d St; attorney, C. L. Coon, 253 Broadway $100

109TH ST, 211 East, n s, 168.6 ft e of 3d Av, 19.4x100.11; Morris Pollinger, 1,044 40th St, Brooklyn, to Preferred Investing Co., Inc., 27 Cedar St., mtg $10,000; attorney, William P. Burr, Corporation Counsel. $1

Bronx.

ALEXANDER AV, 276, n e corner of 139th St, 20x106.6; Archibald McInnes to Anna L. Shoemaker, 65 West 190th St, mtg $5,000, July 12; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway. $100

COURTLANDT AV, w s, 80 ft n of 140th St, 25x100; Bingle Realty Co. to Angela Mannello, 359 East 145th St, mtg $10,000, July 13; attorney, L. L. Scaserra, 130 Mountain View Av., Staten Island. $100

JESUP AV, e s, 1,184.9 ft s of Featherbed Lane, 75x110; Ellsworth J. Healy, referee, to Commercial Trust Co., 1,451 Broadway, July 12; attorney, Kneeland Moore, 293 Broadway $4,200

LOTS 13 and 14, Parcel 25, map of William B. Ogden; Corn Exchange Bank to Mary Durack, 204 West 80th St, July 12; attorneys, Scott, G. & B., 46 Cedar St. $34

LOTS 43 and 44, map McGraw Estate; Thomas A. Murray to Agnes C. Murray and another, 274 East 194th St, July 13; attorney; F. E. Holahan, 501 Tremont Av. $1

PARK AV, n w corner of 183d St, 101.4x29.2x100x25.5; Catharine T. Tully to Concourse Estates Corporation, 135 Broadway, mtg $22,000, July 10; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway. $100

SAME PROPERTY; Concourse Estates Corporation to Muir-Allan Realty Co., Inc., 111 5th Av, mtg $27,000, July 10; same attorney $100

SIMPSON ST, w s, 277.1 ft n of Home St, 25x100; Alonzo Jackson to Elias Lipiner, 969 Simpson St, mtg $4,000, July 10; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $100

SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, 1,003, w s, 40x132.7; Edw. Michels to Frieda Gordon, 1,003 Southern Boulevard, mtg $30,000, July 15; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $100

SUMMIT AV, s s, 318.4 ft e of Anthony St, 25x100; Mary E. Rielly to Gustave M. Lefevre and another, 220 East 202d St, July 15; attorneys, Amend & A., 110 Nassau St $1

TIFFANY ST, s e corner of Spofford Av, runs s 100x e 100x s 100x w 100x s 500x e 100x n 50x s 100 to Randall Av x e 50 to Casanova St x n 750x w 200; also Randall Av, n e corner of Casanova St, runs n 620x e 75x n 100 to Spofford Av x e 50x s 100 x w 25 x s 25 x e 100 to Baretto St x s 175x w 100x s 425x w 200; also Baretto St, s e corner of Spofford Av, 275x100; also Baretto St, s s, 300 ft s of Spofford Av, runs e 100x s 50x e 100 to Manida St x s 75x w 100x s 100x w 100x n 225; also Randall Av, n w corner of Manida St, 100x100; Edwin H. Updike, referee, to Walter S. Gurnee et al., trustee, 12 West 49th St, July 8; attorney, M. Cooper, 20 Vesey St. $60,000

TIFFANY ST, 921, w s, 75x105; also Tiffany St, 925, w s, 35x105; also Tiffany St, 929, w s, 35x105; Henry Morgenthau Co. to Ledge Realty Corporation, 120 Broadway, July 15; attorneys, Hunt, H. & B., 120 Broadway $100

TIFFANY ST, w s, 250 ft n of Randall Av, 100x100; also Worthern St, e s, 350 ft n of Randall Av, 100x100; also Worthern St, e s, 350 ft n of Randall Av n x Truxton St x w — to centre line of street x s — x e 30; also Garrison Square, w s, 25 ft s of Truxton St, runs s w 100x n w 25x s w — to Worthern St x e 100x s 100x e 100x n 144x n w 104.9; also Truxton St, n w s, gore lot, 3.4x—; Edwin H. Updike, referee, to Walter S. Gurnee, Bar Harbor, Me., et al., trustees, July 8; attorney, M. Cooper, 20 Vesey St. $10,000

WILLIS AV, w s, 75 ft n of 143d St, 25x106; Muir-Allan Realty Co. to Concourse Estates Corporation, 135 Broadway, mtg $28,600, July 15; attorneys, Elsman, L. C. & L., 135 Broadway $100

WILLIS AV, w s, 75 ft n of 143d St, 25x107.1; Concourse Estates Corp. to Enco Impt. Co., 135 Broadway, mtg $28,000, July 15; attorneys, Elsman, L. C. & L., 135 Broadway $100

135TH ST, 534 East, s s, 39x100; Berent C. Gerken to Walter C. White, Ocean Township, N. J., mtg $26,500, July 10; attorney, W. M. Wechsler, 30 East 42d St. $100

SAME PROPERTY; Anton Antosch to Berent C. Gerken, 67 East 87th St, July 9; same attorney $1

236TH ST, 127 East, n s, 25x100; William J. Frey to Josephine Keitel, 1,892 Belmont St, mtg $8,500, July 15; attorney, E. A. Acker, 287 Broadway $100

RECORDED MORTGAGES.

With name and address of lender and lender's attorney. Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

Manhattan.

AMSTERDAM AV, w s, 74.11 ft s of 147th St, 25x100; John M. Pinlan to Central Union Trust Co. of New York; Edw. H. Chapin, 3 years, 5½ p. c.; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway. $15,000

AUDUBON AV, s w corner of 170th St, 50x100; Charles G. Wright to George A. Fisher Co., 414 Riverside Drive, prior mtg $55,000, due July 15, 1920, 6 p. c.; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway. $7,500

JOHN ST, s s, 123.3 ft w of William St, 24.8x91.7; John Realty Co. to the Trustees of the New York Universalist Relief Fund, 38 Park Row, 3 years; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway. $5,000

MADISON AV, s e corner of 60th St, 50.5x90; San Jacinto Hotel, Inc., to New York Produce Exchange Bank, 10 Broadway, prior mtg $36,000, demand, 6 p. c.; attorney, Lawyers Title Co., 160 Broadway. $19,600

MADISON ST, s s, 75.5 ft e of Scammel St, 20x38x19.11x37; Sarah Abramowitz to Florence S. Austin, 690 East 17th St, Brooklyn, due July 15, 1923; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway. $5,000

3197 ST, n s, 135 ft e of 3d Av, 18.9x98.9; Robert A. Brown and Frederick B. Maerkle, trustees, to New York Title and Mortgage Co., 135 Broadway, 3 years, 6 p. c. ..$5,000

50TH ST, n s, 348.4 ft w of 8th Av, 19.2x100.5; Bessie Rufenacht, 331 West 50th St to New York Title and Mortgage Co., 135 Broadway, 3 years, 5½ p. c. $2,000

SAME PROPERTY; same to Nat

The New York Times Brooklyn Office

Advertisements for The New York Times are received at the office of The Brooklyn Citizen, 397 Fulton Street.

HOUSES FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Manhattan.

For rent, furnished, for immediate occupancy, because of war conditions, small house, newly and attractively furnished; 10 rooms, 2 baths; electricity; sunroom on roof; reasonable. 135 West 87th, Schuyler 5153.

65th St., Mad. and Park.—Physician's residence, 4-story, basement, electric light, hardwood floors, 3 baths; furnished or unfurnished. Write, making appointment. F., 789 Madison Av.

For Rent—Three-story 12-room brownstone house, convenient to 50th St. station, Lexington Av. subway. Plaza 8520.

111th St., 121 West.—Handsome four-story, (14 rooms,) only $1,000. See caretaker or Wilcox & Shelton, 2,107 7th Av.

Brooklyn.

EXCEPTIONAL, COZY TEN-ROOM HOUSE IN PROSPECT PARK SECTION; PARQUET FLOORS, GAS, ELECTRICITY; HOT WATER SYSTEM; GARAGE FOR TWO LARGE CARS; TWO MINUTES' WALK FROM BRIGHTON BEACH "L" LINE; ATTRACTIVE PRICE IF SOLD IMMEDIATELY. INQUIRE J. L. LUTJEN, 345 WESTMINSTER ROAD.

Queens.

Six-room House. — Improvements; gas, electricity, parquet floors; flowers, grape arbor, trees; 5-cent fare; sacrifice to quick, responsible buyer; $500 cash, balance easy. Owner, 105 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn, N. Y.

$10 monthly buys cottage, near trolley, improvements; small payment down; good section. Store, 105 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

Long Island.

BAYSIDE.—Own your own home and garage; small cash payment and $45 per month will buy a practically new house, six rooms and bath; hardwood floors, fireplace in living room; steam heat, gas, and electricity; immediate possession; six minutes' walk from station. C. E. Tuzill, 47 West 34th St. Greeley 6896.

Old homestead needs repairs; 10 rooms, all improvements; several outbuildings; large grounds, abundance of fruit and shade; 10 minutes' walk to water; excellent neighborhood; must have $500 cash at once, balance very easy terms. T. B. Browne, 101 West 34th St. Greeley 4365.

An ideal home, brick cottage and garage; plot 100x100; 15 minutes Penn. Station; 8 rooms, 2 baths; all improvements. William Wood, 34 Harvest St., Forest Hills, L. I. Telephone 6254 Forest Hills.

Fourteen minutes out, Forest Hills; owner will sell this month his beautiful tapestry brick and half-timber English dwelling on large corner plot for $19,000. Telephone 2500 Beekman, Howard Goldsmith, 63 Park Row.

ROCKAWAY PARK, BAYSIDE DRIVE, CORNER 124TH ST.

New house overlooking water, near station; terms very reasonable. Telephone Hammels 1688.

BANKRUPTCY SALES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.

In the matter of ELMER H. WARREN, Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in Bankruptcy, sells Monday, July 22, 1918, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 54 West 3d Street and immediately thereafter at 366 Fifth Avenue, Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of hat shapes, millinery frames, braids, trimmings, ribbons, feathers, &c., and fixtures consisting of safe, typewriter, motor, machinery, desks, &c. Inspection Thursday, July 18, and Friday, July 19, from 9 A. M. until 12 noon. BENJAMIN LESSER, Assignee.

WILLIAMS, FOLSOM & STROUSE, Attorneys for Petitioning Creditors and Assignee, 55 John street, New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.

In the matter of EDWARD GREGER, Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells Monday, July 22, 1918, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 1,050 West 125th Street, Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of cigars, cigarettes, pipes, smokers' utensils, cash register, fixtures, &c.

MAX MILLER, Assignee.

SAMUEL H. GOLDING, Attorney for Assignee, 135 Broadway, New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.

In the matter of WAGNER BROS. & WAGNER, Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells this day, Wednesday, July 17, 1918, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 135 West 27th Street, Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of Furs, Skins, Manufactured Furs, Safe, Machinery, Fixtures, &c.

SAMUEL H. LUMMIS, Receiver.
SILVER & MOSKOWITZ, Attorneys for Receiver, 299 Broadway, New York.

U. S. MARSHAL'S NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—P. LORILLARD COMPANY, INC., against Steamship "PARTHIAN," Her Engines, &c.—Notice: I have arrested the foregoing vessel upon a libel filed in a cause civil and maritime for Cargo Damage, $11,000.00 Process returnable and cause heard on opening of said Court on July 24, 1918 in U. S. Court House and Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York City, and all persons interested must appear or default and condemnation will be ordered.

THOMAS D. McCARTHY,
U. S. Marshal, S. D., N. Y.
HARRINGTON, BIGHAM & ENGLAR, Proctors for Libellant.

U. S. MARSHAL'S SALE.—I WILL SELL at public auction on Friday, July 19th, 1918, at 12 o'clock noon, the Floating Dredge "Excelsior," her tackle, &c., said Floating Dredge to be sold at Rikers Island, New York, where she can now be seen and inspected.

THOMAS D. McCARTHY,
U. S. Marshal, S. D. N. Y.
Dated New York, July 11, 1918.

LEGAL NOTICES.

CERTIFICATES OF STOCK IN THE COOK & BERNHEIMER COMPANY, issued in the name of R. H. SHINDEL, as follows: No. 40, dated May 5, 1891, for five shares of the preferred stock, and No. 40, dated May 16, 1891, for five shares of the common stock, having been lost, notice is hereby given that application has been made for issue of new certificates.

July 9, 1918.

ELIZABETH M. SHINDEL, Administratrix of R. H. Shindel, Deceased.

THE CHARLES N. CRITTENTON CO., legally dissolved on voluntary application, and now in liquidation, request all who have an unsettled account against it, regular or consignment, to send statements for adjustment before Sept. 1, 1918, after which time we will consider ourselves absolved from all obligation.

SUMMONSES.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY. —THE EQUITABLE TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, plaintiff, against BANCO DI ROMA, defendant.—Summons.

To the above named defendant.

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within (20) days after the service of this summons exclusive of the day of service and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated, New York, June 6, 1918.

MURRAY, PRENTICE & HOWLAND, Attorneys for Plaintiff, Office and Post Office Address, 37 Wall St., City of New York.

To Banco di Roma, Rome, Italy, defendant.

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of the Hon. Nathan Ottinger, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated July 2nd, 1918, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York at the County Court House in the Borough of Manhattan, City, County and State of New York.

Dated, July 2, 1918.

MURRAY, PRENTICE & HOWLAND, Attorneys for Plaintiff, Office and Post Office Address, 37 Wall St., City of New York.

The War Industries Board has directed the newspapers to discontinue the acceptance of unsold copies from newsdealers. Readers are asked to co-operate by placing a definite advance order for The Times with their newsdealer so that he may adjust his orders to his sales.—Advt.

HOUSES FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Westchester County.

Beautiful home, delightful location and surroundings; hollow tile stucco, eight large rooms; sunparlor; every improvement; most artistically finished and decorated; landscape, lawns, flowers, shrubbery, garage; 35 minutes Grand Central, near station; bargain; $10,500; easy terms. Personal Suite 400, 51 East 42d St.

For Sale.—At Mount Vernon, eight-room stucco dwelling, tiled bathroom, sun parlor; plot 50x100; good neighborhood; convenient to stations; price $7,500; terms to suit purchaser. Anderson Realty Co., Mount Vernon, N. Y.

Rare opportunity, new attractive 7-room house, 35 minutes Grand Central. Col. 7915.

New Jersey.

TELEPHONE ME NOW.—If sold immediately, beautiful new suburban home goes for $500 and monthly payments less than rent; 30 minutes from New York, 8 cent commutation fare; 6 or 7 rooms, tiled bath, parquet floors, beamed ceiling, brick fireplace, and built-in bookcases in living room, panelled dining room, bedrooms in white enamel, hard wood trim, large front porch; also sleeping porch in rear, terraced lawn, trees, finely improved street of beautiful homes; steam heat, water, gas, electricity, handsome combination fixtures, concrete basement, attic, ample space for garden and garage, driveway in rear; near fine schools, and station, 70 trains daily. John A. Baluwin, 80 Maiden Lane. Telephone, John 5047.

If looking for desirable house in suburbs, see my 10-room house in Maplewood, N. J.; in excellent condition, fine grounds, trees, and unexcelled neighborhood; Dr. L. W.; $11,000; terms arranged. W 296 Times Downtown.

RIDGEWOOD.—Modern eight-room home in beautiful residence park; large living room, fireplace, gas, electricity; steam heat, tiled bath, shower, large attic; garage; large lot, 125x150; room for garden; bargain at $8,000; rent $55. Call Chelsea 6396.

Nearly new six-room stucco house, steam heat, oak floors, open plumbing; acre plot; fully improved avenue; for quick sale, $5,200; terms. Smith-Singer Co., Glen Rock, N. J., adjoining Ridgewood.

MONTCLAIR.—Modern residence, 9 rooms, 2 baths, (6 bedrooms,) fine residential section, $7,500, easy terms. ALSO, fine house, 10 rooms, 2 baths, yearly rent $720. ELBERSON, 26 West 42d St., New York.

Nearly new six-room stucco house, steam heat, oak floors, open plumbing; acre plot; fully improved avenue; for quick sale, $5,200; terms. Smith-Singer Co., Glen Rock, N. J., adjoining Ridgewood.

NEW semi-bungalow, six rooms, bath; all improvements; plot 45x150, nice location, convenient to station and school; terms. Hallberg, Ridgefield Park, N. J. Open Sundays.

Bargain.—Six rooms, bath; all improvements, hollow tile stucco; half hour from Penn.; $3,750, easy terms. Brady, 154 Nassau St., N. Y.

For Sale.—8-room modern house, stucco, high situation; ground 100x100; easy terms. Owner, Chas. R. Ruegger, Woodridge, N. J.

Pennsylvania.

For Sale.—8 rooms, bath, electricity, cellar, attic, rear porch; bargain, $4,500; large lot also. 3,153 Chapin St., Erie, Penn.

Houses Wanted.

Want to rent completely furnished 6 or 7 room house, good residential section, within commuting distance from New York; immediate occupancy. Address Mr. Logan, Room 501, 50 Broad St., New York, or phone Broad 7265.

Wanted.—To rent or buy, Westchester County, attractive 8-room house, ground, good transportation. Apply D. Caldwell, Pennsylvania Av., Tuckahoe, N. Y.

SUMMER HOMES—Furnished.

New Jersey.

Commuters.—Lake Hopatcong, N. J.; cottage, Summer and Fall, $500. F. R. Wood, Easton, Penn.

New York State.

COTTAGES EVERYWHERE.

Adirondacks, Lake George, Champlain; Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut; photographs submitted. Adirondacks Company, 35 Nassau.

Croton-on-Hudson.—12 rooms, 2 baths; garage; $300 season. 4 West 83d St.

Summer Homes Wanted—Furnished.

Wanted to rent, furnished, cottage or bungalow within hour's ride of city; gas and bath necessary; write particulars. International Commercial Co., 1 Madison Av.

Furnished bungalow, Aug. 1 for 8 months; must have good heating system and within 25 miles Grand Central; 3 in family; piano preferred; give all details. A 81 Times.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

IN HUDSON TERMINAL BUILDING, 50 Church St., New York City, very desirable office, two rooms, No. 1050; available immediately or will let $61.25 per month; just vacated because of war conditions. Apply Renting Office, on premises.

Store sublease, near 5th Av., best retail street above 42nd; want offer. Tel. Vanderbilt 3020.

ROYAL SCOTT GULDEN, 542 FIFTH AV.

Furnished private office, $25.50 monthly; also deskroom, $9.50; telephone, stenographer; no lease required. Duane, 309 Broadway, Suite 807.

Acolian Building, desirable mahogany furnished corner office, 2 windows; sublet, by month. Elliot & Jeffery, 33 West 42d.

Lofts to let, 34th St. and 7th Av., 4,200 square feet on a floor in the clear, 20-foot ceilings. Ames & Co., 24 West 31st St.

Room in office for rent, suitable for studio or architect; rent reasonable. Call Room 1301, 105 West 40th St.

Four-story and basement, loft building, 50x100, upper east side; long lease. 392 Amsterdam Av.

Part of small office; opposite Hudson Terminal; Room 1006, 39 Cortlandt Street.

Corner office, 12 windows, overlooking Bryant Park. 110 West 40th, Room 1203.

Desirable light workroom and office to let. Apply Belmont, 250 West 108th St.

Part of bright one-room office, furnished. 29 Broadway, Room 1216.

Office, two rooms, furnished. 141 Broadway, Room 1400.

Offices, $25 to $50; 30-story building. 110 West 40th, Room 1203.

For Rent.—$1,200 for furnished office in financial district. R 294 Times Downtown.

Wanted for Business Purposes.

Automobile mechanic desires space in big garage for repair shop. Give information by letter to P. Pinto, 610 Crescent Av., Bronx.

Loft or building wanted for storage of 500 automobiles. Any location; cheaper the better. Pettit, 110 West 54th St.

Wanted desk room with use of stenographer and phone, near 23d St. Post Office; Fourth Avenue preferred. C 113 Times.

FARMS.

New York State—For Sale or To Let.

$6,500 will buy the best commuter's farm I know for that figure in the suburban zone; 15 acres; State road; house, all improvements; barn, fruit, &c. Telephone 2596 Beekman. Howard Goldsmith, 63 Park Row.

REAL ESTATE.

Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.

Two connecting buildings, main building 15,000 and 8,500 square feet, respectively; location, fine shipping district, lower west side. EQUIPMENT, steam plant with 100 H. P. engine; bargain. R 135 Times.

For sale, New York waterfront property, 44,000 sq. ft.; factory on premises; will sell at very favorable terms. R 262 Times Downtown.

Brooklyn—For Sale or To Let.

BRICK buildings, heavy construction, on railroad; contain 100,000 square feet, on two floors; good help section and accessible to Manhattan. Baffa & Dixon, 228 Broadway, Brooklyn; phone Williamsburg 72.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

Waterfront, 4½ acres, sea wall; shade; house, garage, stable, cottage, bathhouse; owner going abroad, anxious to sell. Archibald C. Foss, 304 Madison Av., New York.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

DAINTY VILLA, with ¼ acre, shaded by fine old oaks; almost new; fully decorated; ready to move into today; six handsome rooms, tile bath, panelled living room 27 feet long, with massive open fireplace; high in the hills; only 47 minutes by train; splendid service; sacrifice for $1,800 on easy terms to desirable party; $4,000 on first mortgage; near country clubs, schools, churches, and markets; in a refined, exclusive neighborhood. Private, Box 410 Times Downtown.

Attractive homestead, modern improvements, eight acres, apples, peaches, berries; convenient express commuting station. Frank Stevens, 200 Broadway, N. Y.

Real Estate Wanted.

WANTED—SEASHORE RESIDENCE, in exchange for 37-foot apartment house, (Bronx,) in A1 condition, fully rented at $3,300 per annum; first mortgage, $19,000. Act quick. Nehring Co., 915 West 181st St.

Reliable, confidential party wishes management of a few more houses; security, reference. H. P., Box 40 Times Bronx.

Responsible party wants long-term leases, apartments. J. P., 45 Times Bronx.

Wanted—I want to buy a two-family brick house. Cascio, 1,727 86th St., Brooklyn.

MORTGAGE LOANS.

Have several funds $10,000 each, also $15,000, $27,000, $65,000, and up, for Manhattan, Bronx; also funds for Westchester and Brooklyn. John D. De Witt, 277 Broadway.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Furnished—East Side.

19TH ST., 137 EAST.—GRAMERCY PARK DISTRICT, CENTRALLY LOCATED; FURNISH 2 ROOMS AND BATH ON LEASE ONLY; REFERENCE REQUIRED.

19TH ST., (Gramercy Park.)—Handsomely furnished apartment, 7 rooms, 2 baths; big sacrifice; $100. Elberson, 26 West 42d.

30TH ST., (Lexington Av., 163.)—Attractively furnished two rooms and bath, including excellent meals, $25 weekly up; also one room and bath, with meals, $17 weekly up; women only; complete hotel service. Hotel Rutledge. Telephone Madison Square 6160.

31ST, 114 EAST.—Large, small, newly furnished; private bath, electricity; small apartments.

31ST ST., 22 EAST, (The Hampton.)—Two and three rooms, bath, $65, upward.

49TH ST., 19 EAST.—Artistic apartment, two rooms, bath, kitchenette. Wendt. Tel. 9420 Plaza.

56TH ST., (561 Madison Av.)—Large room, brick fireplace, side roof, bath, kitchenette, closet, telephone, antique furniture; suitable for two; $50. Apt. 1. Plaza 402.

APARTMENT OPPORTUNITIES.—Furnished subleases a specialty; choice localities; season, year. Wickliffe Gray, 260 W. 73d St., Columbus 3974.

APARTMENTS, handsomely furnished, east-west side; best building; long, short leases. Clark Realty, 347 Madison Av. Vanderbilt 1450.

APARTMENTS and houses, furnished and unfurnished; all localities. Mrs. Gerrit Smith, 31 East 48th St. Murray Hill 8485.

APARTMENT, smartly furnished, delightfully cool; special rate for war workers. Telephone Greeley 2888.

GRAMERCY SECTION.—Charmingly furnished, old mahogany and chints; light, airy; three master's bedrooms; owner going overseas; housekeeper-cook included. Stuyvesant 4426.

PARK AV. and 53d St.—Unusual and beautiful apartment belonging to Lady Duff-Gordon, ten rooms and three baths; can be seen by applying to Mrs. Gerrit Smith, 31 East 48th St. Murray Hill 8485.

PLAZA SECTION.—Four room, charmingly furnished, season, year. Columbus 3974.

SAN JACINTO, 18 EAST 60TH ST. Sublet Summer rates, half price, 2 rooms, bath, $65. 3 rooms.

TO SUBLET FOR THE SUMMER Room and bath. Southern exposure. Also a suite of parlor, bedrooms and bath. Very attractive rate. HOTEL LORRAINE, 2 East 45th St.

Furnished—West Side.

30TH, 1 WEST, (Corner 5th Av.)—Attractive, cool apartment, 2 rooms and bath; maid service; breakfast. Greenfield.

44TH, WEST, Near 5th Av.—Superbly furnished studio apartment; two bedrooms, dining room, kitchen, bath, living room 25x28; short or long lease. Telephone 6437 Murray Hill mornings.

45TH, 341 WEST, (Just Off Broadway.)—New elevator building; 1-2-3 rooms, bath, kitchens or kitchenettes; $30 up monthly; references indispensable. Tel. Bryant 6255.

47TH, 58 WEST.—Hotel Patterson; 2 rooms and bath, $17.50 and up; 3 rooms and bath, $25 and up; 4 rooms and bath, $35 and up.

51ST, (off 5th Av.)—Charming two-room bath apartment, $30-$75. (Circle 2564.

55TH, (1,780 Broadway.)—Convenient, large, airy 2 or 3 rooms, bath; elevator.

56TH, 125 WEST.—Three rooms, furnished, bath, one flight; handy elevated, subway. Ahern.

58TH ST., 200 WEST.—Handsomely furnished 3 rooms, kitchen; cold storage; very desirable; Summer or longer. Telephone 5452 Circle.

59TH, 100 WEST, (near 5th Av.)—New, modern 14-story building; elegantly furnished 2-room, kitchenette apartment; overlooks Central Park South; $136; one square Plaza Hotel; ideal for bachelor or married couple. Inquire Mr. Kitchen, Apartment 12-G. Phone Circle 5183 after Wednesday.

59TH TO WASHINGTON SQUARE AND GRAMERCY PARK.—Apartments, (all sizes); handsomely furnished, $75—$125. Elberson, 26 West 42d.

67TH ST., 33 WEST.—Studio apartment, five rooms, including graphite studio; linen, silver, piano, &c.; immediate possession; rent to Nov. 1, $300 month. Seen by appointment only. F. R. Wood-W. H. Dolson Co., Broadway and 80th St. Phone Schuyler 3800.

67TH, WEST, Duplex No. 315.—Three rooms, kitchenette; cooking free. Ahern.

68TH, 245 WEST.—$50-$80 up, 2, 3 room apartments, kitchenette, completely furnished, latest improvements; references necessary.

71ST ST., 342 WEST. — Eight unusually spacious rooms, flooded with sunlight, delightfully cool; two bathrooms, telephone, elevator.

72D, 260 WEST.—Overlooking Drive and river; will let for the Summer months, lovely apartment, nine rooms and three baths; completely furnished and decorated in every detail.

72D TO 100TH.—Apartments, (all sizes,) $70-$125. Elberson, 26 West 42d St.

73D ST., 126 WEST.—Will sublet two-room furnished apartment and bath; 12th floor; 7 windows, south and west frontage; very comfortable for hot weather; 3 months at $110 per month. Call any time, Apartment 1204. Phone Columbus 4500.

73D, 170 WEST. — SIX ROOMS, TWO BATHS; IMMEDIATE POSSESSION. COLUMBUS 2547. APT. 8-B.

73D, 251 WEST.—Large dining room to rent, business or living; references.

78TH, 122 WEST.—Attractive parlor floor of three rooms, bath, and kitchenette; will divide.

80TH, 5 WEST.—Five rooms, two bedrooms; bargain. Telephone Columbus 3974.

83D, 4 WEST.—Four rooms and bath; hardwood floors; ground floor; $40.

87TH, 109 WEST.—Two large furnished rooms; electric light, phone, private bath, maid service; use of kitchen; moderate rent.

91ST, 59 WEST.—Entire second floor; modern; private house.

95TH, 206 WEST.—Artistically furnished 5 and 6 rooms, modern apartment. Garrett.

90S, WEST END.—Seven rooms; baths; artistic furnishings; season; year. Columbus 5974.

[illegible] 5-1 WEST.—Furnished apartment, 4 rooms; piano. Apartment 23.

141ST, 3,456 [illegible] Av.—Beautifully furnished 8 rooms; immediate possession. FAJARDO, Vanderbilt 1450.

162D, 505 WEST, (Corner Broadway.) Apartment 26.—To sublet, six-room apartment from Aug. 1.

168TH, 601 WEST, (Broadway.)—Five large rooms and bath, overlooking Hudson. Apt. 62.

ADMIRABLE APARTMENTS, three and four rooms, completely, nicely furnished housekeeping; Summer rates; $7 weekly; $28 monthly upwards. (Phone 5722 Morningside.) Normandie, 403 West 127th St.

APARTMENT HUNTING UNNECESSARY.—Attractive Summer offerings. Consult Mrs. Dingleman, Renting Specialist, 154 West 72d. Columbus 836.

APARTMENT OPPORTUNITIES.—Furnished subleases a specialty; choice localities; season, year. Wickliffe Gray, 269 West 73d St. Columbus 3974.

ATTRACTIVE Apartments.—Hotel convenient, excellent rates; inspection invited; coolest and healthiest location in city.

CATHEDRAL PLAZA,
100 CATHEDRAL PARKWAY,
110TH ST. AND COLUMBUS AV.
We have 1, 2, 3, 4 room apartments,
$35, $45 $55, $65 UP MONTHLY.
Fully furnished, dishes, silver, cooking utensils; maid service optional; each apartment has private bath and kitchenette; concessions, lease, or unfurnished; near subway and "L"; must be seen to appreciate. Phone Academy 613. 5th Av. bus stops at door. Weekly rates if desired.

BUNGALOW ON ROOF.

5 rooms, bath; furnished; atop modern 9-story apartment house; fine light and view; convenient transportation. Call between 2 and 7 any afternoon. 508 West 112th St.

Charming three-room apartment to sublet for month or six weeks; opposite Park, 59th St. Call Plaza 1661.

EXCELLENT selection of choice furnished apartments at reduced Summer rentals. Apply BERLOCK CO., INC., 48 West 49th St. Tel. Bryant 7152.

MANHATTAN AV., 215, (Near 109th St.)—Completely furnished apartments, 2 to 6 rooms; elevator and nonelevator; $30 to $60 month; also weekly rate; 10 per cent. reduction to soldiers and sailors' families. Tel. Academy 1647.

PLACID HALL,
RIVERSIDE DR., S. E. COR. 151ST.
HIGH-CLASS 6-7 ROOMS, $87.50-$95.
Also two room and bath non-housekeeping front apartment, $40.

REFINED business woman wanted to share apartment with woman alone; 99th St., near Broadway; price, $40; references. Address Opportunity, D 21 Times.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, (in the 80's.)—Apartment of 9 rooms, 3 baths, completely and newly furnished, most beautiful decorations, wonderful view of river; seen by appointment. Phone Schuyler 8171.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 340.—Two rooms, bath; spacious; exceptional Academy 2675.

Sitting room, bedroom, and bath, with and without kitchens, completely furnished.
TWO DOLLARS DAILY UP.
Complete hotel service, including maid service, gas, electricity, &c.
Special monthly rates.
HOTEL SCHUYLER ARMS,
Telephone Riverside 6100. 307 West 98th St.

WASHINGTON PLACE. — To sublet, furnished, till October, studio apartment two large rooms, bath, and roof; $75 month. Telephone Spring 5461.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Unfurnished—East Side.

27TH, 142 EAST.—2 to 6 room elevator apartments; cheerful, elegant rooms; excellent service; convenient location; $35-$75.

47TH ST., 1 EAST.—Large top floor studio; north light, three windows south; bathroom and kitchenette; small hall; rent $50. Apply on premises, or William Sittenham, 35 West 37th St.

Unfurnished—West Side.

6TH AV., 986.—3 unfurnished rooms for light housekeeping. Bell 2.

16TH, 5 WEST.—Skylight studios, bachelor apartments, $30 to $60. Phone Chelsea 8108.

48TH ST., 126 WEST.—Apartments, 3 rooms, bath, and kitchenette; rent $75.
FOLSOM BROS., INC., 127 East 34th.

57TH, 200 WEST.—Newly completed 14-story building; duplex studio and housekeeping apartments, 2 to 8 rooms, $1,500 to $4,400; studio ballroom, living room, 16 by 22; no dark rooms; modern elevator house, unusual transit facilities; rents $1,200-$1,600.

72D TO 100TH.—Apartments, (all sizes,) $90-$110. Elberson, 26 West 42d St.

88TH, 315 WEST.—Suite, two rooms, baths, kitchenette; attractive doctor's apartment; service.

97TH, 316 WEST.—Six and seven rooms, $900 to $1,100; modern; elevator.

118TH, 549 WEST.—Doctor's apartment, 6 rooms, all improvements; $1,100; worth investigation.

3 AND 5 WEST 104TH ST.
Elevator apartments, 4 and 6 rooms, $50-$65.

BONNY CASTLE,
St. Nicholas Av. and 191st St.
4 and 5 rooms.
Supt. on premises or
Warren & Skillin, 174 Fulton St.

PLACID HALL,
RIVERSIDE DR., S. E. COR. 151ST.
HIGH-CLASS 6-7 ROOMS, $87.50-$95.
Also two room and bath non-housekeeping front apartment, $40.

STUDIO APARTMENT
FOR SALE.

Ten large, light rooms, three baths, sleeping chambers; southern exposure; studio, 22x27, 16 feet high; north light; fireproof building of latest construction; convenient to all lines of travel; cost $35,000; will sacrifice; easy terms, or consider exchange of free and clear country property.

GOODWIN & GOODWIN,
148 West 57th St. Phone Circle 6095.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 900. (Corner 161st.)—4, 5, 6, 7, 8 rooms and 2 baths; elevator house; Hudson views; inquire office.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 745 (corner 152d.)—6-7 rooms; $65 up; worth investigation.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, $75, six rooms, beautiful river view. Rector 1550.

UNIVERSITY AV., 1,656.—Seven rooms; modern; possession; southern exposure. Telephone 2960 Tremont.

APARTMENTS WANTED.

Furnished.

Apartment, two bedrooms, sitting room, bath, kitchenette, wanted immediately, for Summer occupancy only, by two responsible business men; must be low-priced, comfortable, attractive; preferably near Washington Square. Write full particulars to W 285 Times Downtown.

BEDROOM, sitting room, bath, and kitchenette wanted by responsible young business man for immediate occupancy for Summer months only; must be nicely furnished, comfortable, good location, and low price. Write full particulars to W 284 Times Downtown.

Wanted, within short commuting distance, apartment, three adults, American, nice surroundings, conveniences; reasonable; state terms. P 930 Times Uptown.

SMALL furnished apartment, with bath, west side, separate entrance; $25. M 355 Times Downtown.

Unfurnished.

Wanted—Unfurnished bachelor apartment, 2 or 3 rooms and bath, within quarter mile of Plaza Hotel. W 282 Times Downtown.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

East Side.

23D ST., 20 EAST, (Madison Square South.) Suite, two rooms and bath.

30TH, (1C3 Lexington Av.)—Room, sunny; telephone, elevator; well-furnished; excellent service, $6 weekly up; including elegant meals $12 weekly; front room with running water $14 weekly; with bath $17 weekly; refined women only. Hotel Rutledge.

45TH, 16 EAST.—Room with piano, square room, running water; single room. Mrs. R. Shaw, agent.

55TH, 17 EAST.—Bachelor's suite with bath; private bath; breakfast; references. Mrs. residence art collector; references.

80TH, 134 WEST.—BOARD, ROOMS, AND TABLE BOARD; REFERENCES.

LARGE room, two large closets, running water; refined house. 122 East 24th St.

MADISON AV., 220, (36th St.)—Attractive large, small rooms; running water.

PARK AV., 70, (38th.)—Large, handsome rooms; private baths; gentlemen; $11, $12.

West Side.

9TH, 11 WEST.—Large, cool room, private bath; also small; electricity; reference.

30TH, 258 WEST.—Large room, private bath, $7; single $4.50; running water; gentlemen.

55TH, 318 WEST.—Lovely cool front; also back parlor; water; business people.

40TH ST., 66 WEST.—Floor two rooms, bath, single, en suite; small room; references.

42D, 322 WEST.—Nice, clean, comfortable rooms, $3 up; gentlemen; phone, Hughes.

48TH ST., 32 WEST.—Large room, with private bath, in quiet home.

51ST, 17 WEST.—Attractive rooms, single or en suite, with private bath and kitchenette.

55TH, 361 WEST.—Well kept rooms, running water, $3.50-$6; references.

56TH, 48 WEST.—Comfortable room; gentleman; electric light, running water; Summer rates.

58TH ST., 40 WEST.
Attractively furnished rooms and suites. SUMMER RATES.

58TH, 131 WEST.—Large front room, with bath. Riese.

68TH, 31 WEST.—Pleasant, comfortable furnished rooms with private family.

69TH, 63 WEST.—Attractive front room; large closets; water, electricity; moderate; references.

70TH, 278 WEST.—Homelike double and single rooms, suites; reasonable; gentlemen, business couple.

68TH, 47 WEST.—Room, private bath, ground floor; other rooms; Summer rates.

70TH, 204 WEST.—Newly furnished rooms; every convenience, elevator, block 72d subway; gentlemen.

70TH, 61 WEST.—Large, airy room; modern improvements; see to appreciate; references.

71ST, 33 WEST.—Our standard of desirable guests the best; our standard of service the same; dogs and automatic musical instruments inhibited; privacy, comfort, and rigid cleanliness assured; references exchanged; specl l rates to permanent guests.

71ST, 124 WEST.—Handsomely furnished room with private bath; telephone, conveniences.

71ST, 143 WEST.—Well furnished rooms, running water, telephone, electricity; convenient, location.

71ST, 19 WEST,—Splendid large rooms, for two, clean; new; every convenience.

71ST, 68 WEST.—Bright, cool room, kitchenette, "L," subway, express; reasonable.

71ST, 163 WEST.—Large, small room; telephone; electric light; running water.

72D ST., 301 WEST, (Corner West End Av.) —Non-housekeeping suites, large and small; also single rooms, with or without baths.

72D, 242 WEST.—Attractive room, private bath; breakfast; references.

73D, 275 WEST.—Nicely furnished large room, private bath; southern exposure; telephone.

78D ST., 155 WEST.—Large, small, airy rooms; Summer rates.

73D, 251 WEST.—Cool rooms; all modern conveniences; private family; references.

73D, 302 WEST.—Cool Summer spot; large room, private bath; small rooms.

74TH, 5 WEST.—Near park; ratined Holland family offers superior accommodations; large and small rooms; telephone; board optional; electricity.

74TH, 113 WEST.—Large, small rooms with, without private bath; best location; electricity.

74TH, 103 WEST.—1-2 rooms, ten baths; kitchenette; $7-$10-$15 weekly.

74TH, 102 WEST.—Large and small rooms, private bath, electricity, private telephone.

74TH, 57 WEST.—Newly furnished residence, electricity; large, small rooms, $4, $6, $10.

75TH, 46 WEST.—Comfortable front basement, light housekeeping; electricity, telephone; select residence; $6.

75TH, 46 WEST.—Comfortable small, large rooms, front basement; electricity; $4.50, $6, $10.

75TH ST., 34 WEST.—Two beautifully furnished rooms; private bath; shower; elegant house.

75TH, 155 WEST.—Double rooms; large twin beds; electricity; private baths; Summer rates.

75TH ST., 125 WEST.—Large room, private bath; suitable for officer and wife.

75TH, 251 WEST.—Large and small rooms; kitchenette, maid service; $3 up.

75TH ST., N. E. Cor. West End Av.—Several large and small rooms; elegantly furnished.

76TH, 149 WEST.—Elegant large room, private bath; other desirable rooms; telephone, kitchenette.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

West Side.

76TH, 147 WEST. — Artistic home; large, medium rooms, adjoining bath; electricity; $5-$8.

76TH, 45 WEST.—Large, comfortable front room, running water, private house, telephone.

76TH, 251 WEST.—Large room, private bath; continuous hot water; telephone, electricity.

77TH, 111 WEST.—Desirable, large room, suitable one or two; all conveniences; references.

77TH, 158 WEST.—Large room, with bath, all conveniences; private residence; reference.

77TH, 126 WEST.—Large and single rooms; electricity; Summer rate.

78TH, 122 WEST.—Attractive large cool room, bath, kitchenette; electricity, phone; suitable two.

78TH, 142 WEST.—Desirable single and double rooms, $3 to $10 weekly; telephone.

79TH, 212 WEST.—Suite of rooms, private bath; also small rooms; electric light.

79TH, 235 WEST.—Large, small; private bath; conveniences; electricity; subway street. Schuyler 1946.

80TH, 124 WEST.—Attractive, well furnished, large, small rooms; electricity; ideal location.

81ST, 27 WEST, (Central Park.)—Single, double suite, private bath; elegant home.

81ST, 180 WEST.—Large and small; very convenient for business men. May.

82D, 50 WEST.—Large room with beautiful bathroom; electricity; French spoken.

83D, 40 WEST.—Beautifully furnished rooms, electricity; every convenience; board optional; references.

84TH, 332 WEST.—Newly furnished single, double room; southern exposure; near Riverside; references.

85TH, 113 WEST.—Beautiful large room, private bath, parquet floor, electricity, telephone.

75TH, 46 WEST.—Comfortable small large rooms, front basement; electricity; $4.50, $6, $10.

85TH, 106 WEST.—Beautiful parlor, $8; also smaller; breakfast privilege, telephone, private.

86TH, (537 West End Av.)—Attractive large, medium rooms, bath, electricity; subway, "L."

86TH, 276 WEST.—Large room, private bath, southern exposure; breakfast optional.

87TH, 340 WEST.—Handsome suite or single room; private bath; $6-$12; references.

88TH, 315 WEST.
Magnificent modern residence; just opened; suite and single rooms; furnished or unfurnished.

88TH, 307 WEST.—Rooms for select people; finely appointed private residence; references exchanged.

90D, 115 WEST.—Exceptionally pleasant room; all conveniences; private house; phone.

94TH, 35 WEST.—Large room and bath; modern, private house.

94TH, 55 WEST.—Large, front room, modern conveniences; suitable two; private house.

97TH, 64 WEST.—Large and small rooms, front basement, kitchenette. Phone Riverside 3249.

97TH, 145 WEST.—Attractive, well furnished single room; bath, telephone; gentleman; $3.50.

103D ST., 253 WEST, (Riverside Section.)—Handsomely furnished 2d floor, cool, double room; alcove; running water; bath adjoining; two windows; express subway block distant; $8.

107TH, 322 WEST, (Riverside, Broadway.)—Luxurious private residence, suite overlooking Hudson; double, single rooms; board optional; mo

Sunday
Want Advertisements
must be in
The Times Building by
4 P. M.
Saturday

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

SHIPPING CLERK and packer, (20,) 4½ years' experience, willing and conscientious worker; references; draft exempt. M 396 Times Downtown.

SPANISH CORRESPONDENT, assistant export manager; Spanish-American gentleman desires position; speaks English; experienced export trade; references. C 106 Times.

STATISTICIAN, presently employed on special Government work by large industrial house, desires change. Box 134, 1,464 3d Av.

STENOGRAPHER.—High school graduate, experienced, 19 years old; selling ability. W 255 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, (19,) three years' experience, high school graduate, knowledge bookkeeping. W 251 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, typist, bookkeeper; experienced, accurate, willing. Brand, 200 West 116. Morningside 1480.

STENOGRAPHER - SECRETARY, (Spanish-English,) seeks connection with large corporation. A 101 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—High school student, (17,) desires Summer position as stenographer-typist. P 627 Times Harlem.

TOWN MANAGER.

I am 48, American by birth, unmarried, and an analysis of what I can do best during these war times will, without doubt, indicate conclusively the value of my training as a successful town builder, where as chief executive, the housing, sanitation, fire and police, welfare work, &c., was under my direction, this work carried on some 2,000 miles from chief base of supplies bred resourcefulness, contact with every nationality taught diplomacy, both with the experience of 20 years' active business life in an executive capacity, is at the service of any munition or shipbuilding plant in need of a town or city manager, or with work in connection thereto. A 98 Times.

YOUNG MAN.—AN EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY WITH A PROGRESSIVE CONCERN awaits the young man who has had all-around experience in bookkeeping and office procedure, covering a period of at least 3 years. Must be capable, alert, well educated. Salary commensurate with ability to meet requirements. D 89 Times.

YOUNG MAN, (24,) Hebrew, energetic and industrious, legal education and training, several years' commercial experience, desires to connect with progressive business concern in line of business that offers good future for an able and ambitious young man; Class 5 draft. A 98 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 32, WITH THOROUGH BUSINESS AND EXECUTIVE ABILITY, DESIRES TO CONNECT WITH PROGRESSIVE CONCERN; MODERATE SALARY TO BEGIN IF CHANCE FOR ADVANCEMENT IS OFFERED. W 213 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

YOUNG MAN, (23,) draft exempt, wide-awake, intelligent, unusual selling and managing ability, desires position with wholesale dry goods house that can offer a future to an ambitious fellow with highest recommendations. W 245 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN from Latin America, with office experience, familiar with English and Spanish, good references, and exempt from military service, desires occupation. D 42 Times.

YOUNG MAN, (20,) desires position with wholesale clothing manufacturing house; have had four years' experience and capable of tackling anything in the line. A 84 Times.

YOUNG MAN, six years' office experience, good penman, quick, accurate at figures, desires position essential industry. M 389 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 19, splendid conversationalist, desires executive clerical position; knowledge of stenography, typewriting, bookkeeping, and Spanish. C 105 Times.

YOUNG MAN, (19,) good penman, accurate figurer, typist, desires position; four years' experience; salary $18. W 276 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, draft exempt, 10 years' customs experience, desires connection with importer; knowledge customs and food laws. W 256 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, draft exempt, with knowledge of bookkeeping, desires position; references from past and present employers. W 287 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, Swedish, desires position as checker in shipping department; good recommendation. G. Anderson, 311 West 18th St., City. Tel. Schuyler 1776.

YOUNG MAN, (16,) high school graduate, best references, seeks position for vacation, not to work Saturdays. A 80 Times.

YOUNG MAN.—Are you seeking young man, educated, experienced, able? S 238 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 28, married, good business ability, wishes position as salesman for reliable firm, salary. F., 608 Columbus Av.

YOUNG MAN, (21,) selling experience, knows Spanish, wishes position anything. W 279 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, (20,) good knowledge bookkeeping, office routine; exceptional penman. S 252 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 19, strong, wishes any outside position; will travel. M 397 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 19, silk and cotton experience, desires position; advancement. A 90 Times.

YOUNG MAN seeks clerical position; good education; age 24. W 283 Times Downtown.

HELP WANTED—Female.

ASSISTANT.—A BUSY EXECUTIVE IN A LARGE FINANCIAL INSTITUTION DESIRES AN ASSISTANT WHO HAS HAD THOROUGH EXPERIENCE IN HANDLING CORRESPONDENCE; MUST BE EXPERT STENOGRAPHER, ABLE TO CARRY OUT SUGGESTIONS, GIVE DICTATION, AND USE DICTAPHONE. THIS IS AN UNUSUAL OPPORTUNITY FOR A WOMAN WITH EDUCATION, PERSONALITY, ENERGY, AND ABILITY. PLEASE REPLY IN OWN WRITING, STATING EXPERIENCE AND BY WHOM EMPLOYED FOR PAST THREE YEARS, AND SALARY RECEIVED. ALL COMMUNICATIONS CONFIDENTIAL UNTIL INTERVIEW. S 237 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

BILL CLERK.—An old established wholesale house, at their Brooklyn branch, has an opening for a young lady, 16 to 20 years of age, to make bills on an Underwood typewriter; permanent position; must be qualified to figure correctly and rapidly; hours 8 to 5:30. Apply, stating age, experience, education, and salary desired, W 259 Times Downtown.

BILLING AND INVOICE CLERK, experienced, by manufacturing plant located in New Jersey, 30 minutes from N. Y. Those interested in ideal working conditions and good pay for hard, conscientious work apply R 281 Times Downtown.

BILL CLERK, EXPERIENCED OPERATOR, WANTED FOR A MOORE-HOPKINS BILLING MACHINE; MUST BE CAPABLE. D 28 TIMES.

BOOKKEEPERS AND TYPISTS.

OPPORTUNITY.

Wartime conditions demand more

ELLIOTT-FISHER OPERATORS.

Typists And Bookkeepers can easily qualify as ELLIOTT-FISHER OPERATORS. No charge for this special instruction.

You cannot afford to neglect this splendid opportunity to fit yourself for good paying, high class positions with New York's best concerns.

ELLIOTT-FISHER OPERATORS
always in demand.
Investigate today.
Elliott-Fisher Company,
1 Park Place. Tel. Barclay 7315.

BOOKKEEPER, assistant, wanted; young lady, with good knowledge of double entry bookkeeping; neat, accurate, and quick at figures; in answering state education, experience, religious denomination, and salary required; this is a good, permanent position in New York office; congenial surroundings; reliable and growing corporation. Apply L. C. Hall, President, Box 146, Times Plaza Station, Brooklyn.

BOOKKEEPER.—Prominent brokerage house wants competent insurance bookkeeper or cashier clerk; must have experience in insurance offices; permanent position, with chance for advancement for right party; state names of former employers, salary desired, and age. M 378 Times Downtown.

HELP WANTED—Female.

BOOKKEEPERS, QUICK, ACCURATE, ABLE TO HANDLE TRIAL BALANCE; WHOLESALE HOUSE; LARGE NUMBER OF ACCOUNTS; STATE EXPERIENCE AND EXPECTATIONS. CHELSEA DISTRICT. W 288 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

BOOKKEEPER.—Double entry, must be entirely competent and reliable, splendid opportunity, good pay, insurance experience preferred; state fully age, experience, salary expected. R 85 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, ASSISTANT, in large corporation; must be good penman and understand taking off trial balances; state age, experience, reference and salary expected. P 629 Times Harlem.

BOOKKEEPER, with experience, to go to Stamford, Conn.; 30 years of age or over; pay $40 a month, board and room. Call 146 East 28th St., today, 2:30 P. M., for an interview with lady from Stamford.

BOOKKEEPER WANTED.—Must be thoroughly experienced in double entry and controlling; experienced in cloak and suit house preferred. Hirsh & Bro., 158 West 27th St.

BOOKKEEPER'S ASSISTANT required by wholesale house; must be good at figures; permanent position, with opportunity for advancement. L. D. Bloch & Co., 153 5th Av.

BOOKKEEPER, experienced, excellent knowledge of bookkeeping, for a large Jewish organization; state full particulars and salary. D 47 Times.

BOOKKEEPER'S ASSISTANT, experienced, with concern offering unusual opportunities for advancement; state age and salary. W 300 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER AND STENOGRAPHER.—Competent; $15 to start; call between 11 and 12. Continental Car Tire Co., 1,860 Avenue A, near 72d St.

BOOKKEEPER.—Young lady, experienced double entry, able to answer telephone, do typewriting; state salary, experience, references. B 107 Times.

BOOKKEEPER for customers' ledger; good opportunity for advancement; state age, nationality, and salary desired. Bookkeeper, P. O. Box 666, New York City.

BOOKKEEPER, assistant, in large wholesale house; must be experienced, accurate, and good at figures; salary $15. Address, in own handwriting, R 285 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, with experience, familiar trial balance; interesting work; give details and salary expected. R 269 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—Must be thoroughly experienced, quick and accurate; state salary. G. A., 345 Times Harlem.

BOOKKEEPER.—Experienced double entry, payroll, reports; start $22. R 275 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—Coat and dress experience preferred. L. Noschkes, 37 W. 28th St.

BOOKKEEPER-STENOGRAPHER, (assistant,) manufacturing experience; state experience. Address G 331 Times Annex.

CASHIERS, waitresses, and dishwashers wanted. Apply N. Y. International Exposition Grounds, 177th St., Bronx River, after 11 A. M.

CLERKS,

TYPISTS, GRAPHOTYPE OPERATORS

required for various positions; excellent salary, rapid advancement, semi-annual bonus. Apply in person only between 9 A. M. and 4 P. M., Room 1702, 24 Walker St.

THE WESTERN UNION TEL. CO.

CLERKS, GOOD AT FIGURING, FOR BILLING AND PROFIT DEPARTMENT, WHOLESALE GROCERY, CHELSEA SECTION; STATE SALARY DESIRED AND EXPERIENCE. W 289 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

CLERKS wanted, female, those having some experience in accounting work preferred; good opportunity for advancement. Apply to F. J. Peck, care of American Express Co., 65 Broadway, New York, 9th floor.

CLERK wanted to do charging in office of warehouse; answer, in own handwriting, stating business experience, W 246 Times Downtown.

CLERK who has had experience in office of wholesale grocery; state age, nationality, and salary desired. Clerk, P. O. Box 666, New York City.

CLERK in insurance broker's office, to examine policies; one with experience preferred; state salary. R 276 Times Downtown.

COLLECTORS for large manufacturing concern, experienced in collecting installment accounts; state fully experience, age, and salary expected. Z 256 Times Annex.

COLORISTS.—EXPERIENCED LANTERN SLIDE COLORIST; PERMANENT WORK. D 5 TIMES.

COMPTOMETER OPERATOR, expert, desires position reliable concern; salary $18. B 220 Times Annex.

COST CLERK.—Adaptable, intelligent young woman; who we would prefer a young woman who has had experience in a printing plant, this is not absolutely necessary, and if you are an experienced clerical worker and learn quickly, call on us; the salary is $15. The Munro & Harford Co., 410 West 33d St.

DICTAPHONE OPERATOR, experienced. Chas. Schieren Co., 30 Ferry St., City.

GIMBEL BROTHERS
REQUIRE

AMBITIOUS GIRLS,

20 TO 25 YEARS OF AGE, TO DO SHOPPING FOR OUT-OF-TOWN CUSTOMERS; THIS IS HIGHLY INTERESTING WORK, UNDER PLEASANT CONDITIONS, AND WILL LEAD TO ADVANCEMENT IN PROPORTION TO EFFORTS.

APPLY SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE, FIFTH FLOOR.

GIRLS and YOUNG WOMEN.
NATIONAL BISCUIT COMPANY

require 100 packers, 50 labelers, and 100 utility helpers for packing and manufacturing department; experience not necessary; splendid opportunity for advancement; permanent positions; good pay.

APPLY EMPLOYMENT OFFICE ALL DAY, 85 10TH AV., AT 15TH ST.

GIRLS.—SEVERAL BRIGHT, NEAT, ACTIVE GIRLS REQUIRED IN SAMPLE DEPARTMENT OF LARGE DRY GOODS COMMISSION HOUSE; $9 PER WEEK TO START. ADDRESS BOX 12, STATION V, NEW YORK.

GIRL FOR CLERICAL WORK.
Good salary; chance for advancement.
KROWER-TYNBERG CO.,
46 W. 23d St.

GIRL wanted (operate small switchboard part time) who can do typewriting and filing; state salary expected. W 247 Times Downtown.

GIRL, over 16 years, to take care of stock patterns; opportunity for advancement; salary $8. H. Jaeckel & Son, 16 W. 32d St.

GIRL wanted, for office work. Acme Tile, 156 East 116th St.

LADY'S MAID to do light chamberwork; salary $40; French preferred. Apply, between 10 and 12, Hotel Knickerbooker, Room 814.

LEDGER CLERK on customers' ledger; hours 8:30 to 5:30; salary $15; state age, nationality, experience, and reference. C. J. A., 25 Times.

MATRON, (white,) take charge of ladies' retiring room on local steamboat, attend passengers, and sell toilet articles; must live on board. Call 2 West Broadway, one flight up.

MATRON, (white,) to take charge of ladies' retiring room in railroad station, attend passengers, and sell toilet articles. Call 2 West Broadway, one flight up.

MILLINERY.—Experienced copyists and preparers; week or piece work; high class work only; exceptionally high salaries. Trinner, 57 West 38th.

MODELS (SIZE 16)

for dress house.

BRILL, ABRAMS & CO.,

35 W. 32D.

MODEL.—STYLISH MODEL WANTED, CLOAK AND SUIT HOUSE, SIZE 16; MUST BE NEAT IN APPEARANCE; GOOD SALARY. ARONSON - KAPLAN - MEIROWITZ, 14 EAST 32D ST.

MODELS.—YOUNG LADIES' AND MISSES' MODELS TO TRY ON COATS AND SUITS IN SHOW ROOM. LONG SEASON AND GOOD SALARY. A. GERSHEL & CO., 15 E. 26TH ST.

MODELS.—Attractive young women, size 16 and 36, for suits and dresses; long season, and highest salary. Room 702, 1,182 Broadway.

MODELS.—16 YEARS; TRY ON SUITS, COATS AND DRESSES; APPLY AT ONCE. J. C. STRATTON & CO., 15 WEST 27TH ST.

MODEL.—Size 16, experienced on dresses; steady, good pay. Hahn & Benjamin, 37 West 37th.

MODEL wanted, stylish, stout, size 42½, for suits. M. Gross & Co., 1,182 Broadway, Room 806.

MODELS, SIZE 16, ATTRACTIVE, EXPERIENCED IN SUIT HOUSE; GOOD PAY. SINGER BROS., 11 EAST 26TH.

MODELS.
Afternoon dresses, size 18, good salary, long season. J. Cohen & Son, 6 West 32d.

MODELS.—Attractive young ladies; size 36. Morris W. Haft, 104 West 37th.

HELP WANTED—Female.

MODEL, size 16, coats and suits. Joseph C. Lunts, 10 East 33d St.

MODEL.—Experienced for cloak and suit. Samuel Gerst, 29 W. 35th St.

MODEL.—SIZE 16, FOR DRESS HOUSE. APPLY JOHN TRAINA, 65 WEST 36TH.

MULTIGRAPH OPERATOR wanted by export house; experienced; one who can also do typewriting preferred; state experience and salary expected. W 208 Times Downtown.

NURSE OR ATTENDANT who has had experience in a State hospital for insane for work in a sanitarium out of the city; pay $30 a month. Call for personal interview at 146 East 28th St., today, at 3 P. M.

NURSE wanted, experienced, in good health essential; country; $35. Call Wednesday afternoon or Thursday morning, 126 East 24th St. Mrs. Robert Lyon.

OFFICE ASSISTANT.—Knowledge of bookkeeping; state references, age and salary required; steady position. Manufacturer, 168 Times.

OPERATOR, tabulating machine, (Hollerith;) must be thoroughly capable and experienced; A1 references required; state particulars and salary. R. R., 255 Times Harlem.

OPERATORS, Elliott-Fisher, for wholesale silk house; salary $15. Pelgram & Mayer, 396 4th Av.

REFINED WOMAN, with initiative and business instinct, who wishes to establish profitable, agreeable business relationship (soliciting, commission basis) with patriotic enterprise, call 268 Pearl St., corner Fulton. Call 2 to 4 P. M.

GIMBEL BROTHERS
REQUIRE

EXPERIENCED SALESWOMEN

FOR MEN'S AND WOMEN'S SHOE DEPARTMENT.

APPLY SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE, FIFTH FLOOR.

SALESLADY, experienced, for cloak and suit store; good salary and steady position offered to one who qualifies. Apply on premises, 153 West 34th St.

SALESWOMEN capable of taking charge of the following departments: Dresses, coats, suits, and waists; excellent salary. Apply to Martin's, Fulton, corner Bridge St., Brooklyn.

SALESWOMEN for dress department; highest salary; half day Saturday. Apply to Martin's, Fulton, corner Bridge St., Brooklyn.

SALESWOMEN for waist department; highest salary; half day Saturday. Apply to Martin's, Fulton, corner Bridge St., Brooklyn.

SECRETARY.

ADVERTISING MAN AND AUTHOR

WANTS A SECRETARY.

I want a competent secretary, stenographer, and Dictaphone operator. Woman of thirty or over preferred, who realizes she must earn her salary by doing a quantity of neat, correct, intelligent and willing work. My system and supervision have developed assistants who are making large salaries. The right woman has a similar chance. She cannot be nervous, temperamental, sickly, or a clock watcher. If you have willingness to start at $20 a week, write giving age, references, experience, nationality, and capacity. A 99 Times.

SECRETARY
TO EXECUTIVE, WITH COLLEGE EDUCATION OR EQUIVALENT, WHO CAN COMPOSE GOOD BUSINESS LETTERS; PLEASANT OFFICE; GOOD OPPORTUNITY.
SPERRY GYROSCOPE CO.,
MANHATTAN BRIDGE PLAZA, BROOKLYN.

SEWERS, experienced, for ribbon novelties. Krueger, 395 4th Av., corner 28th St.

STEM MACHINE OPERATOR.
Must be experienced; good pay; advancement; half day Saturday.
WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC.,
57 BETHUNE ST., CITY.
Near West St.; six blocks south of 14th.

STENOGRAPHER.

BANK REQUIRES SERVICES OF STENOGRAPHER FOR DEPARTMENTAL WORK; GOOD CHANCE FOR ADVANCEMENT; IN APPLYING, STATE EDUCATION, AGE, EXPERIENCE AND MINIMUM SALARY REQUIRED.

S 230 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

STENOGRAPHER.—Young woman with good education, must be high school graduate, to act as stenographer and assistant in the credit department of a prominent merchant house; a bright beginner with a few months of good experience could qualify; salary $14 per week to start, with opportunity to advance. S 255 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER. — Experienced stenographer wanted in office of engineer representing foreign concern; one with knowledge of French or Italian preferred, but not essential; state salary expected. W 281 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, English and Spanish, wanted for work in bank; must be thoroughly conversant with both languages. Address B. P. B., care R 280 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, thoroughly experienced, with knowledge of office work, wanted by an advertising agency; salary $18. Address, stating experience, Advertising, R 286 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, thoroughly competent, in metropolitan newspaper office; pleasant surroundings and excellent opportunity for advancement; salary $15 to start. Address, stating experience, Z 252 Times Annex.

STENOGRAPHER.—One who has had at least two years' experience and can transcribe accurately. Call Underwood & Underwood, 6 East 39th St.

STENOGRAPHER. — Thoroughly competent; excellent opportunity for advancement; write, stating experience and salary desired. W 265 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER. — Excellent opportunity for experienced and proficient stenographer; permanent position. Call, J. S. Hoffman Co., Inc., 181 Franklin St.

STENOGRAPHER. — Accurate; permanent employment, with advancement. Apply, stating particulars and salary desired, M 357 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, who is good typist; permanent position. Write, stating age, experience, nationality, and salary desired. R 278 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER with knowledge of bookkeeping; must be efficient; none others need apply; salary $18 start. B. M., 291 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER and typist; young lady as secretary to chemist in laboratory of dyestuff concern. Apply F. F., Box 994, City Hall Station, New York City.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY with banking experience, thoroughly efficient and well educated, seeks permanent position; highest references; salary $25. B 43 Times.

STENOGRAPHER for progressive company; first-class, with credit department experience; state details, including experience and salary. W 266 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER AND TYPIST on Remington machine; experienced and competent; permanent position; state salary. S 245 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER wanted, first-class; must be able to take shorthand; apply up to 9:30 A. M. Dubin, 1,269 Broadway.

STENOGRAPHER AND TYPIST.—Young woman or girl; must be able to read notes and be good typist. D 35 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Must be thoroughly experienced, preferably legal. Call Jonas & Neuburger, 115 Broadway, N. Y.

STENOGRAPHER - TYPIST. — Beginner; bright, neat, and willing. Call Room 424 Produce Exchange.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced, well educated, refined, wants position high-class firm; salary $16, start. C 102 Times.

STENOGRAPHER wanted; experienced; must take rapid dictation. Apply Room 34, 40 Cedar St.

STENOGRAPHER.—Competent, who has had commercial experience; state salary and references. W 267 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Office assistant; neat, accurate worker; 2 years' experience; best references; salary $18. C 101 Times.

STENOGRAPHER-BOOKKEEPER, in law office; one having legal experience preferred. W 222 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER in old established real estate office, Park Avenue section; salary $12. Duff & Conger, Madison Av. & 86th St.

STENOGRAPHER, substitute, experienced. Chas. Schieren Co., 30 Ferry St., City.

STENOGRAPHER wanted in book publishing house. Apply 18th floor, 461 6th Av.

STENOGRAPHER - TYPEWRITER wanted. Office Manhattan Press, 308 5th Av.

STOCK GIRL,
EXPERIENCED, FOR HIGH-CLASS MILLINERY HOUSE; MUST COME WELL RECOMMENDED.
ARNOLD, 11 EAST 49TH ST.

SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR. Apply with references, Aero Waist, 58 West 23d St.

HELP WANTED—Female.

TUBULATING MACHINE OPERATOR.
Must be experienced; good pay; advancement; half day Saturday.
WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC.,
57 BETHUNE ST., CITY.
Near West St.; six blocks south of 14th.

TABULATING MACHINE OPERATOR.
Must be experienced; good pay; advancement; half day Saturday.
WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC.,
57 BETHUNE ST., CITY.
Near West St.; six blocks south of 14th.

TEACHER wanted, educational work, in country, for Summer; salary $65 per month; commission also. Write to X 303 5th Av.

TELEPHONE OPERATORS, experienced in central office work; a few not now employed in telephone companies' offices who are willing to leave the city during the war; good salary and all expenses, including carfare, laundry, good board with pleasant, refined home surroundings; give full particulars as to telephone experience, family conditions, and present employment. V 364 Times Downtown.

TELEPHONE switchboard operator and typist; must have had at least three years' experience; salary $12. Call, with handwritten application, A. Simonson, 506 5th Av., near 42d St.

TELEPHONE OPERATOR for plug board; salary $12. Wyanoak Publishing Co., 136 W. 52d St.

TELEPHONE OPERATOR. Apply St. Francis Hotel, 124 West 47th St.

THE WESTERN UNION TEL. CO.

Require young women, 16 to 25 years of age, to learn Automatic Telegraphy. The training period is from 6 to 10 weeks, during which monthly salary (payable weekly) is $40 to $45, with immediate increase on graduation. Semi-annual bonus. Promotion and further increases in salary to those who excel. Advancement is rapid. Apply in person only, between 9 A. M. and 4 P. M. Room 1702, 24 Walker St., (one block west of Broadway, two blocks south of Canal.)

TRACERS. — Must have experience tracing mechanical and structural drawings; neat lettering absolutely necessary; permanent position if satisfactory; state experience, salary, when available. B 201 Times Annex.

TYPISTS,
Wanted, typists who are rapid and accurate, with several years' experience; pleasant office; good opportunity. S. Y., 294 Times Downtown.

TYPIST.—Moon-Hopkins machine; familiar with voucher payment system; state experience, age, and salary desired. D 83 Times.

TYPISTS, two, wanted; steady work for the next six weeks. D 9 Times.

TYPIST desires work to do at home. A 85 Times.

USHER.—LIGHT COLORED GIRL WANTED; STEADY EMPLOYMENT; GOOD SALARY. APPLY AUDUBON THEATRE, 165TH ST. AND BROADWAY, 11 A. M.

WAITRESSES with hotel experience; salary $30, room and board. Apply Hotel Margaret, 97 Columbia Heights, Brooklyn.

WANTED.

Bookkeepers on customers' ledgers; high-class retail shop; good wages; steady position. B 224 Times Annex.

WOMEN.—Promotion-feeding pattern company requires women with some advertising experience for sales promotion department routine; state age, experience, and salary expected. C. O., Box 143 Times.

YOUNG LADY, progressive firm, (Jersey City,) wants correspondent, (traffic,) bookkeeper, with knowledge of grocery; 2 Elliott-Fisher, dictaphone, and comptometer operators, typist, and clerk; state experience, phone, and nationality. J. A. D., P. O. Box 290, N. Y. C.

YOUNG LADY.—Wanted by high-grade dress manufacturer, experienced young lady, with good following, to take full charge of showroom. In writing for appointment state previous experience; correspondence strictly confidential. Address Room 1002, 286 6th Av.

YOUNG LADY, college graduate only, for office work of higher grade in office large corporation; no experience necessary; salary to start $18 per week; permanent position. P. O. Box 1425, New York City.

YOUNG LADY wanted to answer phone; do light bookkeeping. Indestructible Metal Products Co., 252 Lafayette St.

YOUNG LADY for Christian firm; for sample department home. D 32 Times.

YOUNG WOMAN, neat and capable, (white,) to assist with general housework; no washing; 3 in family; New Rochelle, N. Y. Z 261 Times Annex.

YOUNG WOMAN, capable as saleswoman, in commercial stationery store; state experience, references, salary. Opportunity, box 126 Times Downtown.

YOUNG WOMAN, attractive, experienced preferred, to run cigar stand in downtown office building. Plechner, 42 Broadway.

Instruction.

STENOGRAPHERS WANTED.

The demand for stenographers, secretaries, and typists is unprecedented; why not qualify when in thirty days the average student writes 100 words per minute by Boyd's Gyla-bic Shorthand? Now is the time to register. Make reservations at once. Call, write, or telephone for three trial lessons and convince yourself. MOON'S SCHOOLS, 50 East 42d St., 587 West 181st St., New York; 370 East 149th St., near 3d Av., Bronx, N. Y., and 214 Livingston St., Brooklyn.

COMPLETE secretarial course; also stenography, bookkeeping, penmanship, &c.; individual instruction by specialists, day or night; begin any time; graduates assisted to investigated situations; see catalogue. Walworth Institute, (founded 1853,) Broadway at 72d St.

THE U. S. SECRETARIAL SCHOOL, 542-544 5th Av, (45th St.,) the oldest and preeminently the most successful, prepares for and obtains excellent secretarial positions; day, evening, and correspondence courses; catalogue. Prof. Meagher, M. A., Director.

PRIVATE SECRETARIAL TRAINING, PRATT SCHOOL, 64 West 45th St. Registered by Board of Regents of the University of State of N. Y.; individual instruction; must be over 16 years old; references required; open all Summer.

THE NEW YORK SCHOOL OF SECRETARIES.
Three months' individual instruction; Summer terms.
35 West 42d St. V. M. Wheat, Director.

GIRLS, LADIES, ATTENTION!
Learn telephone switchboard operating, typewriting, stenography, filing, dictaphone, bookkeeping, billing. Capt. O'Brien, 112 East 23d; 187 Decatur, Brooklyn.

ATTENTION—FILING COURSE.
Filing course, $10. Why pay more? Capt. O'Brien School, 112 East 23d.

Employment Agencies.

NATIONAL EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE,
80 Church Street.

STENOGRAPHER, manufacturing.$24
STENOGRAPHER, law.....$20
FILE CLERK, bank, to assist, not over 25 years.....$16
DICT. OPERATOR.....$18
BOOKKEEPER, mfg., in Hoboken.$30
BOOKKEEPER, electrical.....$25
Room 725. Hours 9 to 1.

COMMERCIAL POSITIONS
Of every description. Excellent salaries.
STENOGRAPHERS, $12-$35; legal, $15-$25.
BOOKKEEPERS, $18-$30; assistants, $20.
Bill clerks, Elliott-Fisher operators, &c.
Hundreds of positions every day for reliable people.
FREE REGISTRATION.
BRODY AGENCY,
239 Broadway.

FILE CLERKS, (3,) Washington, arrangements, room provided, $1,200 and increase 60 days; secretaries, stenographers, (2,) $30; bookkeepers and ledger clerks, $25-$23; chief mail clerks, hours 10-6, $16-$18. Alliance, 20 Liberty.

STENOGRAPHERS, by Christian firm, experience preferable, (25-30,) $15-$18; 2 assistant bookkeepers, $14. No registration fee. Sara Monahan, (Agency,) Tel. 728 Rector.

STENOGRAPHERS, $15-$23; assistant bookkeepers, department store experience, $18; bookkeepers, $17-$22. Business Opportunities Co. Agency, 283 Broadway.

STENOGRAPHER, 20, with good opportunity; openings for capable office workers. Florence Bloch Agency, 47 West 42d.

STENOGRAPHERS, TYPISTS, CAN PLACE YOU IMMEDIATELY. ROOM 49, 158 BROADWAY.

STENOGRAPHERS, $25; bookkeepers, $28; file clerks, $15; beginners. Efficiency Bureau, Inc., Agcy., 30 East 42d St.

STENOGRAPHERS, BOOKKEEPERS.—Many superior openings. Fulton Agency, 489 4th Av., 93 Nassau.

BERTA CARLSON SWEDISH AGENCY, 2,415 Broadway, (89th St.) Riverside 9463. —First-class servants.

TYPISTS, $15; dictaphone operators, $20; bookkeepers, $25; stenographers, clerks. Mighill, Flatiron Building.

ACME AGENCY, 145 Nassau.—Bookkeepers, $20-$18; stenographers, $18; typists, $15-$16.

HELP WANTED—Female.

Employment Agencies.

AMERICAN
EMPLOYMENT
EXCHANGE,
115 BROADWAY.

THE POSITIONS LISTED BELOW MUST BE FILLED IMMEDIATELY:
BOOKKEEPER-OFFICE MANAGER, Engineering; $2,000.
SPANISH-ENGLISH SECRETARY, Executive ability, Export; $1,800 up.
SECRETARY, Engineering; $1,600 up.
PORTUGUESE CORRESPONDENT, (Stenographer preferred,) Export; $1,500 up.
SPANISH - ENGLISH STENOGRAPHER, Export; $1,500.
SECRETARIES, (2,) Chemical; $1,800.
DICTAPHONE OPERATOR; $1,800.
SEE MRS. DAVIS, ROOM 709.

Clerical Dept.
STENOGRAPHER, (Machinery,) $20.
STENOGRAPHER, (Banking,) $20.
STENOGRAPHER, (Detail experience,) $20.
STENOGRAPHERS, (2,) Financial, $75-$80 month.
STENOGRAPHER, (Wholesale experience,) $20.
STENOGRAPHER, Export, $18.
BOOKKEEPER AND STENOGRAPHER; (Location Brooklyn,) $20-$25.
BOOKKEEPER AND STENOGRAPHER; (Uptown New York,) $18-$20.
BOOKKEEPER, (Underwood Bookkeeping Machine,) $75-$85 month.
BOOKKEEPER, (Insurance,) $20-$22.
LEDGER CLERK, experienced on customers' ledger; $20.
COMPTOMETER OPERATOR, Export, $18-$20.
ORDER CLERK, $15.
CLERICS, (accurate at figuring,) $12-$15.
SEE MRS. SPEIR, ROOM 709.

CORRESPONDENT, traffic, $20; dictaphone, comptometer, Elliott-Fisher operators, $18; bookkeepers, $22. Business Service Bureau, 309 Broadway.

HELP WANTED—Male.

ACCOUNTANTS.—Seniors and juniors wanted by firm of certified public accountants; state age, experience, references, and salary expected. V 348 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT wanted; Government position open in Washington for a first-class, intelligent man, age about 35 years. Address Accountant, Box 48, L. I. City.

ADVERTISING SOLICITOR wanted; man able to take charge of new catalogue; give age and experience. R 260 Times Downtown.

A LARGE MANUFACTURING CONCERN, close to New York, and now going through a period of reorganization, needs the services of the following executives:

OUTPUT SUPERVISOR.—Must be thoroughly familiar with production work, as his duties will involve follow-up on production throughout all our plants, investigation of delays, &c. He will be directly responsible to the Production Manager. If you can measure up, send a detailed statement of your experience to the box below. Salary will be commensurate with ability.

GENERAL FOREMAN.—Experience in a similar capacity, or as a Superintendent in a manufacturing plant along mechanical lines, is essential. Give age, nationality, experience, salary desired, &c.

GENERAL STOREKEEPER.—Must be experienced man, familiar with metal work and supplies, able to organize and supervise a stores department to handle large quantities of materials. Salary depends upon experience and ability. Write in detail.

HEAD SHOP CLERK.—Man to reorganize and build up the offices in various shops throughout the organization. Must be experienced, a good systematizer, and familiar with factory office work, including time and production records, work schedules, &c. State salary desired, &c.

OFFICE MANAGER.—Man to start as chief clerk in administrative office and later develop into office manager. Thorough experience in systematizing, general accounting methods, office force supervision, &c., is desirable. State qualifications in detail, including salary desired.

We want the best men obtainable for these positions. If you are the sort of man who appreciates a good connection, with an assured future for those who make good, this is the opportunity you have been waiting for. Address A 41 Times.

ANALYZER AND LAYOUT CLERK.
Experienced man, able to read blueprints and analyze costs.
WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC.,
57 BETHUNE STREET,
near West St., 6 blocks south of 14th St.

ASSISTANT SALES AND ADVERTISING MANAGER, FAMILIAR WITH MOTOR TRUCKS AND AUTOMOBILES: MUST BE SALES CORRESPONDENT, TO HAVE CHARGE OF SALESMEN ON THE ROAD. ADDRESS, GIVING FULL PARTICULARS AS TO EXPERIENCE, R 280 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

AUTOMOBILE TRUCK MECHANICS for general overhauling and repair work on Pierce-Arrow trucks; good wages; light, airy shop.
ELLIS MOTOR CAR COMPANY,
416 Central Av., Newark, N. J.

BANK CLERKS WANTED.

BANK IS IN NEED OF SEVERAL LIVE, ENERGETIC CLERKS EXPERIENCED IN HANDLING STATEMENT SHEETS; ONLY MEN BETWEEN THE AGES OF 18 AND 35, WHO ARE DRAFT EXEMPT, WILL BE CONSIDERED. APPLY IN OWN HANDWRITING, STATING AGE, EDUCATION, AND EXPERIENCE. M 347 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

BILL CLERK
WANTED WHO CAN OPERATE ELLIOTT-FISHER MACHINE, IN LARGE WHOLESALE GLOVE HOUSE; ONE WHO IS RAPID AND ACCURATE; GOOD CHANCE FOR ADVANCEMENT; STATE AGE, REFERENCE AND SALARY EXPECTED IN FIRST LETTER. D 29 TIMES.

BILLING CLERK.—Experienced in handling details of shipping; memoranda and invoice. R 282 Times Downtown.

BILLING MACHINE CLERK.—Young man; understands running machine; state experience. W 252 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—Double entry bookkeeper and office manager wanted for large furniture installment house; good position and fine opportunity for right man. Apply at once, John Mullen, 125 Newark Av., Jersey City, N. J.

BOOKKEEPER by a New York Stock Exchange firm, experienced on ledger. Answers, to receive attention, should give experience, references, specimen of handwriting, and salary expected. M 383 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, thoroughly experienced in all office detail. Brooks Uniform Co., 143 West 40th St.

BOOKKEEPER.—Double entry; real estate office, (closed Saturdays;) state, own handwriting, age, references, experience, salary. W 261 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, capable of taking full charge of office; must have executive ability; excellent salary. Apply to Martin's, Fulton, corner Bridge St., Brooklyn.

BOOKKEEPER, experienced sales ledger clerk; must be good penman; excellent opportunity for right man. R 293 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER. — Competent and efficient, with Brooklyn manufacturing concern. Address, stating age, experience, and salary expected, R 288 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER. — One who understands double entry and trial balance; good chance for advancement; state age, experience and salary expected. A 108 Times.

BOOKKEEPER; must be tho

Harlem Office of The New York Times

At the Harlem office of The New York Times, 2,109 Seventh Avenue, just north of 125th Street, advertisements and subscriptions are received for The Times and all other publications of The New York Times Co.

HELP WANTED—Male.

SCREW MACHINE HANDS.

POSITIONS OPEN FOR EXPERIENCED MEN, WITH GOOD WAGES; PREMIUM AND OVERTIMES; MODERN SUNLIGHT SHOP WITH NEW EQUIPMENT OF MACHINES AND TOOLS; INDIVIDUAL STEEL LOCKERS, WASHSTANDS, SHOWER BATHS, RESTAURANTS, &C.

GOOD, STEADY POSITIONS FOR STEADY MEN.

AMERICAN MACHINE & FOUNDRY CO., 56TH ST. BETWEEN 1ST AND 2D AVS., BROOKLYN.

SHIPPING CLERK.—Experienced export and import; familiar with rules of War Trade Board; state experience and salary. R 265 Times Downtown.

SHIPPING MAN, familiar with African and Australian shipments; state experience, age, salary expected. W 290 Times Downtown.

SHIPPING DEPARTMENT.—Young man; 18; making himself useful; mercantile house. M 400 Times Downtown.

SHIPPING CLERK, city delivery experience preferred. Call Welsbecker, 268-270 West 125th St.

SHIPPING CLERK, thoroughly experienced in packing trimmed hats. Arnold, 11 East 49th.

SHIPPING CLERK wanted, experienced. Lafayette Importing Co., 802 5th Av.

SUPERINTENDENTS.—Wanted, a number of high class, educated men to act as section superintendents in large United States Government shell loading plant; applicants must possess ability to handle men and must present references showing actual experience in this line, this work presents an unusual opportunity for the right men to engage directly in war work and help win the war; send your references and a detail of your experience with your application; these positions pay well and you will be paid during your course of instruction; good chance of advancement is open to the men who show the best. Apply by letter, attention Mr. H. A. Yates, Z 267 Times Annex.

STENOGRAPHER, aged 21-35, first-class correspondent, wanted for agency department of local insurance company; experience in insurance preferred; Cl.ss 4 or 5 of draft. W. E., Box 70, Station D, N. Y.

STENOGRAPHER, one familiar with hardware terms preferred; experienced. Apply, in own handwriting, do not call, W. S. Wilson Corp., 155 Chambers St.

STENOGRAPHER.—Experienced young man, not subject to draft, for secretarial position with large corporation; excellent future. D 11 Times.

STENOGRAPHER and Office Assistant.—Good opportunity. H. A. Post, 404 11th Av.

STERN BROS., W. 42d St.

Require a few strong truck helpers. Apply before 10 A. M., male help entrance, 6th Av. and 43d St.

STOCK ROOM CLERK.

Man to keep stores of raw and finished materials for machine and tool manufacturing plant located in Newark; only those experienced need apply; state age, experience, nationality, and salary expected. W. S., 118 Times.

STOCK CLERK to assist in piece goods department of children's coat house. Hanauer & Arnstein, 19 East 31st.

STOCK ROOM CLERK.—One familiar with iron and steel wanted, by large marine repair shop. Call, 400 West St.

TABULATING MACHINE OPERATOR. Must be experienced; good pay; advancement; half day Saturday. WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC., 57 BETHUNE ST., CITY. Near West St.; six blocks south of 14th.

THE LOOSE-WILES BISCUIT COMPANY HAVE OPENINGS IN THE VARIOUS DEPARTMENTS OF THEIR LONG ISLAND CITY GARAGE FOR PAINTERS, BODY WOOD WORKERS, WASHERS, OILERS AND GREASERS, (NIGHT WORK,) TO COMPETENT MEN WE CAN OFFER STEADY WORK AND GOOD WAGES FOR 48-HOUR WEEK. APPLY IN PERSON OR BY MAIL TO GARAGE SUPERINTENDENT.

THE CHARLES WILLIAM STORES require the services of two men as assistants to the buyer of wash goods, white goods, domestics, bedding, &c.; the responsibilities of their positions will grow rapidly and present an unusual future; give full experience and present position in letter confidentially treated; address Merchandise Manager, The Charles William Stores, 1 Main Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

TIMEKEEPER. Thoroughly experienced; hours 7:30 to 6; $27 a week. Call, 400 West St.

TOOLMAKERS, 100 FIRST CLASS WANTED AT ONCE. JIG AND FIXTURE MAKERS; ALSO HIGH-GRADE PUNCH AND DIE MAKERS. Highest prevailing rate paid on both night and day shifts. This work is in a modern sanitary shop, and these are exceptionally good positions. Apply STANDARD AIRCRAFT CORP., Brunswick Av., Elizabeth, N. J.

TOOLMAKERS, INSTRUMENT MAKERS, 78C PER HOUR.

Expert instrument and tool makers with thorough knowledge of their business will receive the above rate to start; Government work; 48-hour week, anything over that overtime.

WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC., 57 BETHUNE ST., Near West St., 6 Blocks South of 14th.

TOOL DRAFTSMEN on punches and dies, jigs and fixtures, for small interchangeable work; only men with experience need apply; good pay. WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC., 57 BETHUNE ST., Near West St., 6 Blocks South of 14th.

TOOLMAKERS, FIRST-CLASS MEN, MUST BE CITIZENS. E. W. BLISS CO., 76 54TH ST., BROOKLYN. Employment Office will be open every evening from 7-9 except Saturday & Sunday.

TOOL DRAFTSMAN. First-class man on tools, jigs, and fixtures; American only; technical graduate preferred, with some shop experience; starting rate $30; Government work; Christian firm; write fully. T. D., Z 220 Times.

TURNER.—GOOD STEADY POSITION. BOX 210 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

TRACER.—Capable of making a neat drawing and good lettering for steady position with chance for advancement. Apply giving sample of work, age, nationality, and salary expected. A 91 Times.

TRANSPACIFIC FREIGHT MAN, EXPERIENCED IN SOLICITING AND HANDLING SHIPMENTS TO AUSTRALIA AND ORIENT, VIA PACIFIC COAST, WANTED BY NEW YORK FORWARDING HOUSE WITH BRANCHES IN CHICAGO AND ON THE COAST; GOOD OPPORTUNITY FOR HIGH-GRADE MAN; FULL DETAILS OF EXPERIENCE, REMUNERATIONS RECEIVED, &c., WILL BE TREATED IN CONFIDENCE. W 298 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

HELP WANTED—Male.

U. S. A. GOVERNMENT WORK. GOOD LIVING WAGES PAID TO MEN FROM 18 TO 50 YEARS OF AGE BY LARGE GOVERNMENT SHELL-LOADING PLANT; NO EXPERIENCE NECESSARY; THIS IS YOUR OPPORTUNITY TO DO YOUR SHARE OF THE WORK TO WIN THE WAR. APPLY IMMEDIATELY TO EMPLOYMENT OFFICE, T. A. GILLESPIE LOADING CO., SOUTH AMBOY, N. J. IF YOU ARE ALREADY EMPLOYED ON GOVERNMENT WORK, STAY WHERE YOU ARE.

WANTED. STATIONMEN AND TRAINMEN, AGES 21 TO 55. SUBWAY AND ELEVATED DIVISIONS, INTERBOROUGH RAPID TRANSIT CO. APPLY ROOM 1233, 165 BROADWAY, 9 A. M. to 5 P. M., DAILY, EXCEPT SUNDAY.

WINDOW TRIMMER and card writer for department store in Southern city. Call Thursday, 9-12, Alexander H. Meyer, 1,289 Broadway.

WINDOW TRIMMER wanted for dry goods store in Albany. Apply between 9 and 10 A. M., Lurie, 37 West 26th St.

WIRE MEN WANTED.

Good salary; steady position; inside work. Apply after 8 A. M., 30 Church St., Room 827.

YOUNG MAN.—If you are a red-blooded, aggressive young man, I want you to connect with me up in the insurance sales organization which is selling securities of the highest merit. Apply to Mr. Olson, Rooms 311-312, 1,431 Broadway, city.

YOUNG MAN TO ASSIST IN SHIPPING DEPARTMENT IN BROOKLYN FACTORY; HOURS 8-5:15, SATURDAY 1 P. M.; STATE AGE, EXPERIENCE, WAGES DESIRED. BOX S. G., 1006 ST. JAMES BUILDING, NEW YORK.

YOUNG MAN for general office work in large wholesale dry goods house; must be quick and accurate at figures; good salary and excellent chance for advancement; Christian house. Fred Butterfield & Co., Inc., 725 Broadway.

YOUNG MAN.—Bright, clean-cut, intelligent young man, about 18 years, who is willing to work for advancement in a business bank; salary $40 per month to start. Z 266 Times Annex.

YOUNG MAN, at once, 18 or 19 years old, for retail business; night or Sunday work; must be of good appearance; apply by letter, stating salary expected. W 283 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN to assist in estimating and drafting department in a machine shop; state age, experience, and salary expected. D 44 Times.

YOUNG MAN to make himself generally useful in dry goods shipping department; one with experience. Rittenberg Bros., 100 Bleecker St.

YOUNG MAN TO ASSIST IN OFFICE OF TRAFFIC DEPARTMENT, ASK FOR MR. LEIS, HENRY C. KELLEY CO., 35 WORTH ST., NEW YORK CITY.

YOUNG MAN.—High-class decorating and antiquity house requires young man, under 20, to learn the business; good salary and chance to become a salesman. A 3 Times.

YOUNG MAN.—Strong, 18; useful helper around packing room. M 389 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN to work in sample department of woolen house; one with some experience and good references. W. H., 296 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MEN to sell stock over phone; excellent opportunity for good workers; salary and commission. R 289 Times Downtown.

X-RAY LABORATORY assistant wanted. Apply, stating age, experience, and salary, B 222 Times Annex.

Instruction.

BOOKKEEPER.—Get out of the rut; become a certified public or cost accountant; get into business for yourself; demand for expert accountants exceeds the supply; our graduates earn over $5,000 yearly; learn at home in spare time by our easy system; send for booklet and special offer. Universal Business Inst., 100 Pullman Bldg., New York.

ARE YOU INTERESTED in a professional paying $3,000 to $15,000 yearly? We graduate experts; day or night; class now forming; write for booklet C. Naturopathic Institute, 254 West 34th St., New York

LEARN TO BE A CHAUFFEUR.—Pleasant and profitable work; day and evening classes. Send for free booklet and visitor's pass. West Side Y. M. C. A., 302 West 57th.

AIRPLANE MECHANICS.—Instruction day or evening; qualifying for Government or factory work. West Side Y. M. C. A., 302 West 57th St.

Employment Agencies.

AMERICAN EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE 115 BROADWAY.

PRODUCTION MAN; must have machine shop experience; $6,500.
SENIOR ACCOUNTANTS (2) for staff of C. P. A.; permanent; $3,000 to $5,000.
PLANNING DEPT. MANAGER; experienced on tools, jigs, and fixtures; $4,000.
ACCOUNTANT, with knowledge cost accounting, for position in New Jersey; $2,400.
BOOKKEEPER, with accounting experience, for machinery business; $2,500.
ACCOUNTANT, with manufacturing cost experience; $2,000.
BOOKKEEPER, with executive ability, for large corporation; $1,800.
BOOKKEEPER, OFFICE MANAGER (2); $1,600-$1,700.
BOOKKEEPER, with banking experience; $1,400-$1,800.
EXPORT AND IMPORT MANAGER'S ASSISTANT, with knowledge of Spanish; $3,000.
PURCHASING AGENT, thoroughly experienced automobile accessories.
RENTING BROKERS (2); one on high class apartments and one on business properties; $1,500-$3,000.
RECEIVING TELLER for bank; must have experience; $1,400-$1,800.
TRAFFIC MEN (4), clean cut, experienced men with first class concerns; $1,500-$1,800.
STENOGRAPHERS (6); $1,200-$1,500.
BOOKKEEPER, full charge; handle credits and collections; $1,300; BANK BOOKKEEPER, knowledge controlling acounts; $1,100-$1,800. BOOKKEEPER for jewelry concern; $1,800. BOOKKEEPER for position in Bronx; $1,800. LEDGER CLERK, good penman and settled man; $1,000-$1,800. SPANISH STENOGRAPHER for South America; $1,500 and expenses. COST CLERKS (12), must be experienced; two for Brooklyn and ten living in upper New York City; $1,000-$1,800. COLLEGE MAN, preferably with sales or merchandising experience, act as correspondent and assistant to sales manager; $1,800-$1,500. BROKERAGE CLERK, experienced on customers' blotters; $1,300. INVOICE CLERKS (6) for positions in South; $1,300.

NUMEROUS OPENINGS FOR CLERICAL YOUNG MEN, SOME TO LEARN SALESMANSHIP, AT SALARIES FROM $10 TO $20 WEEKLY.

CALL 9 TO 2.

NATIONAL EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE, 30 Church Street.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

PRODUCTION COST ACCOUNTANTS AND SYSTEMATIZERS, $2,000 TO $3,500.

Several openings for real high grade experienced men in mfg. plant, near New York City.

HODGES-BROWN EXCHANGE.—Secretary, $25; stenographer, $18; bookkeeper, $22; assistant bookkeepers, $15-$18; stenographers, typists with knowledge Italian; many other positions. 1,457 Broadway. No registration. 93 Nassau.

STENOGRAPHERS, legal, commercial, $12-$25; bookkeepers, $25; clerks, $12; switchboard operators, $12. Owens Agency, 165 Fulton, or Times Building.

HELP WANTED—Male.

Employment Agencies.

STENOGRAPHY, $12-$25; also secretarial dictaphone, $20. Commonwealth Mac Neill Agency, 21 Park Row.

MEN, accountant, semi-senior bookkeeper-manager, stenographer. Commonwealth MacNeill Agency, 21 Park Row.

STENOGRAPHERS, (5,) Government work, $125 a month; no civil service examinations. Worth Agency, 309 Broadway, Room 101.

ACCOUNTANT, $60; bookkeeper, $30-$35; stenographers, $25; clerk, $16. Business Service Bureau, 309 Broadway.

MANY high-grade openings for high-grade applicants; investigate. Mighill, Flatiron Building.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

AUSTRIAN DAIMLER, 22-80 H. P.; latest importation, 4-pass. sport model; classiest car in city. Clark-Kendrick, 148 West 51st.

BUICK 1917 5 passenger D-45 touring, A1 condition. Brady-Murray Motors Corp'n, 62d Street and Broadway.

BUICK little six touring car. Mr. Best, 240 Circle.

BUICK 1917 Light 4 touring; Bargain. 305 West 59th St., Columbus 1433.

BUICK 1917-1916 TOURINGS, roadsters. Flack, 1,700 Broadway, 3d floor.

BUICK, 1917, 5-passenger, D-45 touring; in excellent condition. B 198 Times.

BUICK 1917 Little 6 roadster, sedan, limousine. 305 West 59th. Columbus 1433.

BUICK touring, 1917, D-35, good appearance, $675. Midwood 202, after 6 P. M.

CADILLAC 1915 7 passenger touring, like new, cord tires, 2 extras, slip covers and full equipment. Brady-Murray Motors Corp'n, 62d Street and Broadway.

CADILLAC 1915 limousine, equipped with U. S. E. shock absorbers; absolutely excellent condition. Aalder's Garage, 225 West 66th.

CADILLAC 1914 seven passenger touring car; slip covers, Bosch magneto starter and lights; $400; owner drafted. 2,165 Walton Av.

CADILLAC 1918 7-passenger touring car; slip covers, extra royal cord shoe mounted; 4,500 miles. Art Schlobohm, Mulberry 2137.

CADILLAC 1917 TOURING, LIKE NEW. RIPPETH, 1,778 BROADWAY.

CADILLAC ROADSTER, 1917. Exceptionally fine. Wallace, 236 West 59th.

CADILLAC 1917 SEDAN, BARGAIN. 305 West 59th St., Columbus 1433.

CHALMERS.—Leaving city; will sacrifice my almost new automobile; cost $2,200 fully equipped; perfect; sell for $550. World Motion Picture Co., 1,545 Broadway.

CHALMERS Roadster, 1915, perfect condition; must sell; bargain. Devereux, 1,891 Broadway.

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CHEVROLET.—Late model touring, fully equipped; excellent running condition; need larger car and will sacrifice for quick cash. Phone Johnson, 10225 Columbus.

CHEVROLET 1917 TOURING. Baby Grand; run 3,800 miles; a beauty; cheap. John Moore & Co., 2,004 Broadway.

COLE 1917 sedan, wire wheels, mechanically perfect; bargain. Harry Brenner, 1,778 Broadway.

COLE 1917 TOURING. WIRE WHEELS. RIPPETH, 1,778 BROADWAY.

DE DION-BOUTON SEDAN. Most beautiful car in city; can't be told from new; special built Brewster body; Westinghouse electric starter and lights; 6 Rudge-Whitmore wire wheels; condition guaranteed. International Automobile Exchange, 150 West 55th St.

DE DION runabou.; eight cylinder; two or four passenger; good condition; bargain. Retiro Garage, 32 West 60th St. Columbus 7650.

FORD Sedan, 1917; Gray & Davis starting; demountable rims. 305 West 59th.

FRANKLIN four-seat roadster, 1917 model, Series 9A; practically new; run 3,000 miles; slip covers, leather top, new tires, extra tire, robe, all necessary supplies, tools, &c.; entire car in excellent condition; owner leaving city; price reasonable. A. T. Schuyler, care of Carlisle Cord Tire Co., 250 West 54th St. Phone Circle 6466, N. Y. City.

FRANKLIN limousine, 1917, for sale; run less than 6,000 miles; has had best of care; A1 condition. Address W 264 Times Downtown.

FRANKLIN sedan, 1918; 2,500 miles; wire wheels; perfect condition; cost $3,500. Address Franklin, Box 232 Times Downtown.

HAYNES 1917 TOURING—$975. RIPPETH, 1,778 BROADWAY.

HUDSON Limousine, Super-Six, 1917; wonderful condition. 305 West 59th, Columbus 1433.

HUDSON 6-40 roadster; cost $1,800; bargain, $650. 305 West 59th.

KISSEL SEDAN, beautiful condition, seven-passenger; very reasonable. 305 West 59th.

LANCIA "30" LIMOUSINE. RIPPETH, 1,778 BROADWAY.

LANCIA 1916 touring car. Mr. Best 240 Circle.

LIBERTY 1917 chummy roadster; perfect; used very little; guaranteed like new. Park Plaza Garage, 920 Union St., Brooklyn.

MARMON 34 1917 seven-passenger; gone less than 6,000 miles; recently overhauled; new shoes; special Victoria top; tonneau shield slip covers; only persons seriously considering buying this type of car need apply; owner going abroad; not for triflers; price $2,500. 127 Times.

MARMON, 1917, touring car; seating seven; price reasonable. Cook-Macconnell, 1,790 Broadway.

MARMON 1916 seven-passenger, equipped with wire wheels; just out of paint shop. Aalder's Garage, 225 West 66th.

MARMON "34" 1917 touring; practically new; make offer. Telephone Owner, 345 Rector.

MARMON 1917 brougham limousine; perfect. Slocum, 257 West 86th St. Schuyler 5910.

MARMON, 1918, 7-passenger; wire wheels; very classy car. Tel. 2515 Astoria.

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MAXWELL 1916 town car, in good shape, will sell cheap. BRADY-MURRAY MOTORS CORP'N, 62d Street and Broadway.

MAXWELL Touring, 1916, perfect condition; good paint; $350. Brooks, 1,891 Broadway.

MERCER raceabout, 1914, in perfect condition; has self-starter, speedometer, 6 new Ajax tires and tubes, many extras; a classy and speedy car. Scharlin Bros., 238 East 20th St., N. Y.

MERCER racy roadster, perfect mechanical condition; wish to sell immediately; bargain, $675. 1,828 Webster Av., near 176th, Bronx.

MERCER raceabout, fast and sporty; new extra rims and shoes. Call 1,264 Bedford Av., near Fulton St., Brooklyn.

MERCER, 1917 Touring; 1916 Touring; 1916 sport; bargains. Cook-Macconnell, 1,790 Broadway.

MERCER — 1917 6-passenger; used 1,800 miles; sell $3,000 or would consider roadster in exchange. Tel. Circle 8393.

MERCER 1916 "Special" Touring, Victoria top, many extras, bargain. Rippeth, 1,778 Broadway.

NAPIER.—Englishman, take notice!—Napier 7-pass. touring in perfect mechanical condition. 35 Halsey St., Newark. Tel. 2187 Mulberry.

NATIONAL touring, Newport model, 1916, six cylinder; practically new; cost $2,800; sell at bargain, cash. Edmondson, 145 West 45th St.

NATIONAL 1917 TOURING, PERFECT. RIPPETH, 1,778 BROADWAY.

OAKLAND 1917 TOURING. Light six; not hurt in any way; perfect condition; cheap. John Moore & Co., 2,004 Broadway.

OLDSMOBILE 1916 8-cylinder touring car; fully equipped; perfect condition. 1,980 Broadway.

OLDSMOBILE 1916 touring, Model 43, with extra Winter top. Aalder's Garage, 225 West 66th St.

OLDSMOBILE 1917 touring; combination Summer and Winter top; like new. 1,980 Broadway.

OVERLAND Roadster, 1916, good as new; bargain for cash. Devereux, 1,891 Broadway.

OVERLAND COUPE, $675. RIPPETH, 1,778 BROADWAY.

OWEN MAGNETIC 1917; mechanical condition guaranteed; looks and runs like new; mileage 4,000. Phone Circle 8062.

OWEN magnetic 1917 touring; condition new throughout. Phone Bread 8740, Mr. Meyers.

PACKARD five-passenger touring, 1914, 6-cylinder, excellent condition; nearly new tires, (2 extras); price $1,200. Address P. O. Box 822, Trenton, N. J.

PACKARD 2-85 7-passenger 1917 touring car, like new; must be seen to be appreciated; best offer takes it; to be bought from private owner. Car can be seen at the 26th St. Garage, 256-258 West 26th St.

PACKARD 1917 seven-passenger 2-35 touring car; newly repainted; first-class in every way; for sale at a bargain, Victor Hess, care of 56th St. Garage, 256-258 West 56th St.

PACKARD 1916 twin-six touring; perfect condition; extra tires; original paint like new; real bargain. Phone Circle 8766.

PACKARD, 1912, 30; limousine landaulet; good condition; reasonable. Turker, 565 West 127th St., Morningside 5397.

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PIERCE Limousine, 48; for sale; in good condition; Briarcliff Lozier in good condition, also one leather victoria top, almost new. Larkin, 306 W. 65th.

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PULLMAN, practically new, light 5 passenger, electric starter, lights. Quinn, 1,666 Broadway.

ROADSTER.—Beautiful 48 h. p., special body, three passenger; cost $2,000; used few months; write for appointment; no dealers; will sacrifice. W 248 Times Downtown.

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ROMER, 1918, four-passenger Speedster, with Dusenberg motor, wire wheels with extra shoes; very classy; car will do 85 miles hour. Tel. 2513 Astoria.

SAXON Six, 1918, guaranteed perfect; cheap for cash. Dunn, 1,891 Broadway.

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1916 4-cylinder, 5-passenger.
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1916 CADILLAC touring, like new.
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1916 CHALMERS "6" touring.
1915 CADILLAC touring, 7-passenger.
1915 MERCER touring.
1915 OLDSMOBILE "4" touring.
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1916 PACKARD "1-38" limousine.
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1916 CADILLAC Victoria, also touring.
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